

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Financial Statements as on 30 June 2021

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	65.86	60.91
Right of use assets	5	75.13	84.50
Intangible assets	6	4.09	5.04
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	8.50	4.38
Non current tax assets (net)		-	24.41
Total non-current assets		153.58	179.24
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,119.00	1,138.13
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	291.34	551.17
Cash and cash equivalents	10	44.80	18.04
Other financial assets	11	0.03	0.03
Other current assets	12	374.38	291.83
Total current assets		1,829.55	1,999.20
Total assets		1,983.13	2,178.44
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	100.00	100.00
Other equity	14	191.76	173.59
Total equity		291.76	273.59
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15A	166.00	166.00
Lease liabilities	16	46.94	37.76
Long-term provisions	17	0.84	0.70
Total non-current liabilities		213.78	204.46
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15B	681.79	769.34
Lease liabilities	16	39.43	57.37
Trade payables	18		
-Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and small enterprises		2.23	36.76
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		551.24	509.36
Other financial liabilities	19	156.85	294.52
Other current liabilities	20	28.88	31.99
Current tax liability (net)		16.36	-
Short-term provisions	17	1.02	1.05
Total current liabilities		1,477.59	1,700.39
Total liabilities		1,691.37	1,904.85
Total Equity and liabilities		1,983.13	2,178.44

Significant accounting policies

2 to 3

Accompanying note form an integral part of these financials statements

As per our report of even date
For V. C. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 109818W

per A N Shah
Partner
Membership No: 42649



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Reena Chhabra
Director
DIN No. 03522080

Jagdish Dargar
Director
DIN No. 0000278065

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 September 2021

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	Quarter ended 30 June 2021	Quarter ended 30 June 2020
Revenue from operations	21	496.16	83.20
Other Income	22	1.26	-
TOTAL INCOME		497.42	83.20
EXPENSES			
Cost of material consumed	23A	70.50	79.64
Purchase of Stock-In-trade	23B	99.56	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress	24	11.01	(44.29)
Employee benefits expense	25	56.39	18.55
Finance costs	26	27.41	44.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	13.21	10.02
Other expenses	28	190.45	68.05
TOTAL EXPENSES		468.53	176.88
Profit before tax		28.89	(93.68)
Tax expense / (benefit) :			
Current tax	7	11.22	-
Deferred tax	7	(4.09)	(19.75)
Profit after tax		21.77	(73.93)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit liability		(0.02)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		(0.02)	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		21.75	(73.93)
Earnings per share of face value Rs. 10/- each			
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	33	2.89	(9.37)
Significant accounting policies	2 to 3		
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per A N Shah

Partner

Membership No: 42649



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 September 2021

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Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Reena Chabbra

Director

DIN No. 03522080


Jagdish Dargar

Director

DIN No. 0000278065

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

At 1 April 2020

Issue during the quarter

At 30 June 2020

At 1 April 2020

Issue during the quarter

At 31 March 2021

At 1 April 2021

Issue during the quarter

At 30 June 2021

No. of shares	Amount
10,00,000.00	100.00
-	-
10,00,000.00	100.00
10,00,000.00	100.00
-	-
10,00,000.00	100.00
-	-
10,00,000.00	100.00

b. Other Equity:

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Particulars	Capital Contribution from parent	Reserves & Surplus Surplus/(Deficit) in statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total other equity
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	103.33	70.43	(0.13)	173.62
Net Profit for the quarter	-	21.77	-	21.77
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income	103.33	92.19	(0.15)	195.37
Added during the quarter	-3.61	-	-	(3.61)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	99.72	92.19	(0.15)	191.76

For the period ended 30 June 2020

Particulars	Capital Contribution from parent	Reserves & Surplus Surplus/(Deficit) in statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total other equity
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	82.71	50.60	(0.04)	133.27
Net Profit for the period	-	(73.93)	-	(73.93)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	82.71	(23.33)	(0.04)	59.34
Added during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	82.71	(23.33)	(0.04)	59.33

Significant accounting policies

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Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 109818W

per A N Shah

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Partner

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For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Reena Chhabra

Director

DIN No. 03522080

Jagdish Dargar

Director

DIN No. 0000278065

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 September 2021

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Operating activities		
Net loss before tax as per Statement of profit & loss	28.89	(93.68)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Adjustment for:		
Add: Depreciation and amortisation expense	13.21	10.02
Add: Finance cost	23.16	38.54
Add: Notional commission on financial guarantee	4.25	4.25
Add: Gratuity and leave compensated	0.12	0.57
Add: Share based payment	(3.61)	-
Add: Expected credit loss	-	-
Add: Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Exchange fluctuations (net)	(1.26)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	64.77	(40.30)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	259.83	(2.21)
Decrease in inventories	19.13	30.31
(Increase) in other current assets	(82.55)	(58.00)
Increase in trade payables	8.60	7.40
Increase in provisions	(0.03)	0.10
Increase / (decrease) in other current and financial liabilities	(146.93)	(67.41)
Cash generated from in operations	122.82	(130.11)
Payment of direct taxes (net)	29.39	(0.20)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	152.21	(130.31)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property plant & equipment (net)	(1.71)	(3.84)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(1.71)	(3.84)
Financing activities		
Repayment of non current borrowings	-	(200.85)
Repayment of current borrowings	(87.61)	385.30
Interest expense on borrowings	(20.51)	(34.97)
Commission on financial guarantee	(4.25)	(4.25)
Payment of lease liabilities	(8.76)	(7.29)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(2.65)	(3.57)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	(123.78)	134.37
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	26.72	0.22
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/ year	18.08	0.77
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/ year	44.80	0.99

