YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Reg. Office: Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post
Uthiramerur Taluk,
Kanchipuram District
Tamilnadu - 603107

15th ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

Factory & Registered Office:
Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post, Uthiramerur Taluk,
Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu, India - 603 107.
Phone : +91-44-2728 3000| Fax : +91-44-2728 3051
Email: info@youngbrand.in| Web: www.youngbrand.in
CIN: U18101TN2006PTC081600

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 15th Annual General Meeting of the Members of Young Brand Apparel Private Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post, Uthiramerur Taluk, Kanchipuram District 603107, on Thursday, the 29th September, 2022 at 5.30 P.M (IST) to transact the following business:

You are requested to make it convenient to attend the Meeting.

AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in the place of Sri S V Arumugam, (DIN 00002458) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 and other applicable provisions if any of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 for the time being in force (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof and pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Directors, M/s P N Raghavendra Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 003328S) Coimbatore, be and are hereby appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company, in the place of retiring Auditors M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Bangalore (Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018), for a term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of this 15th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Company at such remuneration as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

4. **To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:**

   RESOLVED that Mrs. A Gayathri (DIN 03427574) who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors w.e.f. 1.9.2022 to hold office upto the date of this 15th Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation pursuant to Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

5. **To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:**

   RESOLVED that Mr K Sadhasivam, (DIN 00610037) who was appointed as a Director of the Company by the Board of Directors w.e.f. 9.9.2017 to hold office upto 8.9.2022 under the category of Independent Director, and who was re-appointed as a director by the board with effect from 9.9.2022 under non-independent director category be and is hereby approved pursuant to Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, and he shall be liable to retire by rotation.

6. **To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as a Special Resolution:**

   RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 196, 197, 198, 203 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Schedule V to the Act and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provision(s) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, if any, including any amendment(s), statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force approval of shareholders be and is hereby accorded for the appointment of Mrs. A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574) as Joint Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years, i.e. with effect from 1.9.2022 to 31.8.2027 upon the terms and conditions including the remuneration which shall be as follows:

   1. REMUNERATION

   BASIC SALARY: Rs.4,50,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs Fifty Thousand only) per month;

   ALLOWANCES: An amount not exceeding annual Basic Salary

   2. PERQUISITES (not included in the above remuneration)

   Contribution to Provident Fund @ 12% on basic salary.

   Gratuity: at a rate not exceeding half a month's salary for each completed year of service.

   RESOLVED FURTHER that the aforesaid remuneration is payable notwithstanding the situation where the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate during the relevant financial year, subject to the provisions of Section II of the Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013

   RESOLVED FURTHER that Mrs. A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574), Joint Managing Director be and is hereby authorized to look after the day-to-day affairs of the Company and to carry out the powers and functions subject to superintendence, guidance and control of the Managing Director of the Company from time to time.

Notes:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER.
2. PROXIES IN ORDER TO BE VALID SHOULD BE DEPOSITED AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE THE MEETING.
3. A ROUTE MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE TO THE VENUE OF THE MEETING IS ENCLOSED SEPARATELY.

By order of the Board

S V ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN 00002458)

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 1.9.2022

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS CONCERNING ITEMS OF SPECIAL BUSINESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

ITEM. 4:

Mrs A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574), was appointed, by the Board of Directors as an Additional Director of the company with effect from 1.9.2022, under Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, holds her office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, and is eligible for re-appointment as a Director. Mrs A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574), a Commerce Graduate and she is also Managing Director of Bannari Amman Flour Mill Private Limited. The Company has received a notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, from a member proposing candidature for being appointed as Director.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the resolution in relation to appointment of Mrs A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574), for the approval by the shareholders of the Company.

Necessary resolutions are placed before the members for their approval.

Except Mrs A Gayathri, (DIN 03427574), being an appointee and Sri S V Arumugam, Managing Director, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relative is concerned or interested in the resolution set out at Item No.4

ITEM. 5:

Mr K Sadhasivam, (DIN 00610037) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. He joined the Board of Directors from 9.9.2017 for a term of 5 years, to hold office upto 8.9.2022. The Board of Directors at their meeting held 1.9.2022 appointed him under the category Non- Independent Director. He has more than 38 years of experience in Agro Processing and Transport Agency business.

The Board considers that his continued association would be of benefit to the Company and it is desirable to continue to avail services of Mr K Sadhasivam as a Director. Accordingly, the Board recommends the resolution in relation to appointment of Mr K Sadhasivam as a Director, for the approval by the shareholders of the Company. The Company has received a notice under section 160 from a member proposing his candidature for being appointed as Director.

Except Mr K Sadhasivam, being an appointee, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested, financial or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 5.

ITEM. 6:

Mrs A Gayathri, aged 36 years, is a Commerce graduate with morethan 10 years of Industry Experience. She was appointed as Joint Managing Director of the Company for a period of 5 years with effect from 1.9.2022, subject to the approval shareholders. Considering the volume of business, duties and responsibilities required be exercised at this level the Board of Directors have proposed to appoint her as Joint Managing Director of the Company and to fix the remuneration payable to her, for a period of 5 years with effect from 1.9.2022. Smt A Gayathri, is also Managing Director of Bannari Amman Flour Mill Private Limited.

The Board of Directors are of the opinion that, her association would be beneficial for the sustainment, development for the future growth of the Company.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the resolution in relation to appointment of Mrs A Gayathri, as Joint Managing Director, for the approval by the shareholders of the Company.

A copy of memorandum setting the terms and conditions of appointment of Joint Managing Director is available at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours for inspection of members.

Further, the Board of Directors have recommended for payment of minimum remuneration in case of loss or inadequacy of profits for a period of 3 years of his tenure. The required information under Schedule V is attached to this statement.

The Board of Directors recommend the Special Resolution set out in this item of the notice for approval of members.

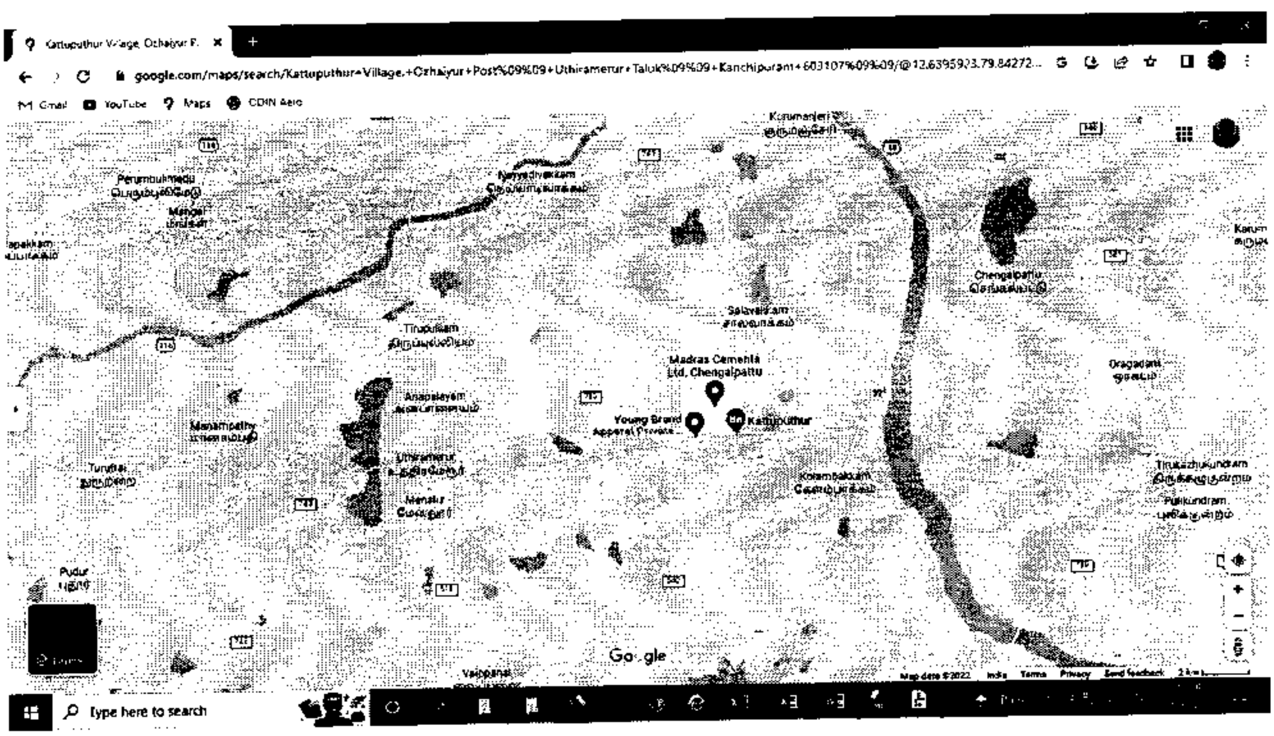
Necessary Special Resolutions are placed before the members for their approval.

