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Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As explained in Note 33 to the financial statements, the Company has recorded Rs. 635.05 Lakhs as an expense during the year and disclosed as exceptional item. The Company has not determined the period specific effects on comparative information for the prior periods of the impact of misappropriation of cash collections from customers aggregating to Rs. 635.05 Lakhs by a few employees. As a result we are unable to assess the likely impact of the non-compliance with the Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, on the financial statements including the comparative information presented and disclosures thereof.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 qualified opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. In the absence of receipt of the other information, we are unable to comment on the same.



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Director's for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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) Except for the matters described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph above, 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) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs and the fact that the back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
   (d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
   (e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, and our observation on the achievement of the objectives of the internal controls criteria as explained in our separate Report in 'Annexure B' in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
   (g) the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs and paragraph 2(b) above;
   (h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
3. 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



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

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

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

iv. A) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 34(iv) to the Financial Statements, 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

B) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Notes 34(v) to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

C) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under 3(iv)(A) and 3(iv)(B) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

4. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not Paid any managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 to its director.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No. 051505
UDIN: 23051505BGZEQM9569

Date:13/07/2023
Place: Kolkata

Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date on the other legal and regulatory requirements (RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED)

i)

(a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible asset.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventories, except stock in transit and inventories lying with third parties, during the year at reasonable interval. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets . Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not made investments in, provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has no transaction with respect to loan, investment; guarantee and security covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules framed there under with regard to deposits accepted from the public during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under the section 148(1) of the Act read with companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended for the goods/ product manufactured by the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii) (a) On the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) On the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no dues for goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company did not have any term loan outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company did not raise any funds during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument). Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company has complied with provisions of sections 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the right issue of shares during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.



xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year except as disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements wherein it has been stated that a few employees of the Company had misappropriated cash collected from customers amounting to Rs.635.05 Lakhs. The employees have been dismissed and arrested.

(b) With respect to the matter disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements, and pursuant to notification No. NF-25013/2/2023 issued by the National financial Reporting Authority dated 26 June 2023, with respect to Statutory Auditor's responsibilities in relation to Fraud in a Company, we are in the process of filing the report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year, hence reporting under the clause 3 (xi)(c) is not applicable to the Company.

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

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and details for the same have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

xiv) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company has implemented internal audit system on a voluntary basis which is not commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business though it is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company 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, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under the clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the Group.



xvii) According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 1,283.04 Lakhs in the current financial year and Rs. 163.40 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx) Since there are losses in the Company, the provisions related to Corporate Social Responsibility u/s 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No. 051505
UDIN: 23051505BGZEQM9569

Date: 13/07/2023
Place: Kolkata

ANNEXURE B

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

Adverse Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, because of the effects/ possible effects of the material weakness described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report below on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported below in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 , and these material weaknesses has affected our opinion on the financial statements of the Company, and we have issued a qualified opinion on the financial statements.

Basis For Adverse Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified in the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting as at 31 March 2023, the Company did not have an appropriate internal financial control system, for cash collections and debtors balance reconciliations which resulted in the omission of recording cash collected from debtors due to fraud.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the ris/k 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company ; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and directors of the company ; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No. 051505
UDIN: 23051505BGZEQM9569

Date: 13/07/2023
Place: Kolkata

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

RetailerShakti

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	128.58	2.62
(b) Capital Work in progress	3D	65.06	-
(c) Intangible assets	3B	0.69	0.96
(d) Other non-current assets	4	0.26	2.42
		194.59	**6.00**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	0.38	30.66
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	315.52	562.89
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	125.41	33.99
(iii) Other financial assets	8	5.45	3.25
(c) Income tax assets (net)	9	0.29	10.11
(d) Other current assets	10	101.81	37.10
		548.86	**678.00**
TOTAL ASSETS		**743.44**	**684.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	587.27	560.00
(b) Other equity	12	(330.48)	(447.96)
Total equity		**256.79**	**112.04**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	26	100.57	-
(b) Provisions	13	81.09	8.53
		181.66	**8.53**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	26	15.35	0.46
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	28.58	1.39
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		55.61	422.85
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	83.36	43.02
(b) Other current liabilities	16	120.96	95.48
(c) Provisions	13	1.13	0.23
		304.99	**563.43**
Total liabilities		**486.65**	**571.96**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**743.44**	**684.00**

Summary of significant accounting policies **2.1**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 302049E