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 Statement of Cash flow

Accompanying note form an integral part of these financials statements

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Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 September 2021

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

1. Corporate Information

Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private Company incorporated on July 18, 2018 and domiciled in India. The Company is a joint venture between FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited (formerly known as FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited, the 'Holding Company'), Katrina Kaif and Matrix India Entertainment Consultants Private Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at 4-B, 4th Floor, Todi Building Mathuradas Mill Compound, Worli Mumbai – 400013.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling & distribution of Kay beauty products on the online platforms or websites such as e-commerce, m-commerce, internet as well as through physical stores, stalls, general trade and modern trade etc.

The separate financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2021.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs ('00,000), except when otherwise stated.

2. Significant accounting policies

2A. Basis of preparation

i) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" (referred to as "Ind AS"), as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III, as amended).

ii) Historical cost convention:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2B. Summary of significant accounting policies:

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Property Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is included in 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 and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which they are incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Cost incurred on Property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use is disclosed as Capital Work-in-Progress and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

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. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of Property, Plant & Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method based on useful lives of the assets prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of primary lease or the expected useful life whichever is lower.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Useful lives (in years)
Plant and Machinery	8
Computers	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively for any change in estimate, if appropriate. Changes in expected useful lives are treated as change in accounting estimates.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Following, initial recognition, intangible assets with finite lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period/year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

Amortization of intangible assets:

Intangible assets are amortized using straight line method over the useful lives as under:

Intangible asset	Useful lives (in years)
Business application development (Internally generated)	3



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. If there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors, an impairment loss is recognised, i.e. wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared for the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

e) Inventory

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

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

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

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

An inventory provision is recognised for cases where the net realisable value is estimated to be lower than the inventory carrying value. The net realisable value is estimated taking into account various factors, including obsolescence of material due to design change, process change etc., unserviceable items i.e. items which cannot be used due to deterioration in quality or due to shelf life or damaged in storage and ageing of material i.e. slow moving/non-moving prevailing sales prices of inventory.

f) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets (ROU asset)

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Right of use for warehouse/office 2 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease liabilities:

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. Short term leases and leases of low value assets:

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases where the underlying asset is considered to be low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Financial Instruments

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

I. Initial recognition and measurement:



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

All Financial assets and liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

II. Subsequent measurement:

i. Financial assets

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables and loans to employees.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial Assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

III. Derecognition

Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Financial Liabilities

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

IV. Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies simplified expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- b) Other financial assets such as deposits, advances etc.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery

V. 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Revenue recognition

I. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

The Company identifies the performance obligations in its contracts with customers and recognises revenue as and when the performance obligations are satisfied. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i. Sale of products:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for products. Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when products are delivered to customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers.

Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

ii. Contract balances:

- Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for products or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring products 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.

- Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

- Contract liabilities

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.

II. Interest income:

Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

j) Foreign currency transactions

I. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

II. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Initial recognition

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

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of other monetary items or on reporting monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period/year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the statement of profit and loss in the period/year in which they arise.

k) Share based payment

Certain employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments of FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited (the Holding Company). These shares vest equally over a period of 3 – 4 years. The Company does not have an obligation to settle the transaction with its employees. Therefore, the Company accounts for the transaction with its employees as equity settled and recognizes a corresponding increase in equity as contribution from parent.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in contribution by parent in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

1) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits:

All short term employee benefits such as salaries, incentives, medical benefits which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services which entitles him to avail such benefits are recognized on an undiscounted basis and charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Post-employment benefits:

i. Defined Contribution Plans:

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period/year when the contribution to the funds is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The Company have an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The gratuity benefits are unfunded.

Gratuity liability is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial period/year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through 'Other comprehensive income' in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated absences

The Company provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilised leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement.

m) Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowing to the extent they are regarded as adjustment to the interest cost.

n) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, advances, trade payables, bank overdraft and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

o) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current tax and deferred tax are measured using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax and deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

q) Contingent Liabilities

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

r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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 such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

s) Segment reporting policies

The Group drives synergy across fulfilment models, sales channels and product categories and accordingly the management reviews and allocates resources based on Omni business and Omni channel strategy, which in the terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' constitutes a single reporting segment.

t) Share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

3A. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Such judgments, estimates and associated assumptions are evaluated based on historical experience and various other factors, including estimation of the effects of uncertain future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

I. Judgements:

- **Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – the Company as lessee**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of property with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., 3 to 5 years). The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on business if a replacement alternate property is not readily available. The renewal periods for leases of property with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 6 to 10 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

II. Estimates and assumptions:

a. Estimation of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial period/year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets.

b. Fair Value measurement of financial instruments

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

c. Estimation of defined benefit obligation and compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan. Compensated absences and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

d. Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

e. Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the unused tax losses and other deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

f. Provision

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

g. Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets depending on their classification are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected cash loss rates, discounting rates applied to these forecasted future cash flows, recent transactions and independent valuer's report. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

h. Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets:

The Company uses a simplified approach to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. This is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

i. Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rates:

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Company's credit rating).



Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

3B. Standard / Amendments issued:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Notification dated 18 June 2021 notified the new Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2021. The notification has made amendments to various Ind AS. Some of the key amendments are:

a. Ind AS - 116 Leases

The practical expedient relating to rent concessions arising as a result of COVID-19 allowed lessees to not consider COVID-19 related rent concessions to be a lease modification provided the lease payments were originally due on or before 30 June 2021. The relief provided by the practical expedient has now been extended and is applicable to all lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022. The said amendment is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

b. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS. This amendment has no impact on the financial statements.

c. Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28

The definition of “Recoverable amount” is amended such that the words “the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use” are replaced with “higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use”. The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28. This amendment has no impact on the financial statements.

d. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

This amendment relates to 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to Ind AS 104, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 116)' which addresses issues that might affect financial reporting after the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including its replacement with alternative benchmark rates. Some of the key amendments arising from the interest rate benchmark are:

- i. Ind AS 109: New guidance has been included on changes in the basis for determining the contractual cashflows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. An entity should apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021.
- ii. Ind AS 107: Additional disclosures related to nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform and how the entity manages these risks.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended 30 June 2021

- iii. An entity should apply the amendments when it applies amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 104 or Ind AS 116. The adoption of the amendments did not have any material impact on its financial statements.
- e. **Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS**

The amendments relating to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations; Ind AS 106, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources; Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts; Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting; Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, are consequential due to changes in the Conceptual Framework under Ind AS, made in August 2020. The revised Conceptual Framework introduced some new concepts and clarifications along with revision in definitions and changes in recognition criteria of assets and liabilities under Ind AS. The Company does not expect the consequential amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.
- f. The Company has considered the amendments to Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") via notification dated March 24, 2021 in the financial statements' disclosures, wherever applicable.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant and equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				
As at 1 April 2020	0.40	7.51	1.09	9.00
Additions	-	57.12	-	57.12
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.40	64.63	1.09	66.12
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 April 2020	0.03	0.56	0.05	0.64
Depreciation charge for the year	0.13	4.32	0.13	4.57
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.16	4.88	0.18	5.21
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				
As at 1 April 2021	0.40	64.63	1.09	66.12
Additions	-	7.86	-	7.86
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	0.40	72.49	1.09	73.98
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 April 2021	0.16	4.88	0.18	5.21
Depreciation charge for the year	0.03	2.85	0.03	2.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	0.19	7.73	0.21	8.12
Net Book Value				
As at 30 June 2021	0.21	64.76	0.88	65.86
As at 31 March 2021	0.24	59.75	0.91	60.91

Movable assets have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Company (Refer Note 15B.1)

*Plant and machinery having cost of Rs. 1.09 lakhs are held by vendors



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Right of use assets	Right of use assets	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)		
As at 1 April 2020	140.68	140.68
Additions		
Disposals/transfers		
As at 31 March 2021	140.68	140.68
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2020	18.73	18.73
Depreciation charge for the year	37.45	37.45
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	56.18	56.18
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)		
As at 1 April 2021	140.68	140.68
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	140.68	140.68
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2021	56.18	56.18
Depreciation charge for the year	9.36	9.36
Disposals	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	65.55	65.55
Net Book Value		
As at 30 June 2021	75.13	75.13
As at 31 March 2021	84.50	84.50
6 Intangible assets		
	Business application development cost	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2020	11.40	11.40
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	11.40	11.40
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2020	2.62	2.62
Amortisation charge for the year	3.74	3.74
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	6.36	6.36
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2021	11.40	11.40
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	11.40	11.40
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2021	6.36	6.36
Amortisation charge for the year	0.95	0.95
Disposals	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	7.31	7.31
Net Book Value		
As at 30 June 2021	4.09	4.09
As at 31 March 2021	5.04	5.04



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the quarter ended 30 June 2021 and year ended 31 March 2021 are:

A Statement of profit and loss:

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
i. Profit or loss section:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	11.22	25.13
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year		
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4.09)	(3.02)
Income tax expense/(income) reported in the statement of profit or loss	7.13	22.11
ii. OCI section - Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the		
Tax Expenses/(Income) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	0.03
Income tax expense charged to OCI	-	0.03

B Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 30 June 2021 30 June 2020 and 31 Mar

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax	28.89	41.93
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	7.27	10.55
Effect of:		
Interest expense on loan from subsidiary	0.01	7.28
Commission on financial guarantee	1.07	4.28
Others	(1.23)	-
Total tax expense	7.13	22.11
Current tax provision	11.22	25.13
Deferred tax reversal /(provision)	(4.09)	(3.02)
Tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	7.13	22.11
Effective tax rate	24.69%	52.74%