Except Mrs A Gayathri, the appointee and Sri S V Arumugam, as relative, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relative is concerned or interested financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No.6.

By order of the Board

S V ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN 00002458)

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 1.9.2022



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
REGD OFF : Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post, Uthiramerur Taluk
Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu – 603 107
CIN:U18101TN2006PTC081600 Email : info@youngbrand.in

Dear Members,

Yours Directors have pleasure in presenting the **FIFTEENTH** Annual Report together with the audited accounts of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

Amount in Rs.Lakhs

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2022**	**Year ended 31.03.2021**
Income	30044.85	16957.24
Profit before Depreciation	1480.26	595.86
Depreciation	421.90	421.01
Profit Before Tax	1058.36	174.85
Deferred Tax	(285.58)	(47.75)
Profit /(Loss) After Tax	772.78	127.10
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	21.05	29.45
Dividend	-	-
Carried to Profit & Loss A/c	793.83	156.55

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

During the financial year under review, our company recorded sales of Rs.288.15Crores (Last financial year Rs. Rs. 164.18 Crores). A total of 3,19,92,162 pieces (Last financial year 2,15,37,259 pieces) of garments were sold during the year. The company made a Net Profit of Rs. 7.94 Crores during the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

The abnormal rise in cotton/yarn price from the second half the financial year has severely impacted the profitability of the company. The company has taken up with its customers revision of order prices to accommodate the increase in yarn prices. CAPEX expansion is under completion and the company is poised to increase the capacity by 30% to 40% during the current FY 2022-23.

Impact Of Covid-19:

The business of the company got affected during the first quarter of FY 2021-22 due to second wave of Covid 19. In India, States imposed locked down at different periods which directly affected the supply chain, coupled with container shortages and vessel delays. However, due to pent up demand, the company had started receiving both export and domestic orders during the FY 2021-22. This has helped the company to achieve increased turnover during FY 2021-22.

Customers:

The Company has been successful in consolidating its position with its core customers like American Eagle, Jockey International. By delivering high quality products, the company has increased its ordering position with its customers. The company has started receiving orders from American Eagle – Men's Division also, where the potential is huge to get more business.

On domestic front, the company has Aditya Birla Retail Fashion as its customer who are selling under the brand name "Van Huesen".The products manufactured in our company has got more geographical presence – USA, UK, Japan, India and Canada.

Further the Company is taking firm steps towards developing and expanding its product categories from Innerwear to Nightwear, Pyjama sets, Tops and Athleisure Garments in addition to the present line of products. The management is confident of a steady income in the future years from this lucrative segment.

QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure that the Company only procures quality material for production, the management has put in place a department of quality control which ensures quality at source by endorsing the systems of suppliers.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Based on the present increased demand, the company is in the right track of adding production capacity. The directors are confident that the company has got great growth potential and has set target of achieving double the turnover in three years time.

DIVIDEND

No dividend is recommended for the year under review.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the Financial position of the Company subsequent to the end of the Financial Year.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to the sub-section (3) of Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 Annual Return in Form MGT - 7for the Financial Year Ended 31.3.2022 is posted on the website of the Company viz., www.youngbrand.in

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEETINGS

The Board comprised of Four Directors and there were no changes to the Board of Directors during the Year under review. During the financial year, 6 Board Meetings were convened on 31.5.2021, 19.7.2021, 9.8.2021, 9.11.2021, 9.2.2022 and 16.3.2022. Details of attendance of each Director at the Board Meetings of the Company are as follows:

Name of the Director	No. of Board Meetings Attended
1. Mr S V Arumugam (Attended through Video conference)	5 1
2. Mr R Shanmugavelayutham (Attended through Video conference)	5 1

3. Mr K Sadhasivam (Attended through Video conference)	5 1
4. Mrs Laura Beth Trust (Attended through Video conference)	- 1

Mr S V Arumugam, (DIN 00002458) is required to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, he is eligible for re-appointment and seeks re-appointment.

All Independent Directors have given declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Company has appointed the following persons as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the KMP	Designation
Mr S V Arumugam	Managing Director
Mr T V Gurukrishnan	Chief Financial Officer
Mr N Krishnaraj	Company Secretary

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The Audit Committee comprises of:

1.	Mr S V Arumugam	Executive Director
2.	Mr R Shanmugavelayutham	Non-Executive Independent Director
3.	Mr K Sadhasivam	Non-Executive Independent Director

The Board has implemented suggestions made by Audit Committee from time to time.

NOMINATION AND REMUMERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was constituted w.e.f. 8.9.2017 which comprises of following members:

1.	Mr S V Arumugam	Executive Director
2.	Mr R Shanmugavelayutham	Non-Executive Independent Director
3.	Mr K Sadhasivam	Non-Executive Independent Director

The terms of reference specified by Board of Directors to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are as under.

a) To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management in accordance with the criteria laid down and also recommend to the Board a Policy relating to the Remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel's and other Employees.

b) To be guided by the criteria laid down in Section 178 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013, while formulating the Policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director.

c) To formulate criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors on the Board.

d) To devise a Policy on Board Diversity.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the loans, guarantees and investments made and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security during the year under review.

EVALUATION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 Independent Directors at their meeting without participation of non-Independent Directors and management, considered and evaluated the Boards' performance, performance of the Chairman and Managing Director.

The Board has carried out an annual evaluation of performance of Board and of individual Directors as well as the Committees of Directors. The evaluation has been conducted internally in the manner prescribed by Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has established a Vigil Mechanism for Directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics.

POLICY ON NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors have framed a policy setting out the framework for payment of Remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel of the Company. The salient features of Policy are:

a) The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the Company successfully

b) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks and

c) Remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

The policy on remuneration is available in the web link: www.youngbrand.in

SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts that would impact the going concern status and the Company's operation in future.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(c) read with Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors of your Company state that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b) The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

c) The directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

e) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

AUDITORS

The present Auditors of the Company M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Bangalore, were appointed for a term of 5 years, pursuant to the resolution passed by the members at the Annual General Meeting held on 9th September, 2017.

There is no audit qualification for the year under review.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

Pursuant to provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 the Company appointed Mr R Dhanasekaran, Practicing Company Secretary to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The report is annexed herewith as Annexure - I.

No adverse qualifications/comments have been made in the said report by the Practicing Company Secretary.

DETAILS OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

There were no frauds reported by the Statutory Auditors under provisions of Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under.

COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARD

The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India from time to time.

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

The Company has been maintaining cost records as prescribed under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations.

The Company has an Internal Audit Department which monitors and evaluates the efficiency and adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies at all locations of the Company. The scope and authority of the Internal Audit function is defined in the Internal Audit Manual. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Audit function reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and to the Chairman and Managing Director.

