Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Cocoblu Retail Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cocoblu Retail Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 ('the period'), and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. Other information 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.

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Chartered Accountants

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events

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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;

9. 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.

10. 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

11. Based on our audit, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company is not a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) is not applicable.

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

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

    f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

    g) 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:

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i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2022;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended 31 March 2022;

iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44(v) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44 (vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period ended 31 March 2022.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Deepak Mittal

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 503843

UDIN: 22503843AJWQYP3149

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 May 2022

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cocoblu Retail Limited on the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 ('the period')

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 report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management during the period and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable property (including investment properties) (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (and Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the period.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) As explained in note 43 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company's inventory is stored in various fulfilment centers run by online marketplace platform. The management relies on the inventory records produced by the online marketplace platform's IT application and further, the Company is not exposed to inventory risk due to any damage or loss. There are no discrepancies identified by the management from verification of aforesaid inventory records.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(a) The Company does not have any outstanding loans and advances in the nature of loans at the beginning of the current period nor has granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the period. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

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(c) The Company has not granted any loan(s) or advance(s) in the nature of loan(s), which is/are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, , duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the period-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender or in the payment of interest thereon.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the period and did not have any term loans outstanding at the beginning of the current period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short- term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the period on the pledge of securities.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cocoblu Retail Limited on the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 ('the period')

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

(b) During the period, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder with respect to the same. Further, the amounts so raised were used for the purposes for which the funds were raised, though idle funds which were not required for immediate utilization have been invested in readily realizable liquid investments.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the period.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under, Related Party Disclosures specified in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 430.53 lakhs in the current financial year, which is also the first year since Company's incorporation.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cocoblu Retail Limited on the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 ('the period')

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

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Deepak Mittal

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 503843

UDIN: 22503843AJWQYP3149

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 May 2022

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Cocoblu Retail Limited ('the Company') as at and for the period ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cocoblu Retail Limited on the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 503843

UDIN: 22503843AJWQYP3149

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 May 2022

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	4A	53.77
Right of use assets	4B	3,213.48
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	5	116.84
Other non-current assets	6	81.92
		3,466.01
Current assets		
Inventories	7	3,836.80
Financial assets		
Investments	8	15,447.25
Trade receivables	9	92.61
Cash and cash equivalents	10	29.96
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	3.05
Current tax assets (net)	12	14.56
Other current assets	13	739.54
		20,163.77
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,629.78**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	14	1,601.00
Other equity	15	13,909.19
		15,510.19
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities	16	3,017.87
Provisions	17	5.48
		3,023.35
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	18	41.00
Lease liabilities	16	217.29
Trade payables	19	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,494.98
Other financial liabilities	20	298.86
Provisions	17	0.08
Other current liabilities	21	44.03
		5,096.24
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**23,629.78**

Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 503843

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Aery
Director
DIN-02430754

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Amit Jain
Director
DIN-06802414

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Chandramouli Venkataraman
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Soumik Bhusan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

Riddhi Doshi
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	22	1,081.52
Other income	23	58.27
		1,139.79
Expenses		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	24	4,692.01
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	25	(3,836.80)
Employee benefits expense	26	171.63
Finance costs	27	145.59
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	60.28
Other expenses	29	397.89
		1,630.60
Loss before tax		**(490.81)**
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Loss for the year		**(490.81)**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period		**(490.81)**
Earnings per equity share	35	
Basic (Rs.)		(236.50)
Diluted (Rs.)		(236.50)

Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 503843

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Aery
Director
DIN-02430754

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Amit Jain
Director
DIN-06802414