C Deferred tax:
i. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation as per books	1.54	1.10
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	4.13	0.61
Impact of difference in assets as per books and tax	21.74	23.94
Deferred tax assets (A)	27.41	25.65
Impact of difference in assets as per books and tax	18.91	21.27
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	18.91	21.27
Deferred tax assets (C=A-B)	8.50	4.38
	8.50	4.38

ii. Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Opening balance	4.38	1.39
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	4.12	3.02
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	(0.03)
Closing balance	8.50	4.38



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Raw materials	510.34	578.98
Packaging material	64.04	3.53
Traded Goods	144.91	153.46
Finished goods	399.71	402.16
	1,119.00	1,138.13

During the period ended 30 June 2021, INR 7.83 lakhs (31 March 2021: 2.77 lakhs) is recognised as provision taking into account various factors, including obsolescence of material, unserviceable items and ageing of material.

9 Trade receivables (unsecured)

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Trade receivables - Considered Good	291.34	551.17
Trade receivables - Considered Doubtful	1.10	1.10
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(1.10)	(1.10)
	291.34	551.17

For details of trade receivables with related party refer note 32 related party disclosures.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	44.75	17.99
	44.80	18.04

11 Other financial assets

(Measured at amortised cost, except otherwise stated)

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Security Deposits (Unsecured)		
Considered Good	0.03	0.03
	0.03	0.03

12 Other current assets

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
Balance with Government authority	188.47	134.72
Advance against expenses (unsecured, considered good)	31.49	10.22
Advance to suppliers (unsecured, considered good)	146.97	123.30
Prepaid expenses	7.45	23.59
	374.38	291.83



9A Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Trade receivables as at June 30, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6month -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	291.34	-	-	-	-	7,565.69
(ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1.10	-	-	-	-	713.69
(iii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	292.44	-	-	-	-	8,279.38

Trade receivable as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6month -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	48.76	502.42	0.00	-	-	-	551.17
(ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	1.10	-	-	-	1.11
(iii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48.76	502.42	1.10	-	-	-	552.28



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Share Capital**i) Authorised Share Capital**

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
10,00,000 (31 March 2021: 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	100.00	100.00

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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

ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity capital

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
10,00,000 (31 March 2021: 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	100.00	100.00

iii) There are no bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back since inception immediately preceding the reporting date.

iv) Shares held by holding company:

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company is as below:

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited (Holding Company)		
5,10,000 (31 March 2021: 5,10,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	51.00	51.00

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 30 June 2021		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited	5,10,000	51.00	5,10,000	51.00
Katrina Kaif	4,15,000	41.50	4,15,000	41.50
Matrix India Entertainment Consultant Pvt Ltd	75,000	7.50	75,000	7.50

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

14 Other equity

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
a. Surplus / (Deficit) in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	70.43	50.60
Add: Profit / (Loss) during the period/ year	21.77	19.83
Closing balance	92.20	70.43
b. Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(0.13)	(0.04)
Add : Additions during the period/ year	(0.02)	(0.09)
Closing balance	(0.15)	(0.13)
c. Capital contribution from Parent (Equity component)		
Opening balance	103.33	82.71
Add : Additions during the period/ year	(3.61)	20.62
Closing balance	99.72	103.33
	191.77	173.63

1) Retained Earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

2) Other Comprehensive Income represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan.

3) Contribution from Parent Company consists of:

Loan from Holding Company: on fair valuation of loans taken from parent

Guarantee from Holding Company: fair value of guarantee given by Holding Company for loans taken from banks

Share Based Payment: FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited the Holding Company has extended its stock options program to selected employees of its subsidiaries including the Company. The fair value of equity-settled transactions; calculated at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model and recognized over the period in which the performance and / or service conditions are fulfilled.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15A Borrowings - non-current

(Carried at amortised cost, except otherwise stated)

Unsecured loans

Loan from Holding Company (FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited)

Term Loan from bank

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	-	3.64
	166.00	166.00
	166.00	169.64

15A.1 Terms of term loan from bank

Working capital term loan from bank is secured against second charge on all current assets, moveable property, plant & equipment both present and future. Tenure is 48 months (including 12 month moratorium period) & rate of interest 8%.

15A.2 Maximum amount of loan outstanding during the year was INR 166.00 lakhs (31 March 2021 - INR 1,567.20 lakhs)

15B Borrowings - current

(Secured - carried at amortized cost)

Working capital loan from Banks

Term Loan from bank

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	678.09	765.70
	3.70	3.64
	681.79	769.34

15B.1 Working Capital / cash credit facilities from banks are secured against first charge on all current assets, moveable property, plant & equipment both present and future and corporate guarantee of FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited (Holding Company)

15B.2 Loan is payable on demand. Interest payable on working capital loan is MCLR adjusted with the risk spread mutually agreed between the parties.

15B.3 Maximum amount of loan outstanding during the year was INR 848.72 lakhs (31 March 2021 - INR 846.14.00 lakhs)

15B.4 Bank loan contain certain financial covenants & the Company has satisfied all covenants as per the terms of bank loan.