Based on the report of internal audit function, corrective actions are taken in the respective areas and thereby strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations and recommendations along with corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS UNDER SECTION 188 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

All the related party transactions that were entered in to during the financial year in the ordinary course of business and the prices were at arm's length basis. Hence, the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted. There were no materially significant transactions made by the company with Promoters, Directors, Key Management Personnel which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Hence, reporting in Form No.AOC-2 is not applicable.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the company and there is no change in the nature of business of the company.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company does not have any risk management policy as the element of risk threatening the company's existence is very minimal. At present the Company has not identified any element of risk which may be of threat to the existence of the Company.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any subsidiaries and associate companies as per the Rule 6 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has not received any complaint during the year 2021-22 requiring disclosure under the aforesaid Act.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

The company has contributed Rs.15 Lakhs to Rotary Club for the year 2021-22and Rs.24,62,093 to PM Cares Fund towards unspent obligations in respect of Financial Year 2018-19 to 2020-21towards fulfilling its CSR obligations. The company is in the process of identifying and implementing the CSR Projects in the nearby places where the factory is situated, in the forthcoming years. This will help the people of that area.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND OTHERS

The particulars in terms of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the year ended 31st March 2022relating to conservation of energy etc., are as below:

A.CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

I. **The steps taken or impact on conversation of energy;**
    i. Energy Audit and conservation measure is being adopted periodically.

ii. The air leakages in the compressor pipe lines and in the machines are checked regularly and deviations are corrected.

iii. the Company has converted into LED lights in the production floor .

II. the steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate source of energy –
The company has identified and is buying solar energy to meet its more than 75% of its demand.

III. the capital investment on energy conversation equipments - Nil

B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

i. the efforts made towards technology absorption - Nil

ii. the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution - Nil

iii. in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) - Nil

iv. the expenditure incurred on Research and Development - Nil

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

During the year under review foreign exchange earnings were Rs. 22,672.25 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 12,947.49 Lakhs). Foreign exchange outgo was Rs. 7884.52 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 3391.19 Lakhs).

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Particulars of Employees as per Rule 5 (2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014:

Name	Age in Years	Designation	Gross Remuneration In Rs.	Qualification	Date of commencement of employment	Experience in Yrs	Previous employment
DP A CHANDRARATHNA	59	COO	44,20,113	BE	2 -Jan- 2017	4	Shahi Exports Bangalore
T V GURUKRISHNAN	53	CFO	44,15,277	ACA	1 -June -2010	11	Metropolitan Plastics Ltd Cameroon , Africa
SURENDRANATH.M	49	Sr. Manager	20,87,245	MCA	01-Sep-2007	13	Hide Design, Pondicherry
RAJ MOHAN.M	46	Manager	15,06,415	M.COM	04-April-2010	12	ACTIVA SYSTEMS EXPORTS.
PAUL HARRIS D	46	Manager	21,63,518	B.COM	04-Apr-2016	5	Poppy's Knitwear Pvt Ltd., Tirupur
RAJITA MOHAN	46	VP-Sales	27,81,655	B.sc	05-Mar-2018	3	Ambathur Clothing, Chennai
JEEVA. K	34	Sr. Manager	15,72,180	B. Sc	07-Sep-2016	6	SOCOTA GARMENTS PVT LTD
SUSANTHA ROHANA KUMARA	45	Operation Manger	20,37,576	Dip-Textile Technology	24-Apr-2017	4	Shahi Exports-Bangalore
S.W.M.R.S.B.B.ALUDENIYA	45	Manager	18,99,296	Dip-Textile Technology	24-Apr-2017	4	Shahi Exports-Bangalore
GLADWIN RODNEY	55	Factory Manager	20,17,576	UG-Textile Technology	05-May-2017	4	Shahi Exports-Bangalore

None of the employees of the company is in receipt of remuneration in excess of the amount required to be disclosed under Rule 5 (2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personal) Rules, 2014 hence the same are not furnished.

GENERAL

Your Directors wish to state that the requirement for disclosure or reporting to be made under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant rules framed there under, read with relevant notifications issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, on the following matters are either not applicable to this Company or no such transactions were carried out by the Company during the year under review:

i. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the company under any scheme.
ii. Appointment of Cost Auditors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Board wishes to acknowledge the sincere thanks to the bankers for their financial assistance, suppliers & customers for their continued support and the employees for their dedication and hard work.

For and on behalf of the Board

S V ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00002458

Place: Coimbatore
Date :25.5.2022

R. DHANASEKARAN M.Com., F.C.S.
Company Secretary in Practice

156 / 22, II Floor, Parsn Trade Plaza
Dr. Nanjappa Road, Coimbatore - 641 018
Phone : 0422 - 2304479 Mobile : +91 94420 14480
E-mail : sharpcs1@gmail.com

Certificate No.: 39/2022-23

FORM NO.MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

(FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022)

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members
YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U18101TN2006PTC081600)
Kattuputhur Village,
Ozhaiyur Post,
Uthiramerur Taluk,
Kanchipuram - 603107.

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by M/s. YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March 2022 ('Audit Period') according to the provisions of:

R. Dhanasekaran Coimbatore Company Secretary in Practice

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder and applicable provisions of the Companies Act 1956;

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (**'SCRA'**) and the Rules made thereunder; (not applicable during the year under review)

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; (not applicable during the year under review)

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (**'SEBI Act'**) to the extent applicable to the Company;

   a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (not applicable during the year under review)

   b. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (not applicable during the year under review)

   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (not applicable during the year under review)

   d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (not applicable to the company during the year under review)

   e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (not applicable during the year under review)

   f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (not applicable to the company during the year under review)

R. Dhanasekaran Coimbatore Company Secretary in Practice

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (not applicable to the Company during the year under review); and

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 (not applicable to the Company during the year under review);

vi. The following other laws specifically applicable to the company:

a. Textile Committee Act, 1963

b. Textiles (Development and Regulation) order, 2001

c. Textiles (Consumer Protection) Regulation, 1985

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

I report that, during the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc., mentioned above.

I further report that, based on the information provided by the Company, its officers and authorised representatives during the conduct of the audit, and also on the review of periodical compliance reports by respective department heads / company secretary / CFO taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in my opinion, adequate systems and process and control mechanism exist in the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable financial / general laws like, direct and indirect tax laws, labour laws, and environmental laws.

I further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. There was no change in the Composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review.

R. Dhanasekaran
Coimbatore
Company Secretary in Practice

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.

I further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that, during the audit period:

The company has not taken any events / actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25.05.2022

R Dhanasekaran
Company Secretary in Practice
FCS 7070 / CP 7745
ICSI UDIN: F007070D000384392

ANNEXURE II

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

1. A Brief outline of the Company's CSR policy including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.

   CSR Policy - Approved by the Board of Directors and applicable from 12.11.2019

2. Constitution of CSR Committee

S.No	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Mr S V Arumugam	Chairman & Managing Director	3	3
2.	Mr R Shanmugavelayutham	Independent Director	3	3
4.	Mr K Sadhasivam	Independent Director	3	3

3. Provide the web link where composition of CSR Committee, CSR policy and CSR Projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the company : youngbrand.in

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report). : Not Applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any : 10,000/-

S.No	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be setoff for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
1.	2020-21	10,000/-	NIL

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5). Rs.6,81,88,000/-

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) Rs.13,63,760/-
   (b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years -
   (c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any Rs.10,000/-
   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c). Rs.13,53,760/-

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
15,00,000/-	Nil	-	-	Nil	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: NIL

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number.

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project	Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
1.	Supply of COVID protective PPE Kits	Yes	(xii)	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	15,00,000	No	Rotary Club of Coimbatore Metropolis	CSR00003334

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : NIL

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable : Nil

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year :RS.15,00,000/- (8b+8c+8d+8e)

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	13,63,760/-
	Less: Excess amount spent for the earlier financial Years	10,000/-
	Balance to be Spent for the financial year	13,53,760/-
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	15,00,000/-
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii) - (i)]	1,46,240/-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	1,46,240/-

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: Nil

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer	
	-- NIL --						

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): Nil

Sl. No	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year **(asset-wise details).** (a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).	NIL
(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.	Nil
(c) Details of the entity or Public authority or benefice any under whose name such capital assets, is registered, their address etc.,	Nil
(d) Provide details of the capital assets(s) created or required (including complete address and location of the capital asset)	Nil

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). Fully spent

Coimbatore
25.5.2022

S V ARUMGAM
Chairman of CSR Committee and Managing Director
DIN 00002458

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Times Square,
Door No. 62, A.T.T. Colony
Road, Coimbatore - 641018
Tamil Nadu, India

Tel: +91 422 664 6500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Young Brand Apparel Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Young Brand Apparel Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Boards' 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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Management's Responsibility 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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

h) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

i) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.

