

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Shrasta Décor Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Shrasta Décor Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement 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 Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, as amended ("Accounting Standards") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit, its cash flows 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 board report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- 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.

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 cash flows in accordance with the Accounting Standards 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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

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.
- 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.

Other Matters

Due to COVID-19 related lockdown, we were not able to physically observe the physical verification of inventory that was carried out by the management subsequent to the year end. Consequently, we performed alternate procedures to audit the existence of inventory as per the guidance provided in SA 501 "Audit Evidence – Specific Considerations for Selected Items" and have obtained sufficient audit evidence to issue our unmodified opinion on these financial statements.

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.

WJ

**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells**

- 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 and the Cash Flow Statement 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 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, 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.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 0080725



Sathya P Koushik
Partner
(Membership No. 206920)
UDIN: 21206920AAAAAG8279

Place: Bengaluru
Date: December 29, 2020.

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 **Shrasta Décor Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the 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.

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.

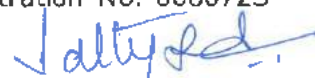
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S



Sathya P Koushik
Partner
(Membership No.206920)
UDIN: 21206920AAAAAG8279

Place: Bengaluru
Date: December 29, 2020

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)

- (i) In respect of fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details of fixed assets and is in the process of updating situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, except for dues in respect of provident fund where there are significant delays, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

aw

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of subsequent payment
Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	2,49,960	April 2018 – September 2019	March 31, 2020	Not paid

- (c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provision of clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its subsidiary or associate Company or persons connected with him and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

W

**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells**

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S



Sathya P Koushik
Partner
(Membership No.206920)
UDIN: 21206920AAAAAG8279

Place: Bengaluru
Date: December 29,2020.

Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
A) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Shareholder's funds			
a) Share capital	3	47,900,000	47,900,000
b) Reserves and surplus	4	10,420,763	574,443
		58,320,763	48,474,443
2 Non-current liabilities			
a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	22.8	-	55,672
b) Long-term provisions	5	375,000	-
		375,000	55,672
3 Current Liabilities			
a) Trade payables	6		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises, and		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		12,445,303	34,324,898
b) Other current liabilities	7	6,700,023	4,932,117
c) Short-term provisions	8	378,780	326,910
		19,524,106	39,583,925
Total		78,219,870	88,114,040
B) ASSETS			
1 Non current assets			
a) Property, plant & equipment	9	18,299,550	20,463,237
b) Deferred tax assets (net)	22.8	208,037	-
c) Long-term loans and advances	10	5,728,650	5,728,650
		24,236,237	26,191,887
2 Current assets			
a) Inventories	11	42,895,626	46,895,247
b) Trade receivables	12	1,278,951	3,897,603
c) Cash and cash equivalents	13	9,441,924	5,741,811
d) Short-term loans and advances	14	367,132	5,387,492
		53,983,633	61,922,153
Total		78,219,870	88,114,040
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-22		

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Sathya P Koushik

Sathya P Koushik
Partner
Membership No.206920

Place: Bangalore
Date: December 29, 2020.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sund Suresh
Sund Suresh
Director
DIN : 01421517

Place: Bangalore
Date: December 29, 2020.

Shubha Sunil
Shubha Sunil
Director
DIN: 01363687

Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1 Revenue from operations	15	126,574,840	105,009,790
2 Other income	16	-	81,702
Total Revenue		126,574,840	105,091,492
3 Expenses			
a) Purchases of stock-in-trade (traded goods)	17	71,813,004	67,249,403
b) Changes in inventories of stock in trade	18	3,999,621	(2,472,799)
c) Employee benefits expense	19	12,013,501	9,485,101
d) Finance costs	20	47,434	29,854
e) Depreciation expense	9B	2,363,687	2,461,613
f) Other expenses	21	23,010,016	26,931,045
Total Expenses		113,247,263	103,684,218
4 Profit before tax		13,327,577	1,407,274
5 Tax expense			
a) Current tax expense		3,744,965	297,056
b) Deferred tax charge/(credit)	22.8	(263,709)	178,243
		3,481,257	475,299
6 Profit after tax		9,846,320	931,975
Earnings per share (EPS)			
Basic & diluted (nominal value of Rs. 10 per share)	22.7	2.06	0.20
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial	1-22		

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Sathya P Koushik
Partner
Membership No.206920

Place: Bangalore
Date: December 29, 2020.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sunil Suresh
Director
DIN : 01421517


Shubha Sunil
Director
DIN: 01363687

Place: Bangalore
Date: December 29, 2020.

Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Cash flow from operating activities :		
Profit before Tax	13,327,577	1,407,274
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,363,687	2,461,613
Finance costs	47,434	29,854
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	15,738,698	3,898,741
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	3,999,621	(2,472,800)
Trade receivables	2,618,652	(1,672,403)
Short term loans and advances and other current assets	5,020,361	2,338,918
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(21,879,595)	13,376,195
Short term provisions	51,870	917,077
Other current liabilities	1,767,906	(9,406,272)
Long term provisions	375,000	-
Cash generated from operations	(8,046,185)	3,080,715
Net income tax paid	(3,792,399)	(326,910)
Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	3,900,113	6,652,546
Cash flow from investing activities :		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	(200,000)	(2,937,728)
Long term loans and advances	-	(300,000)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(200,000)	(3,237,728)
Cash flow from financing activities :		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	500,000
Long term borrowings	-	(2,756,000)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	-	(2,256,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	3,700,113	1,158,818
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,741,811	4,582,993
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9,441,924	5,741,811

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-22

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S



Sathya P Koushik
Partner
Membership No.2069



Place: Bangalore

Date: December 29, 2020.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sunil Suresh
Director
DIN : 01421517

Place: Bangalore

Date: December 29, 2020.



Shubha Sunil
Director
DIN : 01363687

Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No	Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
		No of shares	Amount (Rs.)	No of shares	Amount (Rs.)
3	Share Capital				
	Authorised Capital	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each.	4,790,000	47,900,000	4,790,000	47,900,000
	Total	4,790,000	47,900,000	4,790,000	47,900,000

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year		4,790,000
Shares issued during the year		-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,790,000	4,790,000

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No of shares	% Holding	No of shares	% Holding
Stanley Retail Limited	2,680,000	55.95%	2,680,000	55.95%
Sharmila Manghnani	1,075,000	22.44%	1,075,000	22.44%
Rajesh Manghnani	1,035,000	21.61%	1,035,000	21.61%
Total	4,790,000	100.00%	4,790,000	100.00%

(c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
4	Reserves and Surplus		
(i)	Surplus/(Deficit) in statement of profit and loss		
	Opening balance	574,443	(357,532)
	Add: Profit for the year	9,846,320	931,975
	Closing balance	10,420,763	574,443
5	Long-term provisions		
	Provision for gratuity (refer note 23.3b)	375,000	-
	Total	375,000	-
6	Trade payables		
	-Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 22)	-	-
	-Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,445,303	34,324,898
	Total	12,445,303	34,324,898
7	Other current liabilities		
	Advances from Customers	5,469,707	3,438,300
	Statutory Liabilities	834,720	441,625
	Payable to Employees	395,596	1,052,192
	Total	6,700,023	4,932,117
8	Short term provisions		
	Provision for Income taxes	378,780	326,910
	Total	378,780	326,910



Shrasta Décor Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note No	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
10	Long Term Loans and Advances <i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
	Security deposits	5,728,650	5,728,650
	Total	5,728,650	5,728,650
11	Inventories <i>(lower of cost and net realizable value)</i>		
	Stock in trade	42,895,626	46,895,247
	Total	42,895,626	46,895,247
12	Trade Receivables		
	Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they were due for payment		
	-Unsecured, considered good	-	-
	Other Trade receivables		
	-Unsecured, considered good	1,278,951	3,897,603
		1,278,951	3,897,603
	Total	1,278,951	3,897,603



Shrasta Décor Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note No	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
13	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	245,912	1,415,705
	Balances with Banks:		
	-in current accounts	9,196,012	4,326,106
	Total	9,441,924	5,741,811
14	Short Term Loans and Advances		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Balances with government authorities	53,901	4,400,239
	Prepaid expenses	138,752	133,598
	Advance to suppliers	170,479	813,986
	Advance to employees	4,000	39,670
	Total	367,132	5,387,492



Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
15 Revenue from operations			
	Sale of products (traded goods)	126,574,840	105,009,790
	Total	126,574,840	105,009,790
	Note: The Company operates in one category, namely trading of furniture, fixtures and accessories.		
16 Other Income			
	Liabilities no longer required written back	-	81,702
	Total	-	81,702
17 Purchases of stock-in-trade			
	Traded goods	71,813,004	67,249,403
	Total	71,813,004	67,249,403
	Note: The purchases fall under one category, namely trading of furniture, fixtures and accessories.		
18 Changes in inventories of stock in trade			
	Opening Stock	46,895,247	44,422,447
	Less: Closing Stock	(42,895,626)	(46,895,247)
	Total	3,999,621	(2,472,799)



Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
19	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages	11,055,709	9,093,985
	Gratuity (Refer note no.23.3)	375,000	-
	Contributions to Provident and other funds	360,425	-
	Staff welfare expenses	222,367	391,116
	Total	12,013,501	9,485,101
20	Finance costs		
	Interest on delayed payment of income tax	47,434	29,854
	Total	47,434	29,854
21	Other expenses		
	Advertisement and business promotion	170,227	4,453,926
	Rent including lease rentals	13,493,200	12,110,000
	Carriage outwards	700,951	1,207,254
	Power and fuel	1,544,420	1,531,455
	Travelling and conveyance	479,908	471,532
	Repairs and maintenance		
	-Leasehold facilities	1,098,000	1,314,355
	-Others	213,056	312,664
	Legal and professional charges	157,500	179,982
	Rates and taxes	113,108	1,210,788
	Bank charges	555,141	412,842
	Security charges	829,258	600,000
	Communication expenses	174,789	61,127
	Insurance expenses	65,944	37,113
	Sales commission	1,218,435	1,014,393
	Payments to the auditors - as Auditors (net of taxes)		
	-For statutory audit	400,000	250,000
	-For tax audit	81,200	50,000
	Printing and stationery	53,683	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,661,196	1,713,614
	Total	23,010,016	26,931,045



Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Particulars		GROSS BLOCK			ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
		As at 01-Apr-19	Additions	Disposals	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 01-Apr-19	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Tangible Assets (Owned)										
Leasehold improvements	17,470,317	-	-	17,470,317	1,968,755	1,516,969	-	3,485,724	13,984,593	15,501,562
Office equipment	2,344,414	200,000	-	2,544,414	427,203	459,771	-	886,974	1,657,440	1,917,211
Computers	120,933	-	-	120,933	33,516	44,003	-	77,519	43,413	87,417
Electrical fittings	2,641,010	-	-	2,641,010	289,161	280,449	-	569,610	2,071,401	2,351,849
Furniture and fixtures	651,800	-	-	651,800	46,602	62,495	-	109,096	542,704	605,198
Total	23,228,473	200,000	-	23,428,473	2,765,236	2,363,687	-	5,128,923	18,299,550	20,463,237
Property Plant & Equipment (Opening Balance)										
Particulars		As at 01-Apr-18	Additions	Disposals	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 01-Apr-18	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Tangible Assets (Owned)										
Leasehold improvements	15,710,227	1,760,090	-	17,470,317	209,841	1,758,914	-	1,968,755	15,501,562	15,500,386
Office equipment	1,866,034	478,380	-	2,344,414	51,119	376,084	-	427,203	1,917,211	1,814,916
Computers	73,475	47,458	-	120,933	4,399	29,117	-	33,516	87,417	69,076
Electrical fittings	2,641,010	-	-	2,641,010	38,265	250,896	-	289,161	2,351,850	2,602,745
Furniture and fixtures	-	651,800	-	651,800	-	46,602	-	46,602	605,197	-
Total	20,290,745	2,937,728	-	23,228,473	303,624	2,461,613	-	2,765,236	20,463,237	19,987,122

Note 9B: Depreciation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on tangible assets as per note 9	2,363,687	2,461,613
	2,363,687	2,461,613



Shrasta Décor Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Company overview

Shrasta Décor Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 18 July 2017 as a Private Limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office in Bengaluru, India. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading of furniture and leather products.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (GAAP) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting and comply with the accounting standards prescribed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs.).

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the management to make estimates and assumption that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosures of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of financials statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

2.3 Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle to be 12 months for the purposes of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Act.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand, cheques on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Other bank balances comprises of balances other than cash equivalents which is expected to be realised within twelve months from the reporting date

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit / loss before 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. Significant accounting policies

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost (weighted average method) and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. For traded goods purchases costs include cost of purchase and other costs bringing inventory to their location..

2.7 Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, depreciation and amortisation

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and/ or accumulated impairment, if any. The cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies (for Leasehold improvements and Vehicles, Goods and Services Tax is not availed but added to the cost of acquisition), freight and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of tangible fixed asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as 'capital advances' under 'long-term loans and advances'

(c) Depreciation and amortisation

Leasehold improvements are being amortised over the duration of the lease, or estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is lower.

Depreciation is provided on the straight line method over the estimated useful life of fixed assets as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets individually costing upto Rupees five thousand are fully depreciated in the year of capitalisation



2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognised when the property in the goods and all significant risks and rewards of their ownership are transferred to the customer which generally coincides with delivery to the customers and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods and regarding its collection. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of Goods and Services Tax and net of trade and quantity discounts.

