

ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	50.68	-
b) Intangible Assets	2	3.96	5.95
Financial Assets			
a) Loans- Security Deposit	3	9.87	0.10
Other Non-Current Assets			
a) Right to Use Assets	4	133.47	-
b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	5	3.16	1.89
c) Other Non-Current Assets	6	-	-
Deferred Income Tax Assets (Net)	7	102.05	51.00
Total Non-Current Assets		303.19	58.94
Current assets			
a) Inventories	8	537.15	259.86
b) Financial Assets			
i. Trade Receivables	9	5.17	-
ii. Cash and cash Equivalents	10	53.75	80.33
c) Other Current Assets	11	99.35	40.52
Total Current Assets		695.42	380.71
Total Assets		998.61	439.66
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	12	410.00	410.00
b) Other Equity	13	(320.22)	(158.47)
Total Equity		89.78	251.53
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
a) Borrowing			
i. Lease Liabilities	14	80.51	-
b) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		80.51	-
2. Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i. Trade Payables	15		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		40.29	0.97
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		684.16	146.67
ii. Lease Liabilities	14	61.03	-
b) Other Current Liabilities	16	42.84	40.48
Total Current Liabilities		828.32	188.13
Total Liabilities		908.83	188.13
Total Equity and Liabilities		998.61	439.66

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 33

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

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 100537W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 113805
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023



Mahesh M

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023

A. Bhargava

A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022
Income:			
Revenue From Operations	17	665.97	547.57
Other Income	18	4.00	0.57
Total Income		669.97	548.14
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Sold			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	19	672.92	390.78
Changes in Inventories of stock-in-trade and finished goods	20	(277.29)	(48.86)
Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Finance Cost	21	23.50	6.68
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	22	66.11	2.97
Other Expenses	23	397.38	195.89
Total Expenses		882.62	547.47
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(212.65)	0.67
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) after exceptional items and before tax		(212.65)	0.67
Income Tax Expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax	24	(51.05)	2.08
Total Tax Expense		(51.05)	2.08
Profit from Continued Operations		(161.60)	(1.41)
Discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operation before tax		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinued operation		-	-
Profit for the year		(161.60)	(1.41)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive Income for the year		(161.60)	(1.41)
Earning per Equity Share: Face value Rs. 10 each			
i. Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)		(3.94)	(0.03)
ii. Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)		(3.94)	(0.03)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares: Face value Rs. 10 each			
i. Basic (In Nos)		41.00	41.00
ii. Diluted (In Nos)		41.00	41.00

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 33

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

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



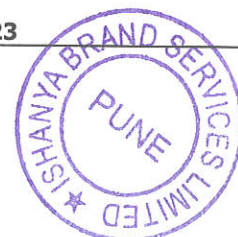
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Mahesh M
Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548

A. Bhargava
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Director
DIN 00109596

Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 113805
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023


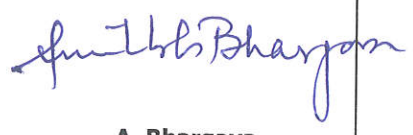

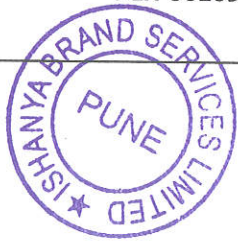
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(212.65)	0.67
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	66.11	2.97
Gain on sale of investments	-	-
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
MAT credit lapsed	-	(0.13)
Finance costs	23.50	6.68
Interest Income	(1.29)	(0.57)
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		
Changes in Inventory	(277.29)	(48.86)
Changes in trade receivables	(5.17)	-
Changes in trade payables	576.81	(7.86)
Changes in financial assets	(9.77)	-
Changes in other financial assets	-	-
Changes in other non-current assets	(134.74)	0.25
Changes in other current assets	(58.83)	0.24
Changes in provisions	-	-
Changes in non current financial liabilities	80.51	-
Changes in other financial liabilities	61.03	(2.00)
Changes in other current liabilities	2.36	(14.41)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	110.58	(63.03)
Less - Income taxes paid (Net)	0.14	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	110.44	(63.03)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets	(68.03)	(8.92)
Acquisition of Investment (Net)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Investment (Net)	-	-
Profit on sale of investment	-	-
Interest received	1.29	0.57
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities	(66.74)	(8.35)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings - Non-Current	-	-
Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Payment of Lease	(46.78)	-
Repayment of Short Term Loan - Current	-	-
Payment of Interest and Finance Cost	(23.50)	(6.68)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	(70.28)	(6.68)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(26.58)	(78.05)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	80.33	158.38
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	53.75	80.33
As per our report of even date attached For HMA & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 100537W	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ishanya Brand Services Limited	
Anand D. Joshi Partner Membership No. 113805 Place : Pune Date : 02 May 2023	 Mahesh M Director DIN 09796548 Place : Pune Date : 02 May 2023	 A. Bhargava Director DIN 00109596
		