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No.: 051505

Place : Kolkata
Date: July 13, 2023

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Ravi Kant Sharma
Director
DIN : 00364066

Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited ★ Kolkata ★

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

RetailerShakti

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	Income			
I.	Revenue from operations	17	18,563.93	14,434.88
II.	Other income	18	1.34	4.34
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		**18,565.27**	**14,439.22**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Purchases	19	17,810.02	13,801.89
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories of traded goods	20	30.27	111.44
	Employee benefits expense	21	678.45	302.89
	Finance costs	22	10.78	0.37
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A & 3B	26.28	5.54
	Other expenses	23	683.76	386.03
	Total Expense (IV)		**19,239.56**	**14,608.16**
V.	**Profit/(loss) before Tax and Exceptional Items (III - IV)**		**(674.29)**	**(168.94)**
VI.	**Exceptional Items**	33	**(635.05)**	-
VII.	**Profit/(loss) before Tax (V - VI)**		**(1,309.34)**	**(168.94)**
VIII.	Tax Expense :			
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
IX.	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII - VIII)**		**(1,309.34)**	**(168.94)**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year**			
	Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-Measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations		(45.91)	1.22
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**(45.91)**	**1.22**
XI.	**Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (IX+X)**		**(1,355.25)**	**(167.72)**
	Earnings per share - basic and diluted (Nominal value Rs. 10 per share)	24	(23.37)	(3.02)

Summary of significant accounting policies **2.1**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 302049E

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No.: 051505

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13, 2023

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Retailer Shakti

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Profit/ (Loss) before Tax		**(674.29)**	**(168.94)**
	Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows :			
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	26.28	5.54
	Liabilities no longer required written back	18	(0.18)	(1.64)
	Interest income	18	(1.17)	(2.70)
	Irrecoverable advance written off	23	-	1.62
	Provision for bad and doubtful debt	23	100.76	38.97
	Exceptional Item		(635.05)	-
	Gratuity expense	21	28.55	4.85
	Finance costs	22	10.78	0.37
	Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**(1,144.32)**	**(121.93)**
	Working capital adjustments:			
	Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables		146.61	117.04
	Decrease / (Increase) in other assets		(65.23)	(10.29)
	Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets		(2.20)	(3.08)
	Decrease / (Increase) in inventories		30.28	111.43
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables		(340.05)	(249.38)
	Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities		40.34	25.71
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions		(0.99)	0.07
	Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities		25.66	64.72
	Cash used in Operations		**(1,309.90)**	**(65.71)**
	Income - tax (paid) / recovered		10.45	(4.94)
	Net cash used in Operating Activities	***A***	**(1,299.45)**	**(70.65)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets		(84.47)	(2.36)
	Interest received	18	0.08	2.70
	Net cash used in Investing Activities	***B***	**(84.39)**	**0.34**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Proceed from Issue of Share Capital		27.27	-
	Proceeds from premium on issuance of equity shares		1,472.73	-
	Payment of lease liabilities including security deposit		(13.96)	(5.16)
	Interest and financing charges paid	22	(10.78)	(0.37)
	Net cash used in Financing Activities	***C***	**1,475.26**	**(5.53)**
	Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	***A+B+C***	91.42	(75.84)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		33.99	109.83
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year ***(refer note 7)***		**125.41**	**33.99**

Explanation:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS – 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

2. Cash & Cash Equivalents are represented by:

Bank balances			
On Current Accounts	7	93.29	23.86
Cash on Hand	7	32.12	9.41
Cheques on Hand	7	-	0.72
Total		**125.41**	**33.99**

3. Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

4. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ rearranged to conform to the classification of the current year, wherever considered necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 302049E

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No.: 051505

Place : Kolkata
Date: July 13, 2023

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Ravi Kant Sharma
Director
DIN : 00364066

Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Retailer Shakti

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 11)

1) Current Reporting Period as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)

Balance as at 01.04.2022	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at at 01.04.2022	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
560.00	-	560.00	27.27	587.27

2) Previous Reporting Year as at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)

Balance as at 01.04.2021	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at at 01.04.2021	Change in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance as at 31.03.2022
560.00	-	560.00	-	560.00

B) Other Equity (Refer Note 12)

1) Current Reporting Period as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Retained earnings (including other comprehensive income/(loss)	Securities Premium	Total
As at April 1, 2022	(447.96)	-	(447.96)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,309.34)	-	(1,309.34)
Proceeds from premium on issuance of equity shares	-	1,472.73	1,472.73
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(45.91)	-	(45.91)
As at March 31, 2023	(1,803.21)	1,472.73	(330.48)