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the time-proportion method, based on underlying interest rates

2.9 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign exchange transactions are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rate on that date; the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction

2.10 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include gratuity

Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within 12 months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for service rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the year. Benefits such as salaries and wages, etc. and the expected cost of the statutory bonus are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment employee benefits:

Defined contribution schemes

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee's provident fund and employee's state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and state insurance scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefits plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is defined benefit plan. Considering the number of employees and their completed service years the Company does not anticipate the gratuity liability to be significant. Hence, the Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating half of the last drawn basic salary and multiplying it by the number of years served by the employees.



2. Significant accounting policies

2.11 Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Earnings/ (Loss) per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders with the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for the year relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share or increase the net loss per share from continuing ordinary operations.

2.13 Taxes on income

Income-tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge on credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in the future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. If there is no virtual certainty of realisation of such assets the Deferred tax assets is created to the extent of Deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each Balance Sheet date and written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realised.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.



2. Significant accounting policies

2.14 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset (including goodwill) or a group of assets comprising a cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset or group of assets that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised 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. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.



Shrasta Décor Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

22.1	Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)		
	Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 Amount in (Rs.)	As at 31 March, 2019 Amount in (Rs.)
	Contingent liabilities	-	-
	Commitments	-	-
22.2	Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
	Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 Amount in (Rs.)	As at 31 March, 2019 Amount in (Rs.)
	(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 year	-	-
	(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	-	-
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.			



Shrasta Décor Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
		Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
22.3	Employee benefit plans		
22.3.a	<u>Defined contribution plans</u> The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised INR 360,425 (Year ended 31 March, 2019 INR Nil) for Provident Fund contributions, and INR 74,003 (Year ended 31 March, 2019 INR Nil) for Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.		
22.3.b	<u>Defined benefit plans</u> The company offers gratuity to eligible employees, which is a defined benefit plan. i. Gratuity		
	Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
		Gratuity	Gratuity
	Components of employer's expense		
	Current service cost	375,000	-
	Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	375,000	-
	Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	375,000	-
	Funded status [Surplus / (Deficit)]	(375,000)	-
	Unrecognised past service costs	-	-
	Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(375,000)	-



Shrasta Décor Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars														
22.4	<p>Segment information The Company operates in one business segment, namely trading of furniture and leather products. In line with Accounting Standard 17, as the relevant information is available from balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss itself, and the Company's operations are predominantly in the domestic market in India, no other disclosure is considered necessary.</p>														
22.5	<p>Related party transactions</p>														
22.5.a	<p>Details of related parties:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Description of relationship</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Names of related parties</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ultimate Holding Company</td> <td>Stanley Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holding Company</td> <td>Stanley Retail Limited (wef 9 May 2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common control</td> <td>Stanley OEM Sofas Limited ABS Seating Private Limited (wef 1 January 2019) Stanley Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Stanley Retail Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Scheek Home Interiors Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fellow Subsidiaries</td> <td>Scheek Home Interiors Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Staras Seating Private Limited (wef 26 June 2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Key Management Personnel (KMP)</td> <td>Sunit Suresh- Director Shubha Sunil- Director Rajesh Manghnani- Director Sharmila Manghnani- Director Rajagopal S- Group CFO (wef 2 January 2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence</td> <td>Staras Seating Private Limited (till 25 June 2019) ABS Seating Private Limited (1 April 2018 - 31 December 2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description of relationship	Names of related parties	Ultimate Holding Company	Stanley Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018)	Holding Company	Stanley Retail Limited (wef 9 May 2018)	Common control	Stanley OEM Sofas Limited ABS Seating Private Limited (wef 1 January 2019) Stanley Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Stanley Retail Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Scheek Home Interiors Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018)	Fellow Subsidiaries	Scheek Home Interiors Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Staras Seating Private Limited (wef 26 June 2019)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Sunit Suresh- Director Shubha Sunil- Director Rajesh Manghnani- Director Sharmila Manghnani- Director Rajagopal S- Group CFO (wef 2 January 2019)	Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	Staras Seating Private Limited (till 25 June 2019) ABS Seating Private Limited (1 April 2018 - 31 December 2018)
Description of relationship	Names of related parties														
Ultimate Holding Company	Stanley Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018)														
Holding Company	Stanley Retail Limited (wef 9 May 2018)														
Common control	Stanley OEM Sofas Limited ABS Seating Private Limited (wef 1 January 2019) Stanley Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Stanley Retail Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Scheek Home Interiors Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (1 April 2018 - 8 May 2018)														
Fellow Subsidiaries	Scheek Home Interiors Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Sana Lifestyles Limited (wef 9 May 2018) Staras Seating Private Limited (wef 26 June 2019)														
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Sunit Suresh- Director Shubha Sunil- Director Rajesh Manghnani- Director Sharmila Manghnani- Director Rajagopal S- Group CFO (wef 2 January 2019)														
Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	Staras Seating Private Limited (till 25 June 2019) ABS Seating Private Limited (1 April 2018 - 31 December 2018)														



Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars			
	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
			Amount (INR)	Amount (INR)
22.5.b	Particular of Transactions with Related parties during the year			
	<u>Rajesh Manghnani</u>	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Remuneration paid		1,800,000	1,350,000
	Shares issued		-	500,000
	<u>Shamila Manghnani</u>	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Remuneration paid		1,800,000	1,350,000
	<u>Stanley Lifestyics Limited</u>	Ultimate Holding Company		
	Sales		14,772	-
	Purchases		79,793,037	68,660,971
	Reimbursement of expenses		-	1,148,643
	<u>Stanley Retail Limited</u>	Holding Company		
	Sales		101,294	112,733
	Purchases		1,859,036	4,636,806
	Common expenses accrued		1,142,830	-
	Reimbursement of expenses		1,000	2,439,005
	Shares issued		-	6,300,000
	<u>Scheek Home Interiors Limited</u>	Follow subsidiary		
	Purchases		-	89,039
	Recovery of expenses		-	468,642
	Transfer of liabilities		168,000	-
	<u>Stanley OEM Sofas Ltd.</u>	Common control		
	Purchases		576,362	4,099,948



Shrasta Décor Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

	Particulars	Account	As at	
			31 March 2020 Amount (INR)	31 March 2019 Amount (INR)
22.5.c	Balance outstanding as at Balance sheet date:			
	Rajesh Manghnani	Other Current Liabilities	-	7,829
	Sharmila Manghnani	Other Current Liabilities	-	7,829
	Stanley Lifestyles Limited	Trade payables	5,315,678	18,740,018
	Stanley Retail Limited	Trade payables	687,932	-
	Scheek Home Interiors Limited	Trade receivables	547,603	379,603
	Stanley OEM Sofas Ltd.	Trade payables	-	309,759



Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
		Amount (INR)	Amount (INR)
22.6	The Company has entered into operating lease arrangement for office premises. The lease is non-cancellable for a period between 1 June 2017 to 31 May 2020, and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. The lease agreements provide for an increase in the lease payments by 8%-9% every year year		
	Future minimum lease payments		
	not later than one year	2,130,000	12,614,000
	later than one year and not later than five years	-	2,130,000
	later than five years	-	-
	Lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	13,493,200	12,110,000
22.7	Earnings per share		
	Basic and diluted		
	Profit / (loss) for the year	9,846,320	931,975
	Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders	9,846,320	931,975
	Weighted average number of equity shares	4,790,000	4,707,836
	Par value per share	10	10
	Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	2.06	0.20



Shrasta Décor Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 Additional information to the financial statements

Note	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
		Amount (INR)	Amount (INR)
22.8	Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets		
	<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</u>		
	On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	(138,577)	(182,447)
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	(138,577)	(182,447)
	<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>		
	Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	94,388	-
	Disallowances under Section 40(a)(i), 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	250,595	124,247
	Others	1,631	2,528
	Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	346,614	126,775
	Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets (net)	208,037	(55,672)

22.9 The rapid outbreak of covid -19 pandemic presents alarming and crisis and its impacts are unfolding real time. As a result of government mandates in response to the global pandemic of COVID - 19, the Company's offices, factory and showrooms were temporarily closed from March 21, 2020. The Company has undertaken various steps in order to manage the cash flow considering no sales were made during the mandate period. The results of these steps have helped the Company in sustaining during these unprecedented times. In Management's estimate, there has not been a significant change in the carrying value of receivables or property, plant and equipment, inventory and other assets as a result of the pandemic or the temporary closures of operations. The Company has started operations from June, 2020. The impact of global health pandemic and any additional government mandate in response to the pandemic, the Company's financial position may change following the date of approval of these standalone financial statements. Management will continue to closely monitor any material changes to the Company's financial positions as a result of changes in future economic conditions, and government actions.

22.10 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were audited by Raghavan, Chaudhuri & Narayanan Chartered Accountants, the predecessor auditor.

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sunil Suresh
 Director
 DIN : 01421517


Shubha Sunil
 Director
 DIN: 01363687

Place: Bangalore
 Date: December 29, 2020.