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

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**2022-23**

Balance as at 1st April 2022	Change in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2022	Change in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2023
410.00	-	410.00	-	410.00
2021-22				
Balance as at 1st April 2021	Change in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	Change in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2022
410.00	-	410.00	-	410.00



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particular	Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comperhensive Income	Total Equity
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other items of OCI	
Balance as at 1st April 2022	-	(158.47)	-	(158.47)
Profit for the year	-	(161.60)	-	(161.60)
MAT credit lapsed	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Other comperhensive income/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
Total comperhensive income	-	(320.08)	-	(320.08)
Dividend	-	-	-	-
Excess / (Short) provision of income tax	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	(320.08)	-	(320.08)
Balance as at 1st April 2021	-	(156.93)	-	(156.93)
Profit for the year	-	(1.41)	-	(1.41)
MAT credit lapsed	-	(0.13)	-	(0.13)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Other comperhensive income/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
Total comperhensive income	-	(158.47)	-	(158.47)
Dividend	-	-	-	-
Excess / (Short) provision of income tax	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	(158.47)	-	(158.47)

Nature and Purpose of reserve

a) General Reserve

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

b) Retained earnings

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

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 100537W

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

Anand D. Joshi
Partner

Membership No. 113805

Place : Pune

Date : 02 May 2023



Mahesh M

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023

A. Bhargava

A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596

[Signature]



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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

Particular	Plant and Equipment, Electrical Installation	Furniture and Fixtures, Office Equipment	Computers	Property, Plant, and Equipment	Intangible assets		
					Total	Software	Total
Cost as at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	8.92	8.92
Addition	10.43	53.03	3.56	67.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31st March 2023	10.43	53.03	3.56	67.02	9.92	9.92	9.92
Accumulated depreciation as at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	2.97
Depreciation during the year	2.04	13.37	0.93	16.34	2.99	2.99	2.99
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2023	2.04	13.37	0.93	16.34	5.96	5.96	5.96
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2023	8.39	39.66	2.63	50.68	3.96	3.96	3.96
Cost as at 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	8.92	8.92
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	8.92	8.92
Accumulated depreciation as at 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	2.97
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	2.97
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	5.95	5.95



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Loan -Security deposit - Non Current

Particular	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Security deposit on lease	9.67	-
Security Deposits	0.20	0.10
Total	9.87	0.10

Note 4 - Right to use asset - Non Current

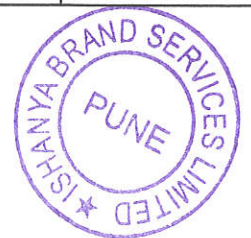
Particular	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Add: Reclassification on account of Ind AS 116	-	-
Add: Additions	180.25	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	180.25	-
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Amortisation for the year	46.78	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	46.78	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	133.47	-

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

Particular	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Income tax refund receivable	3.16	1.89
Total	3.16	1.89

Note 6: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Advances other than capital advances	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-
Total	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

Movements during the year ended 31 March 2023

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

Movements during the year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	1 April 2021	Credit/(Change) Recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	-	0.19	-	0.19
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Business losses comprising Unabsorbed tax depreciation	53.09	(0.57)	-	52.51
Effect of change in Tax Rate	-	(1.70)	-	(1.70)
Net deferred tax Assets	53.09	(2.08)	-	51.00

Note 8: INVENTORIES

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Stock-in-trade	537.15	259.86
Total	537.15	259.86

Note 9: Trade Receivables

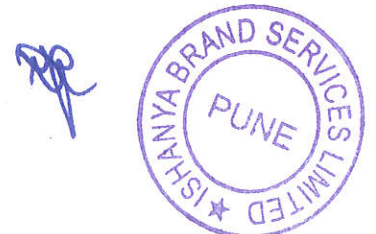
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Considered good - Secured	5.17	-
Considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less- Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	5.17	-