2) Previous Reporting Year as at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Retained earnings (including other comprehensive income/(loss)	Securities Premium	Total
As at April 1, 2021	(280.24)	-	(280.24)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(168.94)	-	(168.94)
Proceeds from premium on issuance of equity shares	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1.22	-	1.22
As at March 31, 2022	(447.96)	-	(447.96)

There are no changes in SOCIE due to changes in accounting policy or prior period errors as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 302049E

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No.: 051505

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Ravi Kant Sharma
Director
DIN : 00364066

Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

1. Corporate Information

Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited (the "Company" or "RSSCPL") is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32, Action Area – 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata – 700 156.

The Company is in process to establish efficient supply chain management. The Company is engaged in the business of wholesale trading of medicinal products, healthcare products and other Over the Counter (OTC) products.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 13th, 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at Fair Value as required by the relevant Indian Accounting Standards

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (in two decimals), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current and non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as Unquoted Preference Shares. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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 the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

d. Revenue Recognition

At contract inception, Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation and that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. 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 net of returns, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, taxes).

With respect to sale of products revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and the customer obtains the control of goods or services. There is no significant financing components involved on contract with customers. Invoices are usually payable within the credit period as agreed with respective customers.

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

The Company recognises revenue only when it is probable that it will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical experience of sales returns, market conditions and specific contractual terms. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised.

The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included in other current liabilities and the right to recover returned goods is included in other current assets. The Company reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will not be entitled. The requirements of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that are to be excluded from the value of goods delivered but are expected to be returned by de-recognizing the related receivables. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognized for the right to recover products from a customer)."

e. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

f. Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current-tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases and accounting bases of assets and liabilities at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 either the same taxable entity or 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 realised simultaneously.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

g. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for it intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a Written Down Value (WDV) basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life estimated by the management
Plant & Equipment	5-15 years
Computer	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Electrical Equipment	10 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

The Company depreciates the cost of Property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over estimated useful lives which are as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except Plant & Equipment which is lower than those indicated in Schedule II i.e. 5-15 years. The management believes that these useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on the technical evaluation, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rate basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

h. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Type of Asset	Useful Life estimated by the management
Computer Software	5 Years

i. Borrowing Cost

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

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

j. Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 "Leases" at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an

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identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises right-of-use assets ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of the Company. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

k. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on specific identification of cost basis.

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

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are combined together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or Group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

n. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-retirement benefits

Post-retirement benefits to employee can either be through Defined Contribution Plan or Defined Benefit Plan.

Defined Contribution Plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and ESI is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme and ESI as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for

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services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

o. Financial instruments

Recognition and Initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if it meets both the conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

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All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The subsequent measurement of gains and losses of various categories of financial instruments are as follows: (i) Financial assets at amortised cost: these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Equity investments at FVOCI: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Derecognition

Financial assets: The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities: The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

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





Impairment

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

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

q. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

r. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

s. Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged mainly in the business of trading of healthcare products. These, in the context of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting are considered to constitute one single primary segment. Further, there is no reportable secondary segment i.e. Geographical Segment.

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t. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence, should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior years (where required). Such items are material by nature or amount to the respective year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

u. Recognition of dividend income, interest income or expense

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

v. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.3 Standards issued but not effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on March 31, 2023, through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2023 amended certain existing Ind ASs on miscellaneous issues with effect from 1st April 2023. Following are few key amendments relevant to the Company:

- Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements & Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting – Material accounting policy information (including focus on how an entity applied the requirements of Ind AS) shall be disclosed instead of significant accounting policies as part of financial statements.
- Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.
- Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors-Clarification on what constitutes an accounting estimate provided.

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- Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes – This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

The Company does not expect the effect of this on the financial statements to be material, based on preliminary evaluation.

2.4 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

" The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

• Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"- Companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements.

• Ind AS 8, "Accounting policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors"- Definition of 'change in account estimate' has been replaced by revised definition of 'accounting estimate. As per revised definition, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. A company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. Accounting estimates include:

a) Selection of a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique)

b) Selecting the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique. The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.