15B.5 At 30 June 2021, the Company had available INR 171.90 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 83.80 lakhs) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Details of working capital loan are as follows:

Kotak Mahindra bank loan

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	678.09	765.70
	678.09	765.70

16 Lease liabilities

Payable for operating lease liabilities*

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	46.94	37.76
	46.94	37.76

(For details of payable for operating lease liabilities with related party refer note 32 related party disclosures)

*The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.50% as on 30 June 2021 (31 March 2021: 9.50%)

17 Provisions

Non-current:

Employee benefits - gratuity (Refer note 31)

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	0.84	0.70
	0.84	0.70

Current:

Employee benefits - gratuity (refer note 31) (0.00 represents amount less than Rs 500/-)

Employee benefits - compensated absences

	At 30 June 2021	At 31 March 2021
	0.00	0.01
	1.02	1.01
	1.02	1.03



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
18 Trade payables

	<u>At 30 June 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and small enterprises	2.23	36.76
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	551.24	509.36
	<u>553.47</u>	<u>546.12</u>

18.1 For details of trade payable with related party refer note 32 related party disclosures

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

The identification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is based on the Management's knowledge of their status. Disclosure is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006'.

	<u>At 30 June 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>
a) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
b) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
c) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.01	0.01
d) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>

19 Other financial liabilities - Current

	<u>At 30 June 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>
Accrued expenses	144.55	294.02
Creditors for capital goods	6.15	-
Employee related liabilities -Salary payable	5.67	-
Interest accrued but not due	0.48	0.50
	<u>156.85</u>	<u>294.52</u>

20 Other current liabilities

	<u>At 30 June 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>
Statutory dues payable	28.88	31.99
	<u>28.88</u>	<u>31.99</u>



Trade Payable ageing schedule

18A Trade payable as at June 30, 2021

Particulars	30 June 2021					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises ('MSME')	0.88	1.35	0.00	-	-	2.23
Others	33.92	517.31	-	-	-	551.23
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34.80	518.66	0.00	-	-	553.46

Trade payable as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	31 March 2021					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises ('MSME')	18.51	18.25	-	-	-	36.76
Others	272.66	236.70	-	-	-	509.36
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	291.17	254.95	-	-	-	546.12



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***21 Revenue from operations**

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Sale of product	496.16	83.20
	496.16	83.20

22 Other income

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Foreign exchange gain	1.26	-
	1.26	-

23A Cost of material consumed

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Opening Stock	582.51	689.10
Purchase	62.37	5.04
Closing Stock	574.38	614.50
	70.50	79.64

23B Purchase of Stock-In-trade

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Purchases	99.56	-
	99.56	-

24 Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Finished Goods		
Opening balance	402.16	11.44
Closing balance	399.71	10.55
	2.45	0.89
Traded Goods		
Opening balance	153.46	679.70
Closing balance	144.91	724.88
	8.55	(45.18)
	11.01	(44.29)

25 Employee benefits expense

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	59.88	17.98
Share based payment	(3.61)	-
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 31A)	0.11	0.08
Leave compensated expenses	0.01	0.49
	56.39	18.55

26 Finance costs

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Interest expenses on:		
- borrowings	20.42	11.86
- lease liabilities	2.65	3.57
- inter-company borrowings	0.09	23.11
Commission on financial guarantee	4.25	4.25
Other finance charge	-	2.12
	27.41	44.91



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***27 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	2.90	0.66
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	9.36	9.36
Amortisation of Intangible assets (refer note 6)	0.95	-
	13.21	10.02

28 Other Expenses

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Brand usage fee	91.05	23.36
Marketing & advertisement expense	62.08	18.87
Beauty advisor expense	17.63	8.13
Freight outward	4.50	-
Rent	1.42	0.73
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.60	0.51
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.05
Bank charges	0.32	0.12
Legal and professional fees	5.62	0.03
Travelling and conveyance	0.01	0.01
Foreign exchange loss	-	1.12
Auditors remuneration:		
Audit fees	-	1.22
Miscellaneous expenses	7.19	13.90
	190.45	68.05



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***29 Revenue from Contracts with Customers****a. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:**

The Company derives its major revenue from sale of products, which is a single line of business.

b. Contract Balances:

Particulars	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020
Trade Receivables	291.34	152.82
Contract Liabilities		
Contract Price	496.16	372.06
Revenue recognized in the period from:		
Revenue recognized in the current year from contract liability:		
Advance from Customer	-	199.38
Revenue deferred in the current year towards unsatisfied performance obligation:		
Advance from Customer	-	89.48
Revenue from operations	<u>496.16</u>	<u>83.20</u>

Refer accounting policy 2(i) for satisfaction of performance obligation and when the revenue is recognised



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***30 Leases****The Company as lessee**

The Company has lease contracts for premises obtained for offices, warehouse etc. Leases of premises generally have lease terms between 2 to 5 years

The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options which are further discussed below.

Refer note 5 for carrying value of right of use assets.