Note 10: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	-	-
- in current accounts	44.52	72.75
-Short term Bank deposit	9.23	7.58
Total cash and cash equivalents	53.75	80.33

Note 11: Other Current Assets

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
GST Input Credit	98.75	39.02
Accrued Interest	0.13	1.33
Prepaid expenses	0.47	0.18
Total	99.35	40.52



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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

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

Aging of Trade receivable current outstanding as at 31st March 2022 is as follow:

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



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: SHARE CAPITAL

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Authorized		
51,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- (31 March 2022 : 51,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each)	510.00	510.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
41,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid (31 March 2022 : 41,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each)	410.00	410.00
Fully Paid Share Capital	410.00	410.00

i) Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	41.00	410.00	41.00	410.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	41.00	410.00	41.00	410.00

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of issued Equity Shares having at par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting.

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

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

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	41.00	100.00%	41.00	100.00%

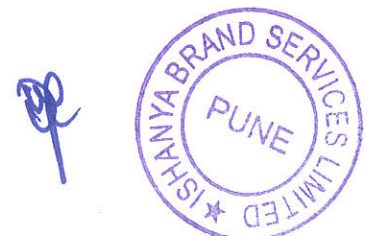
Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

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

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

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2022 is as follow:

Name of Promoter	Share held by Promoters				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	-
Total	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Other Equity

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
General Reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	(320.22)	(158.47)
Total reserves and surplus	(320.22)	(158.47)

(i) General Reserve

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening Balance	-	-
Add:- Transfer during the year from Retained Earning	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

(ii) Retained earnings

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening balance	(158.47)	(156.93)
Net profit for the year	(161.60)	(1.41)
Less: - MAT Credit Lapsed	-	(0.13)
Add: Excess / (Short) provision for Income Tax	(0.14)	-
Closing Balance	(320.22)	(158.47)



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Lease liabilities non current

Particular	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Current	61.03	-
Non Current	80.51	-
Total	141.54	-

Note 15: Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

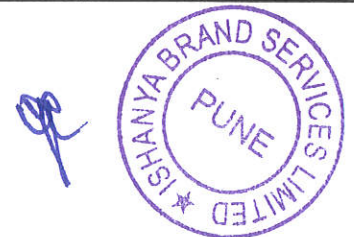
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade Payables Current		
Due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	40.29	0.97
Due to Others	684.16	146.67
Total	724.45	147.64

Dues to Micro, small & medium enterprises

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Principal amount due at year end	40.29	0.97
Interest provided but not paid at year end on above	-	-
Interest due on principal amount already paid	-	-
Delayed Principal amount paid during the year	-	-
Interest paid on delayed principal payment	-	-

Note 16: Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Tax deducted at Source Payables	2.60	0.27
Advance from Customers	40.24	40.21
Total	42.84	40.48



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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

Aging of Trade payable current outstanding as at 31st March 2022 is as follow:

Particular	Outstanding for the following period from the due				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Trade payables					
MSME*	0.97	-	-	-	0.97
Others	131.77	3.99	10.91	-	146.67
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Other	-	-	-	-	-

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

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ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Sale of products		
Stock-in-trade	655.51	543.37
Other operating revenues	10.46	4.20
Total	665.97	547.57

Note 18: Other income

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest income from Fixed Deposit	0.51	0.44
Interest income from Financial Assets	0.71	-
Interest Income from IT Refund	0.07	0.13
Sundry Balances written back	2.71	-
Total	4.00	0.57

Note 19: Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Purchases during the year	672.92	390.78
Total	672.92	390.78

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening balance		
Stock- in trade	259.86	211.00
Total opening balance	259.86	211.00
Closing balance		
Stock- in trade	537.15	259.86
Total closing balance	537.15	259.86
(Increase)/ decrease in excise duty on stock of finished goods		
Total changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods	(277.29)	(48.86)

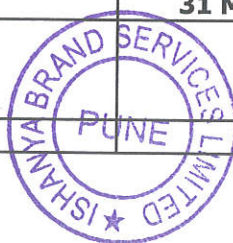
Note 21: Finance Costs

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Bank and Credit Card Charges	6.63	4.23
Interest on Lease Liabilities	12.35	-
Finance Charges	4.40	2.33
Interest Expenses	0.12	0.12
Total	23.50	6.68