• Ind AS 12, "Income Taxes"- Narrowed the scope of the Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) (with regard to leases and decommissioning obligations). Now IRE does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Accordingly, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. The Company has evaluated the effect of the above on the financial statements and the impact is not material. "

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Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

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Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2023

3 A. Property, plant and equipment and Right of use assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	ROU Assets	Total
GROSS BLOCK					
As at March 31, 2021	1.01	0.75	0.15	13.39	15.30
Additions	0.80	0.77	0.47	-	2.04
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.81	1.52	0.62	13.39	17.34
Additions	14.23	2.81	5.05	129.88	151.97
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	16.04	4.33	5.67	143.27	169.31
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
As at March 31, 2021	0.49	0.27	0.09	8.55	9.40
Charge for the year	0.50	0.23	0.13	4.46	5.32
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.99	0.50	0.22	13.01	14.72
Charge for the year	5.24	0.68	1.25	18.84	26.01
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	6.23	1.18	1.47	31.85	40.73
NET BLOCK					
As at March 31, 2022	0.82	1.02	0.40	0.38	2.62
As at March 31, 2023	9.81	3.15	4.20	111.42	128.58

B. Intangible Assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2021	1.02	1.02
Additions	0.32	0.32
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.34	1.34
Additions	-	-
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1.34	1.34
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		-
As at March 31, 2021	0.16	0.16
Charge for the year	0.22	0.22
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.38	0.38
Charge for the year	0.27	0.27
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.65	0.65
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2022	0.96	0.96
As at March 31, 2023	0.69	0.69

C. Disclosure of Right of Use (ROU) Assets as per IndAS 116: "Leases"

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	ROU Building	Total
Carrying book value as at March 31, 2021	4.84	4.84
Addition during the year	-	-
Depreciation Charged during the year	4.46	4.46
Carrying book value as at March 31, 2022	0.38	0.38
Addition during the year	129.88	129.88
Depreciation Charged during the year	18.84	18.84
Carrying book value as at March 31, 2023	111.42	111.42

D. Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Project in Progress					
As at March 31, 2023	43.11	-	-	-	43.11
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Project Temporarily Suspended					
As at March 31, 2023	21.95	-	-	-	21.95
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-

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4: Other non-current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	0.26	2.42
Total	0.26	2.42

5 : Inventories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Traded Goods		
Medicines	0.38	29.42
FMCG products	0.00	1.24
Total	0.38	30.66

6 : Trade Receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	315.52	562.89
(ii) Trade Receivable credit impaired	144.01	43.25
	459.53	606.14
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	(144.01)	(43.25)
Total	315.52	562.89

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed						
(i) Considered good	274.10	20.10	9.95	6.13	5.24	315.52
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	12.57	9.35	19.73	41.65
	274.10	20.10	22.52	15.48	24.97	357.17
Less: Credit Impaired	-	-	12.57	9.35	19.73	41.65
Total Undisputed Trade Receivable	274.10	20.10	9.95	6.13	5.24	315.52
Disputed						
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Credit impaired	3.66	10.89	33.05	22.84	31.92	102.36
	3.66	10.89	33.05	22.84	31.92	102.36
Less: Credit Impaired	3.66	10.89	33.05	22.84	31.92	102.36
Total Disputed Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivable	274.10	20.10	9.95	6.13	5.24	315.52

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed						
(i) Considered good	449.84	42.13	27.96	34.52	8.44	562.89
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	6.83	13.27	3.92	24.02
	449.84	42.13	34.79	47.79	12.36	586.91
Less: Credit Impaired	-	-	6.83	13.27	3.92	24.02
Total Undisputed Trade Receivable	449.84	42.13	27.96	34.52	8.44	562.89
Disputed						
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	8.75	9.19	1.29	19.23
	-	-	8.75	9.19	1.29	19.23
Less: Credit Impaired	-	-	8.75	9.19	1.29	19.23
Total Disputed Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivable	449.84	42.13	27.96	34.52	8.44	562.89

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.
Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member
For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 27.
There are no unbilled receivables as on each reporting date, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedules.
There is no significant credit risk in the current reporting period. (Previous Year - Nil)

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7 : Cash and cash equivalent (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	93.29	23.86
Cash on hand	32.12	9.41
Cheques on Hand	-	0.72
Total	**125.41**	**33.99**

8 : Other financial asset (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits	5.45	3.25
Total	**5.45**	**3.25**

9: Income tax assets (Net) (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance income tax [Net of provision for income tax Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)]	0.29	10.11
Total	**0.29**	**10.11**

10: Other current assets (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance for supply of goods & others	36.79	19.34
Advance to employees	2.54	2.81
Balance with government authorities	43.57	12.37
Prepaid expenses	6.87	2.58
Right of return assets	12.04	-
Total	**101.81**	**37.10**