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Chandramouli Venkataraman
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Soumik Bhusan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Riddhi Doshi
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Cash flow statement for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**	
	Loss before tax	(490.81)
	Adjustments for:	
	Depreciation expense/ amortization	60.28
	Interest income	(13.36)
	Profit on sale of investments	(43.56)
	Finance costs	145.59
	Operating loss before working capital changes	**(341.86)**
	Movement in working capital	
	Increase in inventories	(3,836.80)
	Increase in other financial assets	(206.55)
	Increase in other current assets	(731.76)
	Increase in trade receivables	(92.61)
	Increase in trade payables	4,494.98
	Increase in other financial liabilities	196.46
	Increase in other current liabilities	49.59
	Cash flow used in operating activities post working capital changes	**(468.55)**
	Income tax paid (net)	(14.56)
	Net cash flow used in operating activities	**(483.11)**
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(55.32)
	Investment in mutual funds	(26,139.60)
	Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	10,735.91
	Movement in fixed deposits (net)	(3.00)
	Interest received	13.31
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(15,448.70)**
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	
	Proceeds from issue of share capital (including Rs. 16,000 lakhs that were converted out of inter-corporate deposits received)	16,001.00
	Proceeds from intercorporate deposits (net)	41.00
	Payment of lease liabilities	(68.85)
	Interest paid	(11.38)
	Net cash flow from financing activities	**15,961.77**
	Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	29.96
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**29.96**

Notes:

	As at 31 March 2022
a) Cash and cash equivalent comprises of (refer note 10) :	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with banks	
Current accounts	29.96
	29.96

b) Refer note 38 for reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 503843

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Aery
Director
DIN-02430754

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Amit Jain
Director
DIN-06802414

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Chandramouli Venkataraman
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Soumik Bhusan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Riddhi Doshi
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital (refer note 14)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Share capital issued during the current period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity Share Capital	-	1,601.00	1,601.00

B Other equity (refer note 15)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	(490.81)	**(490.81)**
Other comprehensive income; net of income tax	-	-	-
On issue of equity shares	14,400.00	-	**14,400.00**
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**14,400.00**	**(490.81)**	**13,909.19**

Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 503843

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Aery
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Riddhi Doshi
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

Cocoblu Retail Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 21 October 2021. The Company is a public company domiciled and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 5th Floor, Tower-B, Worldmark 1, Aerocity, New Delhi-110037. The Company is engaged in retail supply of various products through online platform.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for the following –
• Certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value; and
• Defined benefit plans – liability of which is recognised as per actuarial valuation

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) A. Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/ non current classification of assets and liabilities.

Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: -
it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: -

it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; - it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (if any) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of traded goods on e-commerce website.
Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the shipping and gift wrapping services (mentioned below), because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Sale of traded goods

Revenue from sale of goods including scrap sales is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. The Company transfers the control as and when it dispatches the goods to customers.
In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the rights of return by the customers. Further, the Company collects Goods and Services tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Shipping and gift wrapping services

The Company is not the primary obligor in respect of shipping and gift wrapping services and accordingly recognizes revenue at net amount of consideration that the Company retains after paying shipping and gift wrapping charges to the service provider.

Contract asset

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.
Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is referred to as unbilled revenue).

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Contract liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which is referred to as deferred revenues).

Variable Consideration

Rights of return, volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price may involve judgment and are based largely on an assessment of Company's anticipated performance and all information that is reasonably available.

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return:

Right of return assets

Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned goods.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

Income from promotional services

The Company derives income from participating in promotional schemes issued by a service provider from time to time. Revenue is recognised when all the conditions of promotional schemes are completed by the Company and it is disclosed on a gross basis if it is received for a distinct service rendered to the service

c) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Properties, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method, computed on the basis of useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

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

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. 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 and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

e) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, unless the financial instrument is designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost – The financial assets are measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

• Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. All other debt instruments are measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income or Fair value through profit and loss based on Company's business model. All investments in mutual funds in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED
BENGALURU

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities include borrowings and deposits.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets carried at amortised cost.

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 Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company consider –

• All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.