Set out below are the carrying value of lease liabilities and the movement during the period:

	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 31 March 2021
As at 1 April	95.13	126.71	126.71
Add Accretion of interest	2.65	3.57	12.03
Less Payments	11.41	10.87	43.61
Closing balance	86.37	119.41	95.13
Current	39.43	33.05	57.37
Non-current	46.94	86.37	37.76
	86.37	119.42	95.13

The maturity analysis of lease liability is disclosed in note 38

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.50% as on 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020 : 9.50%, 31 March 2021: 9.50%)

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021
The following amount are recognised in profit and loss			
Depreciation expenses of right of use assets	9.36	9.36	37.45
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	2.65	3.57	12.03
	12.01	12.93	49.48

The Company had total cash outflow for leases of INR 11.41 lakhs (30 June 2020: INR 10.87 lakhs, 31 March 2020 : INR 43.60 lakhs)



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31A Defined Benefit Plan and Other Long Term Employee Benefit Plan:

I) Defined Contribution Plan

During the year, the Company has made contribution/provision to provident fund stated under defined contribution plan amounting to Nil lakhs (previous year INR 0.07 lakhs) and the same has been recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

II) Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The Company has provided for gratuity based on actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method.

A. The following tables set out the funded status of the gratuity plans and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at 30 June 2021, 30 June 2020 and 31 March 2021

i. Amount to be recognised in balance sheet

Particulars

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020	At 31 March 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.84	0.40	0.71
Funded status – deficit / (surplus)	0.84	0.40	0.71
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	0.84	0.40	0.71

ii. Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.71	0.22	0.22
Current service cost	0.10	0.08	0.35
Interest cost	0.01	0.00	0.02
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses in obligation for year ended due to changes in demographic/financial assumptions	0.05	0.10	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses in obligation for year ended due to changes in Experience adjustments	(0.02)	(0.00)	0.12
Benefit paid	-	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligations	0.84	0.40	0.71

iii. Net defined benefit liability/ (asset) reconciliation

Particulars

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Opening net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.71	0.22	0.22
Defined benefit cost included in P&L	0.11	0.08	0.37
Total re-measurements included in OCI	0.02	0.10	0.12
Closing net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.84	0.41	0.71

B Amount for the period ended 30 June 2021, 30 June 2020 and 31 March 2021 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expenses and other comprehensive income

Particulars

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	0.10	0.08	0.35
Net Interest expenses	0.01	0.00	0.02
The total amount recognised in profit and loss account	0.11	0.08	0.37
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses in obligation for year ended due to changes in demographic/financial assumptions	0.05	0.10	0.11
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses in obligation for year ended due to changes in Experience adjustments	(0.02)	(0.00)	0.01
The total amount recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	0.02	0.10	0.12



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

C The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Discount rate:	6.00%	6.25%	6.25%
Future salary increases*	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Withdrawal rates	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IALM - Indian Assured Lives Mortality (Ultimate)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

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

*The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

D The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020	At 31 March 2021
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.00	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	0.00	-	-
Between 6 and 10 years	0.01	-	-
11 & Above following years	3.62	62.10	50.58
Total expected payments	3.63	62.10	50.58

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 23.52 years (30 June 2020: 5 years, 31 March 2021: 7 years).

E Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumption as of end of reporting period is shown below.

Particulars	At 30 June 2021	At 30 June 2020	At 31 March 2021
Discount rate (+/- 1%)			
Decrease by 100 basis points	1.06	0.53	0.89
Increase by 100 basis points	0.66	0.32	0.56
Future salary increase (+/- 1%)			
Decrease by 100 basis points	0.66	0.32	0.56
Increase by 100 basis points	1.06	0.51	0.89

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assuming there are no other changes in the market conditions. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(A) **Investment risk** – As the Company does not have plan assets, it is not exposed to investment risk.

(B) **Interest risk** - A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

(C) **Longevity risk** – The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(D) **Salary risk** – The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 Related party transactions

A. Names of the related parties

Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Name of entity	Nature of relationship
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited	Holding company
FSN Brands Marketing Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Nykaa E-Retail Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Nykaa Fashion Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
FSN International Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary

Directors and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Ms. Adwaita Nayar	Director (Joined w.e.f July 22, 2021)
Ms. Reena Chhabra	Director
Ms. Neha Kanoria	Director (Upto July 22, 2021)
Mr Jagdish Dargar	Director (Joined w.e.f May 17, 2021)
Ms. Shalini Raghavan	Director (Joined w.e.f July 22, 2021)