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Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2023

11 : Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorized Share capital		
61,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 57,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	610.00	570.00
	610.00	570.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up Share Capital		
58,72,727 (March 31, 2022: 56,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	587.27	560.00
	587.27	560.00

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	5,600,000	560.00	5,600,000	560.00
Issued during the period	272,727	27.27	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	5,872,727	587.27	5,600,000	560.00

b. Terms / Rights attached to the equity shares

(i)The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(ii)In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company made Right Issue of 2,72,727 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up at a premium of Rs. 540/- per share to Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited on 30th March, 2023.

c. Details of shares held by the Holding Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited (including shares held by its nominees), Holding Company	5,872,727	587.27	5,600,000	560.00

d. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares is set below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited (including shares held by its nominees), Holding Company	5,872,727	100%	5,600,000	100%

e. Disclosure of Shareholdings of Promoters:

Shares held by promoters during current reporting year	As at March 31, 2023		% Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Equity Shares			
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid			
Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited (including shares held by its nominees), Holding Company	5,872,727	100%	NIL

Shares held by promoters during previous reporting year	As at March 31, 2022		% Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Equity Shares			
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid			
Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited (including shares held by its nominees), Holding Company	5,600,000	100%	NIL

f) No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options & contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet Date;
g) The company has neither alloted any equity shares for consideration other than cash nor has issued any bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during the period of five years preceeding the date at which Balance Sheet is prepared.;
h) No securities convertible into equity/preference shares have been issued by the company during the year;
i) No calls are unpaid by any directors or officers of the company during the year.

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RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Retailer Shakti

Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2023

12 : Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings (movements given below)	(1,803.21)	(447.96)
Securities Premium	1,472.73	-
Total	(330.48)	(447.96)

Movement in retained earnings

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	(447.96)	(280.24)
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the year	(1,309.34)	(168.94)
Add: Other comprehensive income	(45.91)	1.22
Closing Balance	(1,803.21)	(447.96)

Movement in Securities Premium

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Proceeds from premium on issuance of equity shares	1,472.73	-
Closing Balance	1,472.73	-

13 : Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 25)	81.09	8.53	1.13	0.23
Total	81.09	8.53	1.13	0.23

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2023

14 : Trade payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
To Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 14.1)	28.58	1.39
To Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	55.42	27.09
Trade payables to related partries	0.19	395.76
Total	84.19	424.24

Note 14.1:

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year :		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	28.58	1.39
- Interest due on above	-	-
(ii)The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iii)The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
(iv)The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v)The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed						
i) Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	28.58	-	-	-	28.58
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	52.91	0.34	1.39	0.97	55.61
Total	-	81.49	0.34	1.39	0.97	84.19

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
i) Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1.39	-	-	-	1.39
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.26	421.26	0.35	0.98	-	422.85
Total	0.26	422.65	0.35	0.98	-	424.24

1. There are no disputed trade payables outstanding as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

15 : Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security Deposit	-	0.25
Payable to Employees	83.36	42.77
Total	83.36	43.02

16 : Other current liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract Liability-Advance from customers	98.99	85.20
Statutory Liabilities	21.97	10.28
Total	120.96	95.48

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity No. (CIN) - U51100WB2015PTC205351
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
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Retailer Shakti

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2023

17: Revenue from operations (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of products		
Traded goods	18,563.93	14,434.88
Total	**18,563.93**	**14,434.88**
Details of products sold		
Traded goods sold		
Medicines	18,016.18	13,482.50
FMCG products	547.75	952.38
Total	**18,563.93**	**14,434.88**

17.1: Contract balances	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 6)	315.52	562.89
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers (Refer Note no. 16)	98.99	85.20

Contract liabilities include advances received from customers to deliver medicines and other FMCG products.

17.2: Performance obligation
The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the products.