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

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, life time impairment loss is provided otherwise provides for 12 months expected credit losses.

g) Inventories

Traded goods are valued at the lower of cost derived on weighted average basis and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of consumption, including taxes and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated necessary costs to make the sale.

h) Income Taxes

Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") or directly in equity.
Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item.
The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.
Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits with banks/corporations and short-term highly liquid investments (original maturity less than 3 months) that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

j) Post-employment, long term and short term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution to the statutory provident fund in accordance with the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 which is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which the services are rendered.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity is post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the financial statements in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at or near the reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit actuarial method.
Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of OCI in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

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COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

Other long-term employee benefits

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

Short-term employee benefits

Expense in respect of other short term benefits is recognised on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

k) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

• Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or

• Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefit is probable, related asset is disclosed.

l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

m) Lease

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax – Note 3(h) and Note 37
Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets – Note 2(d) and Note 2(f)
Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment – Note 2 (c) and Note 4A and 4B
Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits – Note 2(j) and Note 30
Valuation of inventories – Note 2 (g) and Note 7
Customer refunds – Note 2(b) and Note 20
Leases – Note 2(m) and Note 40
Fair value measurement – Note 2(e) and Note 32
Expected credit loss – Note 2(f) and Note 9

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COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4A. Property, plant and equipment

Details of the company's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are as follows:

Particulars	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Opening balance	-	-	-
Additions	22.25	33.07	55.32
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**22.25**	**33.07**	**55.32**
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1.07	0.48	1.55
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1.07**	**0.48**	**1.55**
Net carrying amount			
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**21.18**	**32.59**	**53.77**

4B. Right of use assets

Details of the company's right of use assets and their carrying amounts are as follows:

Particulars	Right of use assets	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-
Additions	3,272.21	3,272.21
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3,272.21**	**3,272.21**
Accumulated depreciation		
Charge for the year	58.73	58.73
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**58.73**	**58.73**
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3,213.48**	**3,213.48**

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COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

	As at 31 March 2022
5. Other financial assets	
Security deposits	
Premises	116.84
	116.84

	As at 31 March 2022
6. Other non-current assets (unsecured, considered good)	
Prepaid expenses	81.92
	81.92

	As at 31 March 2022
7. Inventories (valued at cost, unless otherwise stated) (i)	
Traded goods (refer note 43)	3,836.80
	3,836.80

(i) Inventories are net off of Rs. 51.71 lakhs representing write down of inventories to net realisable value, as assessed by the management.

	As at 31 March 2022
8. Current investments	
Quoted, non trade (at FVTPL)	
Investments in mutual funds	
4,405,036.81 units in ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	5,048.52
2,00,093.23 units in Baroda Bnp Paribas Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	4,908.15
1,600,168.78 units Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth-Direct Plan (Formerly Known As Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus)	5,490.58
	15,447.25
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	**15,447.25**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-

	As at 31 March 2022
9. Trade receivables (Unsecured unless otherwise stated, at amortised cost)	
Related to sale of goods	
(i) Considered good - secured	-
(ii) Considered good - unsecured	92.61
(iii) Receivables having significant increase in credit risk	-
(iv) Credit impaired	-
	92.61

Trade receivables ageing schedule :-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	92.61	-	-	-	-	**92.61**
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross							**92.61**
Less : Allowance for credit loss							-
Net receivable							**92.61**

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(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022
10. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with banks	
Current accounts	29.96
	29.96

	As at 31 March 2022
11. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	
Fixed deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	3.05
	3.05

	As at 31 March 2022
12. Current tax assets (net)	
Advance income tax	14.56
	14.56

	As at 31 March 2022
13. Other current assets (unsecured, considered good)	
Prepaid expenses	15.63
Advance to vendors	51.35
Balances with statutory authorities	
GST recoverable	672.56
	739.54

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(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022
14. Equity share capital	
Authorised capital	
16,050,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,605.00
	1,605.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital	
16,010,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1,601.00
	1,601.00