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

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

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

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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, 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 has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Krishna Prakash E
Partner
Membership No.216015
(UDIN: 22216015AJSPJC4038)

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May, 2022

Deloitte
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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Young Brand Apparel Private Limited (the "Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Krishna Prakash

Krishna Prakash E
Partner
Membership No.216015
(UDIN: 22216015AJSPJC4038)

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May, 2022

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (1) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of plant, property and equipment and capital work in progress.

(2) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work-in-progress were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the examination of the confirmation provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties of land and buildings disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans, guarantees, etc., offered as security for borrowings, are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from lenders.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crores, in aggregate, from a bank on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising (stock statements, book debt statements and other stipulated financial information) filed by the Company with the bank till the date of this report are in agreement with unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.

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(iii) (a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year and details of which are given below.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Advances
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	
- Employees	32.49
- Advance for investment	30.00
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Employees	11.67
- Advance for investment	30.00

(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted or advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated and in the absence of such schedule, we are unable to comment on the regularity of the repayments of principal amounts and payment of interest.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of above-mentioned loans and advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	High Court of Madras, Chennai	2008-09 to 2012-13	75.08
Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai	October 2021 to September 2016	67.17
Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai	April 2011 to September 2012	10.73

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, *prima facie* not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(c) As represented to us by the Management there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period from 1^{st} April 2021 to 31^{st} March, 2022, for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Krishna Prakash E
Partner
Membership No.216015
(UDIN: 22216015AJSPJC4038)

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May, 2022

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	ASSETS			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	6,182.81	6,551.09
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3B	2,633.43	1,664.01
	(c) Intangible assets	3C	24.91	6.14
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	4.1	30.00	-
	(ii) Other financial assets	4.2	125.33	-
	(e) Other non-current assets	4.3	115.62	88.55
	Total non - current assets		**9,112.10**	**8,309.79**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	5	9,386.37	7,247.99
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	6.1	3,190.44	3,140.51
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	698.20	861.18
	(iii) Loans	6.3	11.67	28.82
	(iv) Other financial assets	6.4	-	113.33
	(c) Current tax assets (net)	7	7.35	1.72
	(d) Other current assets	8	1,916.01	1,367.62
	Total current assets		**15,210.04**	**12,761.17**
	Total assets (1+2)		**24,322.14**	**21,070.96**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	9	6,516.06	6,516.06
	(b) Other equity	10	1,595.82	801.99
	Total equity		**8,111.88**	**7,318.05**
	Liabilities			
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	11.1	2,949.36	2,932.83
	(b) Provisions	12.1	304.10	241.29
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	29B	684.54	398.96
	(d) Other liabilities	12.2	63.13	73.65
	Total non - current liabilities		**4,001.13**	**3,646.73**
3	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13.1	5,878.03	5,094.25
	(ii) Trade payables			
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.2	-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.2	5,687.65	4,311.20
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	13.3	435.00	459.11
	(b) Provisions	14	153.46	175.50
	(c) Other current liabilities	15	54.99	66.12
	Total current liabilities		**12,209.13**	**10,106.18**
	Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		**24,322.14**	**21,070.96**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.117366W/W-100018)

KRISHNA PRAKASH E
Partner
Membership No.216015

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Coimbatore
Date : 25th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.SADHASIVAM
Director
DIN: 00610037

S.V.ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00002458

N.KRISHNARAJ
Company Secretary
Membership No.A20472

T.V. GURU KRISHNAN
Chief Financial Officer

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
I	Revenue from operations	16	30,044.85	16,957.24
II	Other income	17	238.33	41.82
III	**Total revenue (I + II)**		**30,283.18**	**16,999.06**
IV	**Expenses**			
(a)	Cost of materials consumed	18A	18,178.14	9,029.58
(b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	19	(231.58)	312.42
(c)	Employee benefits expense	20	5,813.51	4,403.55
(d)	Finance costs	21	713.90	590.42
(e)	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3D	421.90	421.01
(f)	Other expenses	22	4,328.95	2,067.22
	Total expenses		**29,224.82**	**16,824.20**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**1,058.36**	**174.86**
VI	**Tax expense**			
(1)	Current tax	29A	-	-
(2)	Deferred tax	29A	285.58	47.75
	Total tax expense		**285.58**	**47.75**
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**772.78**	**127.11**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**		**21.05**	**29.45**
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		21.05	29.45
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29B	-	-
IX	**Total comprehensive income**		**793.83**	**156.56**
X	**Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs.10/- each)**	28		
(1)	Basic (in. Rs.)		1.19	0.20
(2)	Diluted (in. Rs.)		1.19	0.20

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.117366W/W-100018)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KRISHNA PRAKASH E
Partner
Membership No.216015

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.SADHASIVAM
Director
DIN: 00610037

S.V.ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00002458

N.KRISHNARAJ
Company Secretary
Membership No.A20472

T.V. GURU KRISHNAN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May 2022

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of cash flows for the Year ended March 31,2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit after taxes		772.78		127.11
Adjustments for:				
Income tax expenses	285.58		47.75	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	421.90		421.01	
Finance costs	713.90		590.42	
Interest income	(30.59)		(29.80)	
		1,390.79		1,029.38
Operating profit before working capital changes		2,163.57		1,156.49
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	(49.93)		(637.76)	
Loans	(12.85)		(8.96)	
Other financial assets	(12.00)		-	
Non-financial assets				
Inventories	(2,138.38)		39.38	
Other assets	(569.40)		62.80	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1,376.45		(495.01)	
Other liabilities	(27.20)		433.45	
Non-financial liabilities				
Provisions	61.83		43.66	
Other liabilities	(21.65)		(1,129.32)	
		(1,393.13)		(1,691.76)
Cash generated from operations		770.44		(535.27)
Net income tax paid		(11.69)		(2.15)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**758.75**		**(537.42)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditure on property plant and equipment, including Capital advances	(1,041.81)		(1,244.15)	
Interest received	30.59		29.80	
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		**(1,011.22)**		**(1,214.35)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	231.77		2,080.13	
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(215.24)		(215.24)	
Increase in working capital borrowings (net)	783.78		626.31	
Finance costs paid	(710.82)		(632.94)	
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		**89.49**		**1,858.26**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(162.98)**		**106.49**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		861.18		754.69
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *		**698.20**		**861.18**
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the Balance Sheet:				
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 6.2)		698.20		861.18
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement		**698.20**		**861.18**
* Comprises:				
(a) Cash on hand	0.90		1.03	
(b) Balances with banks:				
(i) In current accounts	7.91		236.79	
(ii) In deposit accounts	689.39		623.36	
Total		**698.20**		**861.18**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.117366W/W-100018)

KRISHNA PRAKASH E
Partner
Membership No.216015

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE - 18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.SADHASIVAM
Director
DIN: 00610037

S.V.ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00002458

N.KRISHNARAJ
Company Secretary
Membership No.A20472

T.V. GURU KRISHNAN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May 2022

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

Balance as at March 31, 2020	6,516.06
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	6,516.06
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**6,516.06**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance at March 31, 2020	**645.43**	**645.43**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	127.11	127.11
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	29.45	29.45
Balance at March 31, 2021	**801.99**	**801.99**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	772.78	772.78
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	21.05	21.05
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,595.82**	**1,595.82**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.117366W/W-100018)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KRISHNA PRAKASH E
Partner
Membership No.216015

Place: Coimbatore
Date: 25th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.SADHASIVAM
Director
DIN: 00610037

S.V.ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00002458

N.KRISHNARAJ
Company Secretary
Membership No.A20472

T.V. GURU KRISHNAN
Chief Financial Officer

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note No.	
1.	**Corporate Information** Young Brand Apparel Private Limited ("the Company") is engaged in manufacturing and exporting of ready made garments. The Company was incorporated in the year 2006 and has its registered office and factory at Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post, Uthiramerur Taluk, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu 603107.
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.
2.1	**Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements** **(i) Compliance with Ind AS** The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has consistently applied accounting policies in the preparation of financial statements **(ii) Historical cost convention** The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following: (a) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value and (b) defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value
2.2	**Segment reporting** Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker.
2.2	**Use of estimates** In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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COIMBATORE -18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This assessment may result in change in the depreciation expense in future periods.

b Employee Benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

2.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost of raw materials, packing materials, stores and spares and consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis and is inclusive of applicable relevant duties. Value of finished goods is based on lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost and include appropriate share of overheads. Value work-in-progress is determined on weighted average cost basis and include appropriate share of overheads. NRV represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make sales.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks other than deposits pledged with government authorities and margin money deposits.