18: Other income (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.63	-
Interest Income on Security deposit at amortized cost	0.45	-
Interest received from Customer	0.08	2.70
Liabilities no longer required written back	0.18	1.64
Total	**1.34**	**4.34**

19: Purchase of traded goods (Stock in Trade) (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Medicines	17,278.44	12,847.41
FMCG products	531.58	954.48
Total	**17,810.02**	**13,801.89**

20: (Increase) / Decrease in inventories of traded goods and finished goods (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded Goods	30.65	142.09
	30.65	**142.09**
Inventories at the end of the year [Refer Note 5]		
Traded Goods	0.38	30.65
Total	**30.27**	**111.44**

21: Employee benefits expense (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries	598.57	273.73
Contribution to provident and other funds	41.19	18.47
Contribution to employees' state insurance	8.27	5.12
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 25)	28.55	4.85
Staff welfare expenses	1.87	0.72
Total	**678.45**	**302.89**

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2023

22: Finance costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.78	0.37
Total	**10.78**	**0.37**

23: Other expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Electricity expense	6.04	2.32
Logistics expenses	176.18	105.51
Packing materials consumed	52.28	31.87
Rent (Refer note 26)	11.42	4.24
Repairs and maintenance - Other	7.25	0.46
Service charges	46.74	20.19
Insurance	2.77	1.47
Commission & brokerage	30.47	25.98
Server hosting, bandwidth and other data service charges	58.86	56.32
Rates and taxes	1.58	0.60
Advertisement and selling expenses	36.58	18.91
Irrecoverable advance written off	-	1.62
Bank charges	100.26	65.09
Communication expenses	12.16	3.32
Legal and professional fees	19.56	1.77
Provision for bad and doubtful debt	100.76	38.97
Printing and Stationery	4.47	0.58
Travelling and Conveyance	13.04	4.56
Auditors' Remuneration		
Audit Fees	2.75	1.20
Limited Review	0.25	0.75
Reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.01
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.31	0.29
Total	**683.76**	**386.03**

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

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

24. Earning Per Share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company (Rs. In lakhs)	(1,309.34)	(168.94)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares (Nos. In lakhs)*	56.01	56.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	(23.37)	(3.02)

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in equity share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

25. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The Company has a defined employee benefit plan in the form of gratuity. Every employee, who has completed five years or more of services, is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favorable than the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following tables summarise the components of net defined benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Net defined employee benefits expense recognized in the employee cost.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Service Cost	28.69	4.55
Net Interest cost/(Income) on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.60	0.37
Past Service Cost (Vested)	(0.74)	-
Defined Benefit Cost(Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit/loss)	28.55	4.92

Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income (OCI)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gains) / Losses		
-Changes in financial assumptions	47.37	(0.87)
- Others	(1.46)	(0.35)
Net (Income)/Expense recognised for the period in OCI	45.91	(1.22)

Balance Sheet

Defined Benefit asset / liability

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	82.22	8.76
Net liability	82.22	8.76

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	8.76	5.06
Current service cost	28.69	4.55
Interest cost	0.60	0.37
Past Service Cost (Vested)	(0.74)	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from		
- Changes in financial assumptions	47.37	(0.87)
- Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(1.47)	(0.35)
Defined Benefits paid	0.99	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	82.22	8.76

The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the company's plan are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.29%	7.32%
Expected rate of return on assets	-	-
Future salary increases	10.00%	6.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate

Contribution to defined contribution plans recognized as expense are as under :

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to Provident and other fund	41.19	18.47

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

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

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Assumptions / Sensitivity Level	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	73.45	7.93
Decrease 0.5%	92.24	9.71
Expected rate of change in compensation level of covered employees		
Increase by 0.5%	91.00	9.72
Decrease 0.5%	74.15	7.91
Mortality Rate		
Increase by 10%	82.07	8.77
Decrease 10%	82.38	8.76
Attrition Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	82.01	8.73
Decrease 0.5%	82.44	8.79

Expected payment for future years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting year)	1.18	0.24
Between 2 and 5 years	2.25	0.78
Between 6 and 10 years	6.79	0.99
Beyond 10 years	527.28	48.56
Total expected payments	**537.50**	**50.57**

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

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

26.Contingent liabilities, commitments and leasing arrangements

26. a. Lease

Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into lease transactions for office premises. These lease agreements are for period from 1 to 9 years. The office premises are generally rented on cancellable terms and renewable at the option of the Company.

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Office Premises	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening	0.38	4.84
Additions (Note 3)	129.88	-
Depreciation expense	18.84	4.46
Closing	**111.42**	**0.38**

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at 1 April	0.46	5.62
Additions	126.33	-
Accretion of interest	10.78	0.37
Payments	21.65	5.53
As at 31 March	**115.92**	**0.46**
Current	15.35	0.46
Non-current	100.57	-

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 32.3

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 10.5%, with maturity between 2028-2029

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	18.84	4.46
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.78	0.37
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	11.42	4.24
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**41.04**	**9.07**

The company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 21.65 lakhs in March 31, 2023 (Rs. 5.53 lakhs in March 31, 2022).