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

	As at 31 March 2022	
	No of shares	Amount
Equity shares at the beginning of the period	-	-
Add : Issued during the period	1,60,10,000	1,601.00
Equity shares at the end of the period	**1,60,10,000**	**1,601.00**

b) Rights/ restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights, having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. Each share is entitled to dividend, if declared, in Indian Rupees. The dividend, if any, proposed by Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	No of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
RattanIndia Enterprises Limited and its nominees	1,60,10,000	100%

d) Detail of shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022

Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the period
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up			
RattanIndia Enterprises Limited and its nominees (i)	1,60,10,000	100%	0%

(i) 16,000,000 shares were issued during the period for consideration other than cash. These were converted out of inter-corporate deposits received.

	As at 31 March 2022
15. Other equity	
Retained earnings	
Opening balance	-
Add : Loss for the year	(490.81)
Closing balance	**(490.81)**
Securities premium reserve	
Opening balance	-
Add : Addition during the year	14,400.00
Closing balance	**14,400.00**
	13,909.19

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents accumulated balances of profits over the years after appropriations for general reserves and adjustments of dividend.

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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	As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current
16. Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities		
Lease obligations	3,017.87	217.29
	3,017.87	**217.29**

Statement showing reconciliation of lease liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Opening lease liabilites	-
Add: Addition during the year	3,272.21
	3,272.21
Add: Interest on lease liability	31.80
Less: Paid during the year	(68.85)
Closing lease liabililites	**3,235.16**

	As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current
17. Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 30)		
Provision for compensated absences	1.83	0.02
Provision for gratuity	3.65	0.06
	5.48	**0.08**

	As at 31 March 2022
18. Borrowings	
Loans from related parties	
Inter corporate deposits (Holding Company) (i)	41.00
	41.00

(i) During the year, inter corporate deposits amounting to Rs. 16,041 lakhs were received from the Holding Company at an interest rate of 6.5% p.a., out of which inter corporate deposits of Rs. 16,000 lakhs were converted into 160 lakh equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 90 per share.

	As at 31 March 2022
19. Trade payables	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 42)	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,494.98
	4,494.98

Trade payables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2022:-

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Due to others	-	4,494.98	-	-	-	**4,494.98**
(iii) Disputed dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues to others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**4,494.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,494.98**

	As at 31 March 2022
20. Other financial liabilities	
Expenses payable to related parties (refer note 34)	
Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate deposits	102.41
Expenses payable - others	170.34
Capital creditors	4.94
Other liability - customer refund (refer footnote (i) below)	21.17
	298.86

(i) A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

	As at 31 March 2022
21. Other current liabilities	
Statutory dues	
TDS payable	42.40
Professional tax payable	0.07
EPF/ Labour welfare fund payable	1.56
	44.03

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(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
22. Revenue from operations	
Operating Revenue	
Revenue from sale of goods	1,081.52
	1,081.52

Revenue from contract with customers

Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(A) Revenue from contracts with customers	
Sale of goods through online platform	1,081.52

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. The Company transfers the control as and when it dispatches the goods to customers.

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
Receivables	
Trade receivables (gross)	92.61
Unbilled revenue for passage of time	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful debts	-
Net receivables (a)	**92.61**
Contract assets	
Billed during the period	-
Total contract assets (b)	**-**
Contract liabilities	
Recognized as revenue during the period	-
Total contract liabilities (c)	**-**
Total (a+b-c)	**92.61**

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
23. Other income	
Interest on	
Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	13.36
Security deposits	1.25
Other income	
Profit on sale of investments measured at FVTPL	43.56
Miscellaneous income	0.10
	58.27

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
24. Purchase of stock-in-trade	
Traded goods	4,692.01
	4,692.01

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	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
25. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	
Opening stock of traded goods (a)	-
Closing stock of traded goods (b)	3,836.80
Net change in inventory of stock-in-trade (a-b)	**(3,836.80)**

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
26. Employee benefits expense	
Salaries, wages & bonus	161.19
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.87
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	5.56
Recruitment and training	1.12
Staff welfare expenses	2.89
	171.63