Note 22: Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particular	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation	19.33	2.97
Amortization of right to use asset	46.78	-
Total	66.11	2.97

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ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 23: Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Payment to Auditors (see note below)	1.00	1.00
Brokerage/ Commission-Sales	2.00	3.11
Conveyance Expenses	3.10	1.20
E.D.P. Expenses	6.37	0.85
Electricity Expenses	54.27	28.69
Filing & Legal Fees	0.25	0.15
Franchisee Fees	1.25	-
General Expenses	3.42	0.68
Rates and Taxes	0.04	0.83
Insurance	0.88	0.64
Legal & Professional Fees	11.24	2.69
Loading & Unloading Charges	2.69	0.69
Packing Expenses	6.21	2.23
Promotional Expenses	40.50	10.20
Rent	109.26	62.85
Repairs & Maintenance	9.00	3.49
Staff Welfare	3.89	0.19
Labour Charges	130.04	66.34
Transport Charges	11.97	10.07
Total	397.38	195.89

Note 23(a): Payment to Auditors

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor:		
Audit fee		
- Statutory Audit Fees	0.75	0.75
- Tax Audit Fees	0.25	0.25
Total	1.00	1.00

Note 24: Income Taxes Expenses

A. Components of Income Tax Expenses	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
I. Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current Year	-	-
Adjustments/(credits) related to previous year - (net)	-	-
Total (A)	-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	(51.05)	2.08
Total (B)	(51.05)	2.08
Total (A+B)	(51.05)	2.08
II. Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on debt instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-
Total	-	-

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	(212.65)	0.67
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2022 - 25.17%) (A)	-	-
Effects of income not subject to tax	-	-
Dividend income	-	-
Effects of non-deductible business expenses	-	-
Reversal of earlier year tax provision	-	-
Others	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss (A+B)	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 25: Fair value measurements
(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
	Fair value through profit and loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Equity instruments, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Equity instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Bonds and debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Government securities	-	-	5.17	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	53.75	-	-	80.33
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts/options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	58.92	-	-	80.33
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities, not designated as hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	724.45	-	-	147.64
Other financial liabilities	-	-	61.03	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities, designated as hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	785.48	-	-	147.64



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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

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

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

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

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

i. Credit risk

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

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

Trade receivables and other financial assets

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

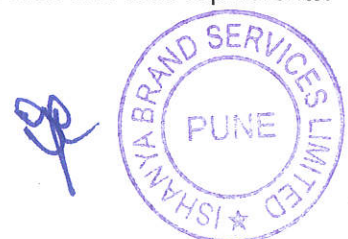
In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are a institutional, dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence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

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

The Company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit loss as at 31 March 2023 is NIL.(31 March 2022: NIL)

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

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



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ii. Liquidity Risk

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

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

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

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

(i) Financing Arrangements

The company has not entered into any financial arrangements

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(Rs In Lacs)

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

31 March 2022	Carrying Amount	Payable within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Obligations under finance lease	-	-	-
Trade payables	147.64	147.64	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	147.64	147.64	-
Derivatives financial liabilities			
Foreign exchange contract used for hedging	-	-	-
- Borrowings	-	-	-
- Trade payables	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-

iii. Market risk

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

Foreign Currency Exchange rate risk

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

Interest rate risk

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



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Note 27. Capital Management

Risk Management

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

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

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

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

The gearing ratios were as follows:

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Net debt (net of cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Total equity	410.00	410.00
Net debt to equity ratio	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED**Note 28: Related Party transactions**

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Names of the related parties and relationships**A. HOLDING COMPANY**

Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

B. Key Management Personnel

1 Shri Amitabh Bhargava

2 Shri Ritesh Chaudhry

3 Shri Mahesh M

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

1 Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (formerly known as Smartchem Technologies Limited)