B. Transactions with Related parties

Particulars	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year ended 30 June 2021	Outstanding balances as on 30 June 2021	Transactions during the year ended 30 June 2020	Outstanding balances as on 30 June 2020	Transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021	Outstanding balances as on 31 March 2021
Holding company							
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited	(i) Loan taken	3.64	-	973.38	(1,178.74)	231.00	(3.64)
	(ii) Rent Expense	11.41		10.87		51.74	-
	(iii) Reimbursement of Expenses	22.76	(196.19)	14.60		136.79	-
	(iv) Purchases				(205.51)	-	-
	(v) Interest Expenses	0.03		10.39		56.25	-
	(vi) Royalty	45.52		23.36		230.13	(303.67)
	(vi) Lease liability		(87.44)		(121.37)	-	(96.40)
	(vii) Interest cost on lease liability	2.45		3.32		12.03	-
	(viii) Notional commission on financial	4.25		4.25		17.00	-
	(ix) Notional interest expense on loan	0.06		12.68		29.87	-
	(x) Share based payment	(3.61)				3.61	-
	(xi) Equity contribution	3.61	(99.72)		(82.72)	(20.62)	(103.33)
Fellow subsidiary							
Nykaa E-Retail Private Limited	(i) Sales	(471.16)	271.03	(118.32)	89.48	(1,864.32)	257.96
	(ii) Discount Expenses	57.54		53.80		243.34	-
	(iii) Marketing Expenses	12.83		1.31		-	-
Fellow subsidiary							
FSN Brands Marketing Private Limited	(i) Sales	(90.06)	22.89	(1.41)	152.23	(579.64)	292.75
	(ii) SOH/ SKU Commercialization Expense	17.63		8.13		83.08	-
	(iii) Discount Expenses	12.61		1.62			-
	(iv) Reimbursement of Expenses	0.41		-		76.23	-
Fellow subsidiary							
Nykaa Fashion Pvt Ltd.	(i) Reimbursement of Expenses	0.55	(0.64)	-	-		-

Figures in brackets indicates payables and income

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***33 Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic EPS**

Profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss (in lakhs) (A)

Basic weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (B)

Basic earning per share in Rupees (C=A/B)

For the quarter ended 30 June 2021	For the quarter ended 30 June 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021
28.89	(93.68)	41.73
10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
2.89	(9.37)	4.17

34 Commitments and contingencies**A Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) - INR Nil lakh as at 30 June 2021
(31 March 2021 – Nil)

B Contingent liabilities (not provided for)

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities

35 Segment information:

Considering Company's aggressive expansion plan for driving synergy across fulfilment models, sales channels and product categories, it necessitates change in current review mechanism. The management reviews and allocates resources based on Omni business and Omni channel strategy, which in the terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' constitutes a single reporting segment.

i) The Company operates in a single geographical environment i.e.in India.

ii) No single external customer contributed 10% or more to Company's revenue.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021***(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***36 Fair value measurement hierarchy**

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

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

- a. Carrying values of financial assets i.e. cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, others financial assets and of financial liabilities i.e. trade and other payables, working capital loan and other borrowings and others are reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.
- b. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at 30 June 2021 and 31 March 2021 is as under:

	Carrying value / Fair value as at	
	30 June 2021	31 March 2021
Financial Assets:		
At amortised cost		
Loans and advances	0.03	0.03
Trade receivables	291.34	551.17
Cash and cash equivalents	44.80	18.04
Financial Liabilities:		
At amortised cost		
Borrowings	847.79	935.34
Other financial liabilities	156.85	294.52
Trade payables	553.47	546.12



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Capital management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in 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 or issue new shares.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

The net gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

		As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 31 March 2021
Gross debt		847.79	1,235.08	938.98
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		44.80	0.99	18.04
Net debt	(A)	802.99	1,234.09	920.95
Total Equity	(B)	291.76	159.33	273.59
Net gearing ratio	(A)/(B)	2.75	7.75	3.37

38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises loan from holding company, working capital loan, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk mainly comprises currency risk, product price risk and interest rate risk

A.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities denominated in foreign currency and thus the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to trade payables. Since the Company's overall foreign currency exposure is not significant, the Company does not hedge its foreign currency payables.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Since the business of the Company doesn't involves material foreign currency transactions, its exposure to foreign currency changes is not material.

A.2 Product price risk

In a potentially inflationary economy, the Company expects periodical price increases across its product lines. Product price increases which are not in line with the levels of customers' discretionary spends, may affect the business/ sales volumes. In such a scenario, the risk is managed by offering judicious product discounts to customers to sustain volumes. The Company negotiates with its vendors for purchase price rebates such that the rebates substantially absorb the product discounts offered to the customers. This helps the Company to protect itself from significant product margin losses. This mechanism also works in case of a downturn in the retail sector, although overall volumes would get affected.



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A.3 Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily due to borrowings having floating interest rates. The Company uses available working capital limits for availing short-term working capital demand loans with interest rates negotiated from time to time so that the Company has an effective mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings. Interest rate sensitivity analysis shows that an increase / decrease of fifty basis points in floating interest rates would result in decrease / increase in the Company's profit before tax by approximately INR 3.41 lakhs (30 June 2021: INR lakhs, 31 March 2021: INR 3.83 lakhs).

B Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables)

Trade receivables

The Company's wholesale business is predominantly on credit period of 0 to 60 days, the credit risk on such collections is minimal. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with only credit worthy counterparties in case of institutional customers and the credit risk exposure for institutional customers is managed by the Company by credit worthiness checks.

The Company's experience of delinquencies and customer disputes have been minimal & further, the Company is not exposed to concentration risks.

(Refer accounting policy 2(h)(iv) for expected credit loss on trade receivable)

Trade Receivables (Ageing)	As at 30 June 2021			As at 31 March 2021		
	Gross	Allowance	Net	Gross	Allowance	Net
Not Due	-	-	-	48.76	-	48.76
Less than 6 months	292.44	1.10	291.33	502.42	-	502.42
6 months-1 year	-	-	-	1.10	1.10	0.00
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	292.44	1.10	291.33	552.27	1.10	551.17

Security Deposits

The Company does not carries credit risk on lease deposits with landlords.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis through its cash and cash equivalents, and funds available by way of committed credit facilities from banks.