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, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. A characteristic of such banking arrangements is that the bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn.

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.6 Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted and are applicable as at the end of the reporting period.

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COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

b) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c) **Current and deferred tax for the year**

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.7 **Property plant and equipment**

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalized as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Capital work-in-progress:

Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost , comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2.8 Leases

Where the company is Lessee:

a The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

(a) the use of an identified asset,
(b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
(c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset

The Company has primarily leased office buildings. The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities:
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.
The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

Where the company is Lessor:

b Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Revenue recognition

2.9 <u>Sale of goods</u>

Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

2.10 Other income

Interest

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. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.11 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

a. Payments to defined contribution Retirement Benefit Plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

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	For defined benefit Retirement Benefit Plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.
b.	Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows: -service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements); -net interest expense or income; and -remeasurement For defined benefit plan, in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme. The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs. <u>Short-term and other long term employee benefits</u> A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognized in respect of short term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. Liabilities recognized in respect of other long term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2.12 Foreign currency transactions and translations

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

2.13 Borrowings and Borrowing cost

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes.

2.16 Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognized on trade date. While, financial liabilities like loans and borrowings and payables are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortized cost, and financial liabilities at amortized cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

1) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

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COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets at amortized cost are represented by trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.
Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

2) Equity instruments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognized in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

3) Financial assets at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL
In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

4) Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition of non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.17 Impairment

Financial Assets

(a) In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive(i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

(ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Non-financial assets

(b) The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

2.18 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that:
(i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
(ii) the grant will be received.

Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. Such grants are deducted in reporting the related expense. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income over the expected useful life of the asset.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset is accounted for on the basis of its acquisition cost. In case a non-monetary asset is given free of cost it is recognized at a fair value. When loan or similar assistance are provided by government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is recognized as government rate. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received.

2.19 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

3A Property plant and equipment

Carrying amounts of	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Freehold Land	2,875.20	2,875.20
Buildings	1,261.24	1,326.74
Plant and Machinery	1,970.45	2,277.30
Office Equipment	13.76	16.19
Furniture & Fittings	25.74	30.30
Vehicles	0.31	0.31
Computers	36.11	25.05
	6,182.81	6,551.09

Description of assets	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
I. Cost								
Balance as at April 1, 2021	2,875.20	2,092.75	5,693.04	87.18	148.62	6.90	225.82	11,129.51
Additions	-	-	22.48	3.68	1.07	-	21.67	48.90
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,875.20	2,092.75	5,715.52	90.86	149.69	6.90	247.49	11,178.41
II. Depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	766.01	3,415.74	70.99	118.32	6.59	200.77	4,578.42
Depreciation expense for the year	-	65.50	329.33	6.11	5.63	-	10.61	417.18
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	831.51	3,745.07	77.10	123.95	6.59	211.38	4,995.60
Net block (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,875.20	1,261.24	1,970.45	13.76	25.74	0.31	36.11	6,182.81
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,875.20	1,326.74	2,277.30	16.19	30.30	0.31	25.05	6,551.09

HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Description of assets	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
I. Cost								
Balance as at April 1, 2020	2,875.20	2,092.75	5,690.26	82.92	139.62	6.90	222.68	11,110.34
Additions	-	-	2.78	4.25	9.00	-	3.14	19.17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**2,875.20**	**2,092.75**	**5,693.04**	**87.18**	**148.62**	**6.90**	**225.82**	**11,129.51**
II. Depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	700.51	3,087.30	62.38	113.57	6.59	190.31	4,160.66
Depreciation expense for the year	-	65.50	328.44	8.61	4.75	-	10.46	417.76
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**766.01**	**3,415.74**	**70.99**	**118.32**	**6.59**	**200.77**	**4,578.42**
Net block (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,875.20	1,326.74	2,277.30	16.19	30.30	0.31	25.05	6,551.09
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2,875.20	1,392.24	2,602.96	20.54	26.05	0.31	32.37	6,949.68

3B Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Building	1,239.43	877.00
Plant and Machinery	823.19	404.63
Factory Equipment	5.24	26.44
Electrical Fittings	291.81	161.13
Air Conditioner	266.42	194.81
Furniture and Fittings	7.34	-
Total	**2,633.43**	**1,664.01**

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	
Projects in progress					
As at March 31,2022	969.42	1,224.99	439.02	-	2,633.43
As at March 31,2021	1,224.99	439.02	-	-	1,664.01

There are no projects which are suspended as at 31st March 2022 & 31st March 2021.
As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no capital work-in progress projects whose completion is overdue or excess of the cost based on approved plan.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

3C Intangible assets

Description of assets	Computer Software
I. Cost	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	226.49
Additions	23.51
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**250.00**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	220.37
Amortisation expense for the year	4.72
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**225.09**
Net block (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	24.91
Balance as at March 31, 2021	6.12

Description of assets	Computer Software
I. Cost	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	226.49
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	226.49
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	217.12
Amortisation expense for the year	3.25
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	220.37
Net block (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	6.12
Balance as at March 31, 2020	9.37

3D Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	417.18	417.76
Intangible assets	4.72	3.25
Total	**421.90**	**421.01**

Notes:All property, plant and equipment are owned by the company, unless stated as taken on lease.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

4 Financial Assets

4.1 Investments

Particulars	No of shares as at		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unquoted investments in equity instruments measured at Fair Value through profit and loss	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
Investment - Equity Shares in Nellai Renewables Private Limited (face value of Rs.10 each)	3,00,000	-	30.00	-
Total			**30.00**	-

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**30.00**	-
Aggregate fair value of investments	**30.00**	-

4.2 Other financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advance towards investment	12.00	-
TUF subsidy receivable	113.33	-
Total	**125.33**	-

4.3 Other non-current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Security deposits	55.37	64.99
Deposits with Government Authorities	30.63	-
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (Net)	29.62	23.56
Total	**115.62**	**88.55**

5 Inventories
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Raw materials	6,353.04	4,463.32
Work-in-progress	486.85	352.05
Finished goods	2,428.12	2,331.34
Stores and spares	118.36	101.28
Total	**9,386.37**	**7,247.99**

6.1 Trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A) Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	3,190.44	3,140.51
B) Trade receivable - Credit impaired	-	-
	3,190.44	**3,140.51**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	3,190.44	**3,140.51**
Total	**3,190.44**	**3,140.51**

Outstanding for following period from due date of payment

	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
March 31, 2022						
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	3,188.13	2.31	-	-	-	**3,190.44**
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2021						
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	3,139.26	1.25	-	-	-	**3,140.51**
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

6.2 Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	0.90	1.03
Balances with banks :		
(i) In current accounts	7.91	236.79
(ii) In deposit accounts (less than 3 months)	689.39	623.36
Total	**698.20**	**861.18**
Of the above, balances that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents as per Ind AS 7 *Cash Flow Statements* is	698.20	861.18

6.3 Loans

(Unsecured and considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Employee Advance	11.67	28.82
Total	**11.67**	**28.82**

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 that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

6.4 Other financial assets

(Unsecured and considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
TUF subsidy receivable	-	113.33
Total	**-**	**113.33**