2 Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

3 SCM Fertichem Limited

4 Ishanya Reality Corporation Limited

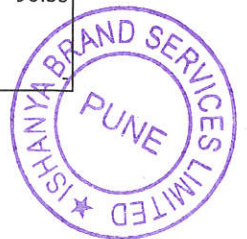
5 Ishanya Brand Services Limited

6 Yerrowda Investments Limited

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
		Holding Entity	Key Management Personnel	Total	Holding Entity	Key Management Personnel	Total
1	Sale of goods/Services Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Purchase of Goods Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	522.70	-	522.70	353.95	-	353.95
3	Rent Paid Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	104.69	-	104.69	62.85	-	62.85
4	Reimbursement of Expenses Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	47.97	-	47.97	31.90	-	31.90
Amount outstanding							
1	Trade Payables Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	646.47	-	646.47	96.35	-	96.35
2	Trade Receivables Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in bracket are outflows

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

Note 29: Contingent Liabilities Commitments - Nil

ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 30: Additional regulatory information

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance in %	Remarks
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.84	2.02	-59%	1. New Stores display necessitated around Rs 1 Cr. of new Inventory 2. Delayed opening of new stores resulted in higher stocks in hand 3. Less than projected sales due to market response resulted in higher inventory.
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	-	-	-	
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	-	-	-	
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-95%	-1%	16855%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives (Satellite hub and spoke model).
Inventory turnover ratio (in %)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	99%	145%	-32%	1. New stock necessitated for displays at satellite locations. 2. Inconsistent supply chain (due to Vietnam imports) during first half of the year. 3. Sales to Stock imbalance/ short performance.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	257.63	-	-	Avg trade receivable were nominal at Rs 2.6 L on sale of Rs 666L and hence the nos of times are high
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of purchases + Other expenses	Average trade payables	2.45	3.87	-37%	Additional new expenses incurred towards a. Interior fitout of satellite stores. b. new display stock c. Refill of display stock at existing flagship store. d. Cost of people and other opex expenses for satellite stores were incurred and hence trade payable were deferred.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	(5.01)	2.84	-276%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives (Satellite hub and spoke model).
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-24%	0%	9329%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives (Satellite hub and spoke model).
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred tax liabilities	-211%	3%	-7306%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives (Satellite hub and spoke model).



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

**Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 113805
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023**



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

**Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place : Pune
Date : 02 May 2023**

**A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596**



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Basis of Preparation: -

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

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

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

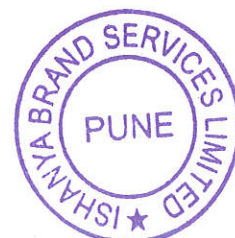
The Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR"), which is also company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest lacs, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever, an amount is presented AS INR '0' it construes value less than Rs. 50,000.

b) Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

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

c) Estimates and assumptions

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



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

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

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

e) Litigations

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

f) Taxes

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

g) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

h) Impairment of financial assets

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



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

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Summary of significant accounting policies

j) Current versus non-current classification

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

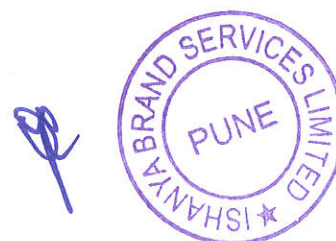
An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.



- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

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

k) Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of Goods:

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

Sale of Services:

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

Interest and dividend income:

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

l) Property, plant and equipment

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



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

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

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

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

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

m) Borrowing costs

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

n) Financial instruments

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets: Initial recognition and measurement



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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

Debt instrument at FVOCI

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

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

Debt instrument at FVPL



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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such an election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Derecognition

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

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



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

Financial liabilities

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

Borrowings

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

Derecognition

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



Derivative financial instruments

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

Offsetting

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

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

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



p) Provisions

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

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

q) Employee benefit obligations

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

r) Cash and cash equivalents

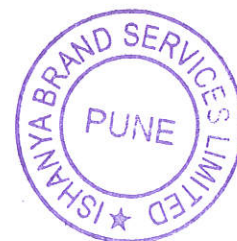
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

s) Income taxes

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

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



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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset or liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

t) Leases

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



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

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

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

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

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



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(CIN- U74900PN2008PLC131967)

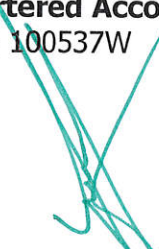
Notes to the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

u) Earnings per share

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

**For HMA and Associates
Chartered Accountants**

FRN: 100537W



**Anand D Joshi
Partner
Membership No:113805
Place- Pune
Date: 02nd May 2023**

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



**Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place- Pune
Date: 02nd May 2023**



**A Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596**