26. b. Commitments

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	8.01
Other Commitment	-	-
Total	**-**	**8.01**

26. c. Contigent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an on-going basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability.

The company does not have any contigent liabilities which are require to be disclosed in the financial statement as on March 31, 2023 (Previous Year: NIL).

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

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

27. Related parties under Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Name of related parties and description of relationship

i) Related parties where control exists

a) Ultimate Holding Company

Sastasundar Ventures Limited

b) Holding Companies

Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited

ii) Name of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

a) Fellow Subsidiary Companies / Limited Liability Partnership

Innogrow Technologies Limited
Flipkart Health Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Marketplace Limited, upto December 08, 2021)
Happymate Foods Limited
Genu Path Labs Limited

b) Fellow Associate Company

Flipkart Health Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Marketplace Limited, w.e.f. December 09, 2021)

c) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal, Director
Mr. Ravi Kant Sharma, Director
Mr. Ramesh Sharma, Director

Related party transactions during the year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No		Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022	(Payable)/Receivable	
					For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
	Holding Company					
1	Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited	Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	27.27	-	-	-
		Securities Premium on proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	1,472.73	-	-	-
		Purchase of Traded Goods (including packing material)	17,821.98	13,807.88	23.95	(395.58)
		Sale of Traded Goods	-	-		
		Other Reimbursement	1.70		-	-
	Fellow Associate Company					
2	Flipkart Health Limited (Formerly Sastasundar Marketplace Ltd)	Sale of Traded Goods	-	9.45	-	-
		Server hosting, bandwidth and other data service charges	-	25.00	-	-
	Fellow Subsidiary Companies					
3	Happymate Foods Limited	Purchase of Traded Goods	-	0.28	-	-
		Other Expenses	0.18	-	-	-
		Liability no longer required written back	0.18	-	-	-
4	Genu Path Labs Limited	Sale of Traded Goods	1.07	2.18	-	-
		Loan Given	-	54.00		-
		Loan Refunded(including accrued interest)	-	56.70		
		Interest Income	-	2.70		
5	Innogrow Technologies Limited (Formerly Microsec Technologies Limited)	Sale of Traded Goods	0.30	-	-	-
		Payment towards lease liabilities	9.27	8.83	-	-
		Amount paid towards maintenance and electricity charge	2.37	2.32	(0.19)	(0.18)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables except as disclosed above.

28. Segment reporting

The Company operates in only one business segment i.e. trading of medicine & FMCG product and in only one geographic segment i.e India. Accordingly there are no separate reportable segments under Ind AS - 108 - Operating Segments.

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

RETAILER SHAKTI SUPPLY CHAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
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Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
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Retailer Shakti

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

29. Disclosure of Ratios as per Schedule III

Sr No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.80	1.20	49.44%	During the year, current liabilities has decrease.
2	Debt - Equity Ratio	Total Debt = Borrowing + Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	0.45	0.00	10895.21%	During the year, there is an increase in lease liability .
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service (Profit for the period/year + Finance cost + Depreciation-Fair value gain on financials instrument at FVTPL-Profit on sale of current investments	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments of Borrowings	-47.40	-22.92	106.93%	During the year, there is an increase in loss.
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity	-7.10	-0.86	736.02%	During the year, there is an increase in loss.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	1196.30	167.13	615.79%	During the year, revenue has increased.
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	42.27	22.49	87.88%	During the year, revenue has increased and trade receivables has decreased.
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases during the period/year of raw materials, accessories and stock in trade + other expenses	Average Trade Payables	72.35	25.77	180.73%	During the year, purchase & other expenses has increased and trade payables has decreased.
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital*	76.12	126.00	-39.59%	During the year, revenue has increased and working capital has increased.
9	Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax for the year	Revenue from Operations	-0.07	-0.01	497.46%	During the year, there is an increase in loss.
10	Return on Capital employed	Earnings Before Interest and Tax = Profit/(Loss) Before Tax for the period + Finance Cost	Capital Employed [Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt (Borrowing + Lease liabilities) + Deferred Tax Liability]	-3.49	-1.51	198.45%	During the year, there is an increase in loss and increase in capital employed
11	Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments + Profit on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL	Weighted Average cost of Investments held	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

* Working capital has been calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.