7 Current tax assets

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Tax deducted at source (Net)	7.35	1.72
Total	**7.35**	**1.72**

8 Other current assets

(Unsecured and considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	62.84	44.72
Balances with government authorities:		
- GST receivable	953.11	597.18
- Duty drawback receivable	42.04	23.99
- Export incentive receivable	662.17	504.17
Advance to suppliers	195.85	197.56
Total	***1,916.01***	***1,367.62***

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

9 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
(a) Authorised:				
(i) Equity share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	800.00	8,000.00	800.00	8,000.00
Total	**800.00**	**8,000.00**	**800.00**	**8,000.00**
(b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up:				
(i) Equity share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	651.61	6,516.06	651.61	6,516.06
Total	**651.61**	**6,516.06**	**651.61**	**6,516.06**

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

Particulars	No of shares	As at March 31, 2022	No of shares	As at March 31, 2021
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each				
At the beginning of the year	651.61	6,516.06	651.61	6,516.06
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**651.61**	**6,516.06**	**651.61**	**6,516.06**

(ii) Terms / rights attached to the Equity Shares:
The Company has issued only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share. The holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. 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 to all preferential creditors and other creditors, in the order of priority. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to the approval of Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

(iii) Details of shares held by holding company
Equity shares

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No of shares held	% of holding	No of shares held	% of holding
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited, Holding Company with effect from July 7, 2017	334.49	51.33%	334.49	51.33%

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital:
Equity shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited [India]	334.49	51.33%	334.49	51.33%
Jacob Industries LLC (USA)	158.56	24.34%	158.56	24.34%
Intimark Holdings S.DE.R.L.DE,C.V [Mexico]	158.56	24.33%	158.56	24.33%
	651.61	**100.00%**	**651.61**	**100.00%**

(v) Shareholding of promoters	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Number of shares held	% of holding	% change during the period	Number of shares held	% of holding	% change during the year
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited [India]	334.49	51.33%	0%	334.49	51.33%	0%
Jacob Industries LLC (USA)	158.56	24.34%	0%	158.56	24.34%	0%
Intimark Holdings S.DE.R.L.DE,C.V [Mexico]	158.56	24.33%	0%	158.56	24.33%	0%
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each with voting rights	**651.61**	**100.00%**		**651.61**	**100.00%**	

10 Other equity

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Retained earnings / (deficit)	1,595.82	801.99
Retained earnings / (deficit) comprise of the Company's current and prior years' undistributed earnings after taxes or		
Total	**1,595.82**	**801.99**

Movement of Reserves & Surplus

Particulars	Retained earnings /	Total other equity
Balance at March 31, 2020	**645.43**	**645.43**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	127.11	127.11
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	29.45	29.45
Balance at March 31, 2021	**801.99**	**801.99**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	772.78	772.78
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	21.05	21.05
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,595.82**	**1,595.82**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP ★ COIMBATORE-18 ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

11.1 Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Term loans - secured (Refer Note (i) below)		
-From banks	2,949.36	2,932.83
Total	**2,949.36**	**2,932.83**

(i) Details of terms of repayment and security provided in respect of secured term loans:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
HDFC Bank Limited - Rupee Term Loan (Previous year - PNB)	1,996.44	1,317.96
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	(323.75)	(165.14)
	1,672.69	**1,152.82**

Security: First charge on Property plant and equipment of the Company, including equitable mortgage over factory land and building and hypothecation of other property plant and equipment acquired out the loan. After the initial holiday period of 24 months, repayable in 84 equal monthly instalments commencing from June 2021. Rate of interest is 8.9% as at the year end.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
HDFC Bank Limited - Rupee Term Loan (Previous year - PNB)	667.00	914.31
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	(228.29)	(228.30)
	438.71	**686.01**

Security: First charge on Property plant and equipment of the Company, including equitable mortgage over factory land and building and hypothecation of other property plant and equipment acquired out the loan. After the initial holiday period of 24 months, repayable in 84 equal monthly instalments commencing from June 2017, last instalment due in March 2025. Rate of interest is 8.90% as at the year end.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Punjab National Bank - Corporate Rupee Term Loan	-	59.45
Less: Current Maturities of long term debt	-	(59.45)
	-	-

Security: First charge on Property plant and equipment of the Company, including equitable mortgage over factory land and building. After the initial holiday period of 12 months, repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments commencing from December 2015, last instalment due in December 2020. Rate of interest is 11.60% as at the year end.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
HDFC Bank Limited - Rupee Term Loan (Previous year - PNB)	1,094.00	1,094.00
Less: Current Maturities of long term debt	(256.04)	-
	837.96	**1,094.00**

Security: Extension of charge over entire present and future current assets of the company. Hypothecation of fixed assets created out of term loan.Exclusive charge on the entire Fixed assets of the company (all non Current assets) existing and Future. After the initial holiday period of 12 months, repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments commencing from May 2022, last instalment due in March 2026. Rate of interest is 7.5% as at the year end.

Non-Current borrowings - Total	2,949.36	2,932.83
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Total	808.08	452.89
	3,757.44	**3,385.72**

The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

12.1 Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity - Refer note 25	304.10	241.29
Total	**304.10**	**241.29**

12.2 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred income	63.13	73.65
Total	**63.13**	**73.65**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

13.1 Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt	808.08	452.89
(b) Working capital loan from banks (Secured) (Refer Note 1 below)	5,069.95	4,641.36
Total	**5,878.03**	**5,094.25**

Note 1

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
HDFC Bank Limited (Previous year - PNB)	5,878.03	5,094.25
Security: First Charge by way of Hypothecation of Raw materials, Work in-process, Finished goods, stores ands spares and receivables of the Company. Second charge on the Assets secured on term loans. Rate of Interest : LIBOR plus 2% p.a.		

13.2 Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 24)	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 24)		
- Materials	4,310.02	2,893.35
- Others	1,377.62	1,417.85
Total	**5,687.64**	**4,311.20**

	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
March 31, 2022						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	617.72	4,540.45	216.27	313.20	-	5,687.64
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2021						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	572.84	3,348.12	142.35	245.31	2.58	4,311.20
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

13.3 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	28.73	25.65
Other liabilities	406.27	433.45
Total	**435.00**	**459.10**

14 Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	99.74	105.24
Provision for gratuity - Refer note 25	53.72	70.25
Total	**153.46**	**175.49**

15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	51.94	35.93
Advance from customers	3.05	30.20
Total	**54.99**	**66.13**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

16 Revenue from operations

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	**Sale of goods**		
	a. Manufactured goods		
	Garments	28,814.56	16,343.46
	Waste	429.21	74.13
		29,243.77	16,417.59
(b)	**Other operating revenues**		
	Duty drawback and other export incentives	801.08	539.65
	Total	30,044.85	16,957.24

Disaggregate revenue information

The Company believes that this dissggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected.

Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed remaining performance obligation related disclosure for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less.