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
27. Finance costs	
Interest on	
Inter-corporate deposits	113.79
Other finance cost	
Interest on lease obligation	31.80
	145.59

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
28. Depreciation and amortisation expense	
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1.55
Amortisation of right of use assets	58.73
	60.28

	For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
29. Other expenses	
Rent	5.33
Rates and taxes	32.00
Legal and professional charges (refer footnote (i) below)	100.95
Selling commission	172.41
Communication	0.05
Operation & maintenance	2.85
Printing and stationery	0.37
Travelling and conveyance	1.08
Repairs and maintenance - office	8.95
Security Expenses	2.80
Technical support expense	17.61
Business promotion	0.21
Bank charges	0.05
Provision against inventory of traded goods	51.71
Miscellaneous expenses	1.52
	397.89

(i) Includes payment to statutory auditor (excluding applicable taxes)	
Statutory audit	6.10
	6.10

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30 Employee benefits

Defined contribution:

Contributions are made to the Government Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund which cover all regular employees eligible under applicable Acts. Both the eligible employees and the Company make pre-determined contributions to the provident fund. The contributions are normally based upon a proportion of the employee's salary. The Company has recognized in the statement of profit and loss an amount of Rs. 0.87 lakhs towards employer's contribution towards provident fund.

Defined benefits:

Gratuity scheme - This is an unfunded defined benefit plan and it entitles an employee, who has rendered at least 5 years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.
i) On normal retirement / early retirement / withdrawal / resignation: As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with vesting period of 5 years of service.
ii) On death in service: As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 without any vesting period. Gratuity payable to employee in case (i) and (ii), as mentioned above, is computed as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 except the Company does not have any limit on gratuity amount.

Other benefits:

Provision for unfunded compensated absences payable to eligible employees on retirement/ separation is based upon an actuarial valuation as at the year ended 31 March 2022. Major drivers in actuarial assumptions, typically, are years of service and employee compensation. The commitments are actuarially determined using the 'Projected Unit Credit Method' as at the year end. Gains/ losses on changes in actuarial assumptions are accounted for in the statement of profit and loss, as applicable and as identified by the management of the company.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of gratuity and compensated absences and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	1.59	1.26
Past service cost including curtailment (gains)/ losses	2.12	0.59
Interest cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses and Remeasurement	-	-
Present value of obligation at the end of the year (as per actuarial valuation)	**3.71**	**1.85**
Expenses during the year		
Current service cost	1.59	1.26
Past service cost including curtailment (gains)/ losses	2.12	0.59
Interest cost	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses	-	-
Component of defined benefit cost charged to statement of profit and loss	**3.71**	**1.85**
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations:		
Actuarial losses/ (gains)	-	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income/ (loss)	**-**	**-**

Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligation

Particulars	31 March 2022	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from change in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from change in experience adjustment	-	-

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30 Employee benefits (continued)

The actuarial valuation in respect of commitments and expenses relating to unfunded gratuity and compensated absences are based on the following assumptions which if changed, would affect the commitment's size, funding requirements and expenses:

a) Economic assumptions

Particulars	**31 March 2022**
Discount rate	7.18%
Expected return on plan assets	N/A
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%

b) Demographic assumptions

Particulars	**31 March 2022**
Retirement Age	60 Years
Mortality table	IALM (2012 - 14)
Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)
- Upto 30 Years	3
- From 31 to 44 Years	2
- Above 44 Years	1

The employer's best estimate of contributions expected to be paid during the annual period beginning after the balance sheet date, towards gratuity and compensated absences is Rs. 19.74 Lakhs.

c) Sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	**31 March 2022**
a) Impact of the change in discount rate	
i) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(0.40)
ii) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	0.43
b) Impact of the change in salary increase	
i) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	0.44
ii) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(0.40)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change is not calculated. Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

d) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	**31 March 2022**
Less than 1 year	0.09
Year 1 to 5	0.27
More than 5 years	5.21

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31 Financial instruments

(i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	Level	31 March 2022
Financial assets		
Investments at FVTPL		
Investments in Mutual funds	Level 1	15,447.25
Total financial assets		**15,447.25**

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values (Refer note 32(i)).