**Reasons for variance of more than 25% has been explained based on the requirements of Schedule III

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Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

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

30. Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value as at		Fair Value as at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Financial Assets				
a) Measured at Amortized Cost				
(i)Trades Receivables	315.52	562.89	315.52	562.89
(ii)Cash and cash equivalents	125.41	33.99	125.41	33.99
(iii)Other financial assets	5.45	3.25	5.45	3.25
Total Financial assets	**446.38**	**600.13**	**446.38**	**600.13**
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
a) Measured at Amortized Cost				
(i)Lease Liabilities	115.92	0.46	115.92	0.46
(ii)Trade payables	84.19	424.24	84.19	424.24
(iii)Other financial liabilities	83.36	43.02	83.36	43.02
Total Financial liabilities	**283.47**	**467.72**	**283.48**	**467.72**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets,Lease Liabilities and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

30.1. Valuation principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained in Note 32.

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operation. The Company's financial assets include loans, trade & other receivables and cash & cash equivalents. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's financial risk management framework and developing and monitoring the Company's financial risk management policies. The Company's financial risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate controls.

31.1. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three type of risk i.e. currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity price risk and equity price risk.

31.1.1 Price Risk

The Company's mutual funds and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total instruments. Reports on the portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions.

31.2. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, bank balances, loans, investments and other financial assets. At each reporting date, the Company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the Company operates.

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Credit risk arising from investments, financial instruments and balances with banks is limited because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit worthiness.

Maturities of Trade Receivables :

The table below analyzes the Company's Trade Receivables based on their contractual maturities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Financial Year Ended as on	Less than 1 Year (Rs in lakhs)	More than 1 Year (Rs in lakhs)	Total (Rs in lakhs)
March 31, 2023	315.52	-	315.52
March 31, 2022	562.89	-	562.89

Reconciliation of Loss Allowance	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Trade Receivables
As at March 31, 2021	4.28
Add: Allowance for Credit Loss	38.97
As at March 31, 2022	43.25
Add: Allowance for Credit Loss	100.76
As at March 31, 2023	144.01

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited Kolkata

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

31.3. 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities :

The table below analyzes the Company's Financial Liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	84.19	-	84.19
Lease Liabilities	15.35	100.57	115.92
Other Financial Liabilities	83.36	-	83.36
Total	182.90	100.57	283.47

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	424.24	-	424.24
Lease Liabilities	0.46	-	0.46
Other Financial Liabilities	43.02	-	43.02
Total	467.72	-	467.72

32. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Tax impact arising on temporary differences in depreciable assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Tax Impact on Expense Allowable in Future Years	56.94	13.53
Tax impact arising on temporary differences in depreciable assets	0.35	0.05
Tax Impact on Brought Forward Business Losses/ unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available (net)	101.10	71.90
Tax Impact on Current Year Losses	294.69	32.70
Net Deferred Tax Assets	453.09	118.18

* Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In the absence of reasonable certainty of future taxable profits, supported by convincing evidence, the net deferred tax assets have not been recognised in these financial results.
Unused tax losses/ unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognized amount to Rs. 453.09 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 and Rs. 118.18 lakhs as at March 31, 2022.

33. During the year, the Management based on its internal assessment, has detected misappropriation of cash collections from customers aggregating to INR 635.05 lakhs by a few employees of the Company during the current financial year. Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited ("the Holding Company") has referred the matter to the police department and after filing of the First Information Report (FIR), the aforesaid employees were arrested by the police and an investigation charge sheet has been filed with the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Barulpur, West Bengal by the police.
The Company has expensed the aforesaid amount during the current year under the heading "exceptional item" and the Company is taking necessary legal action to recover the amount.

34. Additional Regulatory Information

i. The Company does not have any Benami property. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
ii. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
iii. The Company has not traded or invested in Cryptocurrency or virtual currency during the current and previous financial year besides the company has not accepted any deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in crypto currency or virtual currency.
iv. 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any gurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
v. No funds have been received by the company 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, 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.
vi. 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) and there is no previously unrecorded income and related assets that have not been properly recorded in the books of accounts during the year.
vii. The Company does not have transactions with any struck off companies during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.
viii. The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any lender.
ix. The Company has not filed any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 with any Competent Authority.

35. The Company is not required to incure any expenditure under section 135 of The Companies Act 2013 regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR)

36. The Company has not paid or declared any dividend during the year ending March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

37. Previous years figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year classification.

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 302049E

M L Shukla
Partner
Membership No.: 051505

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Ravi Kant Sharma
Director
DIN : 00364066