17 Other income

Note	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	Interest income (Refer Note 1 below)	30.59	29.80
(b)	Other non-operating income (Refer Note 2 below)	207.74	12.02
	Total	238.33	41.82

Note	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1	Interest income comprises:		
	Interest from financial assets at amortised cost	30.59	29.80
	Total - Interest income	**30.59**	**29.80**
2	Other non-operating income comprises:		
	Insurance claim received	2.65	0.16
	TUF Capital subsidy received	10.52	10.52
	Income from training	8.10	-
	Exchange fluctuation gain	181.03	-
	Rental income	5.44	1.34
	Total - Other non-operating income	**207.74**	**12.02**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

18A Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Opening stock	4,463.32	4,207.13
Add: Purchases	20,067.86	9,285.77
	24,531.18	13,492.90
Less: Closing stock	(6,353.04)	(4,463.32)
Cost of material consumed	**18,178.14**	**9,029.58**
Material consumed comprises:		
-Fabric	11,028.87	5,156.71
-Trims	7,149.27	3,872.87
Total	**18,178.14**	**9,029.58**

19 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	2,428.12	2,331.34
Work-in-progress	486.85	352.05
	2,914.97	**2,683.39**
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	2,331.34	2,740.49
Work-in-progress	352.05	255.32
	2,683.39	**2,995.81**
Net (increase) / decrease	**(231.58)**	**312.42**

20 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	4,707.69	3,583.40
Contributions to provident and other funds	328.39	222.58
Gratuity expenses	99.93	79.42
Staff welfare expenses	677.50	518.16
Total	**5,813.51**	**4,403.55**

21 Finance costs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
	(i) Borrowings	713.90	590.42
	Total	**713.90**	**590.42**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP ★ COIMBATORE-18 ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

22 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores and spare parts	224.93	164.21
Power, fuel and water charges	287.80	204.71
Printing and processing charges	1,571.06	556.38
Freight charges	356.40	121.31
Communication expenses	45.13	27.50
Subcontracting charges	985.95	400.61
Fabric testing Charges	122.79	52.94
Insurance	117.33	117.55
Business promotion expenses	13.92	12.34
Legal and professional charges	122.24	70.33
Payments to auditors [Refer Note 1 below]	12.59	7.50
Rates and taxes	9.88	13.58
Rent and amenities	20.34	17.77
Repairs and Maintenance - Building	49.00	33.99
Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery	13.89	12.04
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	15.18	17.70
Corporate social responsibility expenditure [Refer Note 2 below]	39.62	-
Travelling and conveyance	203.20	146.84
Miscellaneous expenses	117.70	89.92
Total	**4,328.95**	**2,067.22**

Note 1 - Payments to auditors (excluding levies)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Payments to auditors comprises		
Statutory audit fees	10.00	7.50
For other services	2.59	-
Total	**12.59**	**7.50**

Note 2 - Corporate Social Responsibility

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	38.16	-
Amount spent during the year	39.62	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NA	-
Nature of CSR activities	PM Care fund, Healthcare	-
Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of assets	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	39.62	-
Total	**39.62**	-

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
23	**Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**		
(i)	Contingent liabilities:		
(a)	Demand of Service tax on the amounts paid to Foreign Service Providers is under dispute and an appeal has been filed before the Honourable Madras High Court, Chennai.	75.08	75.08
(b)	Infrastructure and amenities charges levied by Department of Town and Country Planning, for which the Company has jointly made appeal to Honourable High Court along with industrial units in the location and the Honourable High Court has given a stay order.	79.60	79.60
(c)	Provident Fund matters under appeal	77.90	77.90
(ii)	Commitments: (a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: Tangible assets	-	-
(iii)	"The Supreme court of India vide judgement dated February 28, 2019, has issued clarification on the definition of "basic wage" considered for the contribution for Provident Fund which provides for the inclusion of special allowances. The said judgement is retrospective in nature. However, since all employer bodies have pleaded with EPFO and Ministry and the actual liability to be provided is unascertainable, no liabilities in the books of accounts has been created."	-	-

24 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)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	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, 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	-	-
Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.		

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COIMBATORE-18

(INR in Lakhs)

Note

25 **Employee benefits plan**

25.1.a Defined contribution plans - provident fund.

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised the following contributions in the Statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Provident fund	328.39	222.58

25.1.b Defined benefit plan - gratuity

In accordance with applicable Indian laws, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (Gratuity plan). The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn eligible salary and the years of employment with the Company. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contributions to a fund managed by the Insurer included as part of 'Contribution to provident and other funds' in Note 20 Employee benefit expense. Under this plan, the settlement obligation remains with the Company.

Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

A Interest Rate Risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

B Investment Risk: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

C Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

D Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

E Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity pay outs. This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

F In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2022 by Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity scheme:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Components of employer expense		
Current service cost	84.49	65.21
Interest cost	15.44	14.21
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	99.93	79.42
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	(21.05)	(29.45)
Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**78.88**	**49.97**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	62.43	(37.97)
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to Demographic Assumption changes in DBO	(67.61)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(15.87)	8.52
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(21.05)	(29.45)
Actual return on plan assets (greater)/less interest on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	**(21.05)**	**(29.45)**
Defined Benefit Cost		
Service cost	84.49	65.21
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	15.44	14.21
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(21.05)	(29.45)
Defined Benefit Cost	**78.88**	**49.97**
Actual contribution and benefit payments for year		
Actual benefit payments	(32.60)	(20.36)
Actual contributions	-	-
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	352.40	311.54
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status [Surplus / (Deficit)]	(352.40)	(311.54)
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(352.40)**	**(311.54)**
Details of current and non-current liability		
Current	(53.72)	(70.25)
Non-current	(304.10)	(241.29)
Net asset / (liability)	**(357.82)**	**(311.54)**
Change in defined benefit obligation (DBO) during the year		
Present value of DBO at beginning of the year	311.54	281.93
Current service cost	84.49	65.21
Interest cost	15.44	14.21
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(21.05)	(29.45)
Benefits paid	(32.60)	(20.36)
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	**357.82**	**311.54**
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.00%	5.23%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Salary escalation	10.00%	9.00%
Retirement age	58	58
Mortality	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity Plan	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Estimate value of obligation if discount rate is taken 1% higher	331.22	298.06
Estimated value of obligation if discount rate is taken 1% lower	376.44	326.51
Estimate value of obligation if salary escalation rate is taken 1% higher	374.02	324.29
Estimate value of obligation if salary escalation rate is taken 1% lower	332.97	299.87

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Maturity profile, if it ensues	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Within 1 year	48.30	71.47
2-3 years	32.87	44.90
3-4 years	37.57	26.09
4-5 years	19.16	29.11
5-10 years	66.98	49.86

The Sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change of defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Note	
26	**Segment Reporting**

(a) Primary Business Segment Information

The Company's operations relate to only one business segment, viz., manufacture and sale of ready made garments. Accordingly, this is the only reportable business segment.

(b) Secondary Geographic Segment Information

Geographic Segment	Revenues	Segment assets	Capital expenditure
Outside India			
March 31, 2022	22,632.09	2,818.82	11.28
March 31, 2021	12,947.48	2,687.86	-
India			
March 31, 2022	7,412.75	21,503.32	61.12
March 31, 2021	4,009.75	21,475.30	19.17
Unallocated			
March 31, 2022	-	-	-
March 31, 2021	-	-	-
Total			
March 31,2022	**30,044.85**	**24,322.14**	**72.40**
March 31,2021	**16,957.24**	**24,163.16**	**19.17**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Note	
27	**Related party transactions**
A.	**(a) Name of the related parties and nature of relationship:**

(i) Where control exist:

Holding Company	Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited ("BASML")

(ii) Other related parties

Enterprises which have significant influence in the Company	Jacob Industries LLC USA Intimark Holdings SDER LDE CV
Fellow Subsidiaries	Accel Apparels Private Limited (upto 30/11/2021) Abirami Amman Designs Private Limited (Formerly Abirami Amman Mills Private Limited) (upto 30/11/2021) Bannari Amman Retails Private Limited (upto 30/11/2021) Bannari Amman Infinite Trendz Private Limited (Formerly Bannari Amman Trendz Private Limited)
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Sri S V Arumugam, Chairman and Managing Director ("KMP") Sri TV. Guru Krishnan - CFO Sri N.Krishnaraj - CS

B. **Details of transactions during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Particulars	Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Transactions during the year:			
Purchases of yarn	BASML	1,220.42	544.91
Purchases of greige	BASML	410.38	-
Processing charges	BASML	892.71	342.52
Job Work charges	BASML	897.34	485.25
Interest Paid	BASML	14.50	58.14
Directors sitting fees		0.90	1.00
Remuneration	KMP	50.03	37.19

C **Balance outstanding as at**

Related party	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other Payables - BASML	1,499.44	1,000.18

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COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

Note	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
28	**Earnings per equity share**		
	Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.)	772.78	127.11
	Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	651.61	651.61
	Par value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
	Earning per share - Basic & Diluted (Rs.)	1.19	0.20