Management manages the liquidity risk by monitoring rolling cash flow forecasts and maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents and additional undrawn financing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	As at 30 June 2021			As at 31 March 2021		
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Term loan from bank	-	166.00	166.00	-	166.00	166.00
Working capital loan from bank	678.09	-	678.09	769.34	-	769.34
Trade payables	553.47	-	553.47	546.12	-	546.12
Salary payable	5.67	-	5.67	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	47.35	52.70	100.05	46.78	64.68	111.46
Other Financial liabilities	151.18	-	151.18	294.52	-	294.52
	1,435.76	218.70	1,654.46	1,656.77	230.68	1,887.45



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
39 Employee Share Based Payment

Under the Employees Stock Option Scheme – 2017 ("2017 Scheme"), the stock options of the holding company were granted to certain employees of the Company. In most cases, the exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. Vesting period of options are 3 to 4 years and options are vested equally over the vesting period. Vested options are exercisable as per the terms of the option plan, provided the employee is in employment of the Company on the date of the vesting of the stock options and should not be serving his notice period. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The Company has recognised an expense of INR (3.61) lakhs (30 June 2020 - INR NIL lakhs, 31 March 2021- INR 3.61 lakhs) arising from equity settled share based payment transactions for employee services received during the year.

a A summary of the activity in the ESOP 2017 Scheme is as follows:

Particulars	As at June 30, 2021 No. of Options	As at June 30, 2020 No. of Options	As at March 31, 2021 No. of Options
Outstanding at the beginning of the period/ year	2,000.00	-	-
Granted during the period/ year	-	-	2,000.00
Transfer from holding company	-	-	-
forfeited during the period/ year	2,000.00	-	-
Exercised during the period/ year	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period/ year	-	-	2,000.00
Exercisable at the end of the period/ year	INR 650 - 10,766.75		INR 650 - 6,059.56
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	4.68		4.81

c Fair value of options granted

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant based on the following assumptions:

	ESOS 2012			
	Tranche I	Tranche I	Tranche III	Tranche IV
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expected life (years)	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.32% to 7.95%	6.36% to 6.44%	6.44% to 8.00%	6.41% to 7.92%
Volatility (%)	23.03% to 28.17%	23.16% to 23.38%	23.38% to 27.91%	24.00% to 28.56%
Fair value of shares on date of grant			97.01 - 650.21	
Fair Value of options	15.15 - 149.89	1.05 - 187.1	28.49 - 219.11	37.45 - 396.31

	ESOS 2017			
	Tranche I	Tranche I	Tranche III	Tranche IV
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expected life (years)	2.67 - 3.22	3.27 - 3.81	3.92 - 4.26	4.59 - 5.09
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.32% to 7.96%	6.32% to 6.43%	6.43% to 8.01%	6.45% to 8.04%
Volatility (%)	22.76% to 30.67%	22.76% to 24.42%	24.42% to 29.49%	24.59% to 28.77%
Fair value of shares on date of grant			650.21 - 6,059.56	
Fair Value of options	155.42 - 1726.78	1.88 - 1887	203.44 - 2017.15	233.56 - 2113.45

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The volatility

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year was INR 10,766.75 (June 30, 2020 - INR NIL, March 31, 2021 INR 486.21)

d Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

The total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised were as follows:

Particulars	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	31 March 2021
Stock based compensation expense determined under fair value method recognised in statement of profit or loss	(3.61)	-	3.61



Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2021

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40 Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities

The Company spent on a standalone basis Rs. NIL lakhs for the FY 21-22 (Rs. NIL lakhs for the FY 20-21), towards various schemes of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. No amount has been spent on construction / acquisition of an asset of the Company. The prescribed CSR expenditure required to be spent in the FY 2021-22 as per the Companies Act, 2013 is Rs. 0.76 lakhs (Rs. 0.48 lakhs for the FY 20-21), in view of average net profits of the Company being Rs. 37.88 lakhs for the FY 21-22 and Rs. 23.97 lakhs for the FY 20-21 (under section 198 of the Act) for the last three financial years.

41 Impact of Covid 19

a. The Group has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these consolidated financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of, liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenue and cost, impact on leases. And impact of investment in subsidiaries and other entities. The Company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these consolidated financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the consolidated financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19 and the Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

b. The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company's operations and revenue were also impacted due to COVID-19 in both three months ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 in varying degree. Due to this, statements of profit and loss for three months ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are not comparable.

42 Social Security Code Note

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

43 Event after reporting dates

There have been no event after reporting dates that require disclosure in this financial statements.

44 Previous years figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever required.

As per our report of even date

For V. C. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 109818W

Antel



per A N Shah

Partner

Membership No: 42649

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 September 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited

Reena Chhabra
Reena Chhabra
Director
DIN No. 03522080

Jagdish Dargar
Jagdish Dargar
Director
DIN No. 0000278065