(iv) Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(a) Mutual funds: Use of NAV's obtained from the asset manager.

32 Financial risk management

(i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		
	FVTPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**
Financial assets			
Investments in			
Mutual funds	15,447.25	-	-
Other financial assets			
Security deposits	-	-	116.84
Trade receivables	-	-	92.61
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	29.96
Other bank balances	-	-	3.05
Total	**15,447.25**	**-**	**242.46**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	41.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,235.16
Trade payable	-	-	4,494.98
Other financial liabilities	-	-	298.86
Total	**-**	**-**	**8,070.00**

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(ii) Risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in note 32(i). The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central finance department (of the Company) under direction of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides principles for overall risk management, and covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at 31 March, as summarised below:

Particulars	31 March 2022
Investments in mutual funds	15,447.25
Security deposits	116.84
Trade receivables (i)	92.61
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	29.96
Other bank balances (ii)	3.05

The company's management considers that all of the above financial assets are not impaired and/ or past due for each of the above assets reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

(i) The Company has no such assets where credit losses have been recognised as none of the assets are credit impaired. The Company's only trade receivables are from Amazon Seller Services Private Limited which are governed as per the agreement with counterparty. Therefore, these trade receivables are considered high quality and accordingly no life time expected credit losses are recognised on such receivables based on simplified approach. Any provisions against such receivables are for liquidated damages and not related to credit worthiness of the counterparty.

(ii) The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial assets and liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	41.00	-	-	**41.00**
Lease liabilities	413.10	1,795.35	2,080.54	**4,288.99**
Trade payables	4,494.98	-	-	**4,494.98**
Other financial liabilities	298.86	-	-	**298.86**
Total	**5,247.94**	**1,795.35**	**2,080.54**	**9,123.83**

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C) Market risk

a) Liabilities/assets

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2022, the Company is not exposed to changes in market interest rates as inter-corporate deposits taken are at fixed interest rates. The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	31 March 2022
Variable rate:	
Borrowing	-
Total variable rate exposure	-
Fixed rate:	
Borrowing	41.00
Total fixed rate exposure	**41.00**

b) Price risk

Exposure

The Company is exposed to price risk in respect of its investment in mutual funds (refer note 8). The mutual funds are quoted investments.

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in fair value of investments, assuming no change in other variables:

Particulars	31 March 2022
Price sensitivity	
Price increase by 1000 basis points	1,544.73
Price decrease by 1000 basis points	(1,544.73)

33 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are

(i) To ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

(ii) To provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The amounts managed as capital by the Company for the reporting periods under review are summarised as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2022
Short-term borrowings	41.00
Total borrowings	**41.00**
Less:	
Cash and cash equivalents	29.96
Other bank balances	3.05
Net debts	**7.99**
Total equity (i)	**15,510.19**
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.05%**

(i) Equity includes capital and all reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

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34 As per Ind AS "Related Party Disclosure", the related parties where control exits or where significant influence exists and with whom transactions have taken place are as below:

Nature of relationship	Related parties
I. Holding Company	RattanIndia Enterprises Limited
II. Fellow subsidiaries	RattanIndia Investment Manager Pvt. Ltd. Neotec Insurance Brokers Limited Neotec Enterprises Limited Neosky India Limited