Note	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
29A	**Income tax**				
	Current tax:				
	In respect of current year	-	-		
	Deferred tax:				
	In respect of current year	285.58	47.75		
	Income tax expense	285.58	47.75		
29B	**Movement in deferred tax balances**				
	Particulars	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in profit and loss**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income ***	**Closing balance**
	March 31, 2022				
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
	Unabsorbed depreciation	303.86	(287.29)	-	16.57
	Brought forward business loss	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
	On account of difference in treatment of expenditure	177.67	(118.09)	-	59.58
	MAT credit entitlement	-	-		-
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset	481.53	(405.38)	-	76.15
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)				
	On difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	(880.49)	119.80		(760.69)
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)	(880.49)	119.80	-	(760.69)
	Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(398.96)**	**(285.58)**	-	**(684.54)**
	March 31, 2021				
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
	Unabsorbed depreciation	367.65	(63.79)	-	303.86
	Brought forward business loss	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
	On account of difference in treatment of expenditure	128.68	48.99	-	177.67
	MAT credit entitlement	-	-		-
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset	496.33	(14.80)	-	481.53
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)				
	On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	(847.54)	(32.95)		(880.49)
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)	**(847.54)**	**(32.95)**	-	**(880.49)**
	Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(351.21)**	**(47.75)**	-	**(398.96)**

(INR in Lakhs)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit before tax	1,058.36	174.86
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%	266.39	44.01
- Others	19.19	3.74
Income tax expense	285.58	47.75

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COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(INR in Lakhs)

30 Leases

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs had notified Ind AS 116, Leases, replacing the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17, Leases, and related interpretations. The new lease standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS
The standard permits two possible methods of transition:
Full retrospective : Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
Modified retrospective : Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.
The Company has entered into operating leasing arrangements in respect of office premise. These leasing arrangements are cancellable and are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	Amount
Lease rent expense on short-term and low value lease debited to Statement of Profit and Loss	20.34

31 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Loans	11.67	28.82	11.67	28.82
Investments	30.00	-	30.00	-
Trade receivable	3,190.44	3,140.51	3,190.44	3,140.51
Cash and cash equivalents	698.20	861.18	698.20	861.18
Other financial assets	125.33	113.33	125.33	113.33
Total assets	**4,055.64**	**4,143.84**	**4,055.64**	**4,143.84**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	8,827.39	8,027.08	8,827.39	8,027.08
Trade payables	5,687.65	4,311.20	5,687.65	4,311.20
Other financial liabilities	435.00	459.10	435.00	459.10
Total liabilities	**14,950.04**	**12,797.38**	**14,950.04**	**12,797.38**

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

I) Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.

iii) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non- performance risk as at Mar 31, 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR in Lakhs)

31.1 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Loans	11.67	28.82	11.67	28.82
Investments	30.00	-	30.00	-
Trade receivable	3,190.44	3,140.51	3,190.44	3,140.51
Cash and cash equivalents	698.20	861.18	698.20	861.18
Other financial assets	125.33	113.33	125.33	113.33
Total assets	**4,055.64**	**4,143.84**	**4,055.64**	**4,143.84**

Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	8,827.39	8,027.08	8,827.39	8,027.08
Trade payables	5,687.65	4,311.20	5,687.65	4,311.20
Other financial liabilities	435.00	459.10	435.00	459.10
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I) Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.

iii) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non- performance risk as at Mar 31, 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

(INR in Lakhs)

31.2 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	Proceeds	Repayments	March 31, 2022
Borrowings from banks (non-current and current)	8,027.08	21,507.40	(20,707.09)	8,827.39

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Proceeds	Repayments	March 31, 2021
Borrowings from banks (non-current and current)	5,535.88	15,056.65	(12,565.45)	8,027.08

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(INR in Lakhs)

32 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the company is foreign exchange risk. The Company has receivables in foreign currency and similar amount of foreign currency borowings which mitigates certain level of foreign exchange related risk exposures.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue from top customer	10,681.83	6,431.29
Revenue from top 5 customers	27,069.39	14,925.40

Three customers accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2022 , however two of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables for the year ended March 31, 2022. Three customers accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021 , however two of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through credit limits with banks.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	698.20	861.18
Total	**699.20**	**861.18**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings				
	March 31, 2022	5,878.03	831.35	2,118.01
	March 31, 2021	5,094.25	699.96	2,232.87
Trade payables	March 31, 2022	5,687.65	-	-
	March 31, 2021	4,311.20	-	-
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2022	435.00	-	-
	March 31, 2021	459.10	-	-

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COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Foreign Currency risk

The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in U.S. dollars) and foreign currency borrowings (primarily in U.S. dollars). A significant portion of the Company's revenues and expenses are in US Dollar, while also a significant portion of its costs are in Indian rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian rupee appreciates relative to the foreign currency, the Company's revenues measured in rupees may decrease. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company's management meets on a periodic basis to formulate the strategy for foreign currency risk management.

Consequently, the Company management believes that the borrowings in foreign currency and its revenues in foreign currency shall mitigate the foreign currency risk mutually to some extent

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at	US$	Euro	Pound/sterling	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assets					
Trade receivables	March 31, 2022	2,818.82	-	-	2,818.82
	March 31, 2021	2,687.86	-	-	2,687.86
Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2022	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06
	March 31, 2021	0.33	0.02	0.03	0.37
Liabilities					
Trade payable	March 31, 2022	363.21			363.21
	March 31, 2021	246.11			246.11
Borrowings	March 31, 2022	5,069.96			5,069.96
	March 31, 2021	4,258.67			4,258.67
Net assets/(liabilities)	March 31, 2022	**(2,614.33)**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**(2,614.28)**
	March 31, 2021	**(1,816.59)**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**(1,816.55)**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the currency USD on account of outstanding trade receivables and trade payables in USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in INR against the USD. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on profit or (loss) for the year	130.71	90.83

For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be equivalent amount of impact on the profit as mentioned in the above table.

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COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended would have impacted in the following manner:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Increase / (decrease) in the Profit for the year	(129.50)	(101.14)

If interest rates were 1% lower, the company's profit would have increased by the equivalent amount as shown in the above table.

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the company	8,111.88	7,318.05
As percentage of total capital	48%	48%
Current borrowings	5,878.03	5,094.25
Non-current borrowings	2,949.36	2,932.83
Total borrowings	8,827.39	8,027.08
As a percentage of total capital	52%	52%
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	**16,939.26**	**15,345.13**

The Company is predominantly debt financed which is evident from the capital structure table.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

33 Financial ratios

S.No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	% of variance	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.25	1.26	-1%	NA
2	Debt equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.09	1.10	-1%	NA
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	1.56	1.41	11%	NA
4	Return on equity %	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	10%	3%	188%	This ratio has increased from previous year due to increase in sales.
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	169.16	141.59	19%	NA
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	38.46	33.80	14%	NA
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	64.96	49.76	31%	This ratio has increased due to increased credit purchases made in the current year to meet the increased sale orders
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	0.09	0.08	13%	NA
9	Net profit %	Net Profit	Net Sales	2.57%	0.75%	243%	Revenue increased by 78% however fixed costs remain constant.This resulted in increase in net profit % in current year
10	Return on capital employed %	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	10.00%	5.00%	100%	Revenue increased by 78% however fixed costs remain constant.This resulted in increase in Return on capital employed % in current year

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

34 Additional regulatory information not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements

(a) There are no properties / assets which are not held or registered in the name of the Company (benami property).

(b) Transactions and balances with companies which have been removed from register of Companies [struck off companies] as at the above reporting periods is Nil.

(c) The Company has not traded / invested in Crypto currency.

(d) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(e) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(f) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(g) The Company has no 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).

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

(i) The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(j) The Company does not have any subsidiaries and hence it is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(k) No Schemes of Arrangements have been applied or approved by the Competent Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

35 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE - 18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

K.SABHASIVAM
Director
DIN: 00610037

S.V.ARUMUGAM
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00002458

N.KRISHNARAJ
Company Secretary
Membership No.A20472

T.V. GURU KRISHNAN
Chief Financial Officer