III. Key Management Personnel:

Name	Designation
Rajiv Rattan	Executive Director and Executive Chairman of the Holding Company
Surinder Kumar Aery	Director of the company (w.e.f. 21 October 2021)
Amit Jain (DIN : 6802414)	Director of the company (w.e.f. 21 October 2021)
Sudeep Kumar	Director of the company (w.e.f. 21 October 2021 upto 20 April 2022)
Amit Jain (DIN : 5340237)	Additional director of the company (w.e.f. 18 April 2022)
Rahul Gochhwal	Additional director of the company (w.e.f. 25 March 2022)
Soumik Bhusan	Chief financial officer of the company (w.e.f. 3 March 2022)
Chandramouli Venkataraman	Chief executive officer of the company (w.e.f. 16 February 2022)

IV. Summary of significant transactions with related parties during the period ended 31 March 2022:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Total
Finance:		
Inter corporate deposit received	16,041.00	**16,041.00**
Conversion into equity on 30 March 2022 (out of inter corporate deposits issued during the year as disclosed above)	16,000.00	**16,000.00**
Expenses:		
Interest on inter corporate deposits	113.79	**113.79**

V. Statement of material transactions for the period ended 31 March 2022:

Name of related party	Short-term employee benefits*	Post employment benefits
Key Management Personnel		
Soumik Bhusan	8.02	0.20
Chandramouli Venkataraman	24.79	0.33
Total	**32.81**	**0.53**

* It excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, as these are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole

VI. Detail of outstanding balances as at 31 March 2022:

Name of related party	Interest expenses payable	Loan/ Inter corporate deposit	Total
Holding Company			
RattanIndia Enterprises Limited	102.41	41.00	**143.41**
Total	**102.41**	**41.00**	**143.41**

(i) There are no non cash transactions entered with promoters or directors.

(ii) Related party transactions were conducted on the terms equivalent to those prevailing in an arm's length transaction.

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35 Earnings per share:

Particulars	**For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022**
Loss for the year	(490.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share	2,07,531
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	2,07,531
Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00
Basic earnings per equity share - (Rs.)	(236.50)
Diluted earnings per equity share - (Rs.)	(236.50)

36 Effective tax reconciliation

Particulars	**For the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022**
Loss before tax	**(490.81)**
Domestic tax rate	26.00%
Expected tax expense (A)	**(127.61)**
Adjustment for non-deductible expenses	23.44
Deferred tax assets not recognized	104.17
Total adjustments (B)	**127.61**
Actual tax expense (C=A+B)	-
Tax expense comprises	-
Current tax expense	-
Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss (D)	-

37 Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2022
	Non-current
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment including ROU	(3.77)
Others	-
	(3.77)
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	
Employee benefit obligation	1.45
Security deposits	23.32
Business loss (i)	104.17
	128.94
	125.17

(i) The Company has restricted the recognition of deferred tax asset on current year business losses to the extent of the corresponding deferred tax liability in the absence of reasonable certainity regarding future taxable profits against which deductible temporary difference and tax losses could be utilised. Current year business loss of Rs. 400.66 Lakhs is available for offset for maximum period of eight years from the incurrence of loss.

38 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**Lease liabilities**	**Inter-corporate deposits**	**Total**
Cash flows:			
Proceeds from borrowings	-	16,041.00	**16,041.00**
Payment of lease rentals	(68.85)	-	**(68.85)**
Non-cash:			
ICD converted into share capital	-	(16,000.00)	**(16,000.00)**
Lease liabilities	3,272.21	-	**3,272.21**
Interest on lease liability	31.80	-	**31.80**
As at 31 March 2022	**3,235.16**	**41.00**	**3,276.16**

39 The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") reviews the operations at the Company level. The operations of the Company fall under "trading activities on online platform" business only, which is considered to be the only reportable segment in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments. Revenue of Rs. 1,081.52 lakhs has been derived from a single operating segment and the Company operates in one geography.

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40 Leases disclosure

The Company has entered into a lease agreement with M/s Simpliwork Offices Private Limited (lessor) for sub-lease of office premises for a term of 108 months, starting from 1 February 2022 and ending on 31 January 2031. Such lease is classified as operating lease. Lease obligation and right of use asset has been recognised on such lease using EIR method.

a) The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised in balance sheet:

Right of use assets	No of right-of use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with purchase options	No of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No of leases with termination options
Office premises	1	106 Months	106 Months	1	-	-	1

b) Additional information on the right-of-use assets by class of assets is as follows:

Right of use assets	Additions	Depreciation	Deletion	Carrying amount As at 31 March 2022
Office premises	3,272.21	58.73	-	3,213.48
Total	**3,272.21**	**58.73**	**-**	**3,213.48**

c) Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Current	217.29
Non-current	3,017.87
Total	**3,235.16**

d) The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Lease payments	413.10	2,301.66	1,574.23	**4,288.99**
Finance charges	195.81	724.18	133.84	**1,053.83**
Total	**217.29**	**1,577.48**	**1,440.39**	**3,235.16**

e) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 68.85 lakhs during the period ended 31 March 2022. The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	58.73
Interest expense on lease liabilities	31.80
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	5.33
Total	**95.86**

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Financial Ratios

Following are analytical ratios for the year ended 31 March 2022:-

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.96
Debt - equity ratio (in times)	Total debt (i)	Shareholder's equity	0.00
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service	Debt service	-0.01
Return on equity (ROE in percentage)	Net profits after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	(3.16)%
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	0.22
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Average trade receivables	11.68
Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)	Purchase of services and other expenses	Average trade payables	1.04
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working capital	0.08
Net Profit ratio (in percentage)	Net profit	Revenue	(43.06)%
Return on capital employed (ROCE in percentage)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed	(2.22)%

(i) Excluding lease liabilities.

42 Disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	Nil
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	Nil
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	Nil
(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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	Nil
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	Nil
(vi) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	Nil

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

43 The Company operates as a seller on the online marketplace platform. In accordance with the terms of the Services Business Solution Agreement, such online marketplace platform provides storage services once the receipt of delivery of goods is confirmed and accordingly, the Company's inventory is stored in various fulfilment centers run by such online marketplace platform. The management relies on the inventory records produced by the online marketplace platform's IT application. The Company is not exposed to inventory risk due to any damage or loss as the online marketplace platform entity is responsible for making good the loss (if any) to the inventory in its custody.

The Company commenced its business operations in February 2022 for which it purchased its inventory during the period February 2022– March 2022. Considering the nature of business operations, physical verification of inventory cannot be performed . Further, the online marketplace platform has also not reported any discrepancies in relation to inventory held as at 31 March 2022.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU

Cocoblu Retail Limited
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements for the period from 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amount in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

44 Other statutory information
(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.
(v) 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:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(vi) 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:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
(viii) The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(ix) The company complies with the number of layers prescribedunder clause (87) of section 2 of the act read with companies (restriction on number of layers) rule,2017.

45 In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31 March 2022.

46 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette of India on 29 September 2020, which could impact the contributions of the Group towards certain employment benefits. Effective date from which changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules are yet be framed. Impact, if any, of change will be assessed and accounted for in the period of notification of relevant provisions.

47 The Company has been regularly making assessment of adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic environment in general and on financial performance and risks. The Company has been taking proactive measures to mitigate the risk by complying with various directions/ regulations/ guidelines issued by the government and local bodies to ensure safety of workforce across its offices and plants and offices of its associates. The management has estimated its future cash flows and believes that there is no impact in its ability to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

48 There are no contingent liabilities and other commitments as on 31 March 2022.

49 The Company was incorporated on 21 October 2021. These Ind AS financial statements have been prepared for the period 21 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 and hence, no comparatives are required to be furnished.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Deepak Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 503843

Place: New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Aery
Director
DIN-02430754

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Amit Jain
Director
DIN-06802414

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30 May 2022

Chandramouli Venkataramar
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Soumik Bhusan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

Riddhi Doshi
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 30 May 2022

COCOBLU RETAIL LIMITED BENGALURU