

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of FSN International Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **FSN International Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity, for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report including Annexures to Board's report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We did not receive such other information, hence we have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management for the standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's



report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B", to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) The Company is a Private Limited Company as per the Act. The requirement of payment of managerial remuneration as per section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable.



(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year. So compliance with respect to section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

V. C. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.109818W

A. N. Shah

A. N. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 042649
UDIN: 23042649BGWPLW9000
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023



ANNEXURE A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date)

(i)(a)

(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company is in the process of updation of quantitative details and description details of additions based during the year.

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

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all the assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations provided to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, as the Company owns no immovable properties. Hence, reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(e) As represented by the Management, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Hence, reporting under clause (i)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(ii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed during such verifications.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs, five crores, in aggregate during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(iii)(a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has made investments in companies, provided loans to company, the details of loans as required are as under:

(A) The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances to subsidiaries is Rs 54.06mn and Rs. 40.35mn respectively.

(B) The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is NIL.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has made investment



in Companies and provided loans and advances to companies and terms and conditions of such loans and advances are not prejudicial to the company's interest. During the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or given any security. Hence, reporting on Clause (iii) (b) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us in case of loans given to companies, Repayment of principal and interest is not stipulated. Hence reporting on clause (iii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us repayment of loans is not stipulated, hence no amount is overdue. Hence reporting on clause (iii)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us no loan has fallen due nor has been renewed nor extended nor fresh loan is given to settle the overdue hence reporting on clause (iii)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) Loans have been provided to subsidiaries without any terms of repayment, further no loan is made to promoters of the company. The details of the loans provided to subsidiaries is as under:

	Aggregate Amount	% of Total Loans granted
FSN Global FZE	18.65mn	65.51%
Nykaa International UK Limited	35.42mn	34.49%

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans to entities in which directors are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made, guarantees and securities given have been complied with by the Company. The Company has not advanced loans to directors to which provisions of section 185 of the Act apply and hence not commented upon.
- (v) According to the information given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, as per the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of the section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. Hence, reporting on clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We are informed that the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (l) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. Hence, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, in respect of statutory dues :
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess, Goods & Services Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess, Goods & Services Tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no dues of Income-tax or Sales tax or Service tax or Goods and Services tax or duty of Customs or duty of Excise or Value added tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.



- (viii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix)(a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations provided by the Management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause ix(c) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes. Hence, reporting on clause (ix) (d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Hence, reporting on clause (ix) (e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary companies. Hence, reporting on clause (ix) (f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer /debt instruments. Hence, reporting on clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting on clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. Hence, reporting on clause (xi)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company as required under section 177 of the Act. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year under the vigil mechanism established by the parent company for the Group.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under clause (xii)(a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.



- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of paragraph 3 of the Order in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Internal Audit is not applicable to the Company as per Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, clause (xiv) (a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 194. Hence, clause (xvi) (a) to (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) In our opinion, according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses aggregating to Rs 24.40 million during the current financial year and Rs 7.80 million during the immediately preceding financial year
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 34 to the standalone financial statement, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



(xx) Based on the verification of the details provided, the criteria specified under section 135 of the Act is not fulfilled and hence the requirement of spending on Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

V. C. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.109818W

A. N. Shah

A. N. Shah
Partner

Membership No.: 042649
UDIN: 23042649BGWPLW9000
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **FSN International Private Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financials Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

V. C. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.109818W

A. N. Shah



A. N. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 042649
UDIN: 23042649BGWPLW9000
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2.37	-
Intangible assets	4	0.16	-
Financial assets			
Investments	5	22.36	4.08
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	8.37	2.51
Non current tax assets (net)	6	0.13	-
Total non-current assets (A)		33.39	6.59
Current assets			
Inventories	7	3.92	2.42
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	36.74	16.17
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5.99	17.86
Loans	10	40.35	18.82
Other financial assets	11	6.40	21.39
Other current assets	12	15.40	5.36
Total current assets (B)		108.80	82.02
Total Assets (A+B)		142.19	88.61

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FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	51.00	51.00
Other equity	14	(25.37)	(6.52)
Total equity (A)		25.63	44.48
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	16.91	16.86
Total non-current liabilities (B)		16.91	16.86
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	63.13	-
Trade payables	17	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		28.93	16.53
Other financial liabilities	18	5.96	10.46
Other current liabilities	19	1.63	0.28
Total current liabilities (C)		99.65	27.27
Total liabilities (B+C)		116.56	44.13
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		142.19	88.61
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

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



A. N. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 042649

Date: May 19, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN International Private Limited



Sanjay Nayar
Director
DIN 00002615

Date: May 19, 2023



Sujeet Jain
Director
DIN 03440936

Date: May 19, 2023



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

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

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	46.71	18.30
Other income	21	2.42	0.95
Total Income		49.13	19.25
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	22	24.36	7.74
Changes in inventories of traded goods	23	(1.50)	(2.42)
Employee benefits expense	24	12.98	3.83
Finance costs	25	3.25	1.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	0.10	-
Other expenses	26	34.65	16.21
Total expenses		73.84	26.62
(Loss) before tax		(24.71)	(7.37)
Tax expense:			
Deferred tax	6	(5.85)	(1.65)
Total tax expense		(5.85)	(1.65)
(Loss) after tax		(18.86)	(5.72)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year		(18.86)	(5.72)
Earnings per share of face value Rs. 10/- each			
Basic	27	(3.70)	(1.61)
Diluted	27	(3.70)	(1.61)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			


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


A. N. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 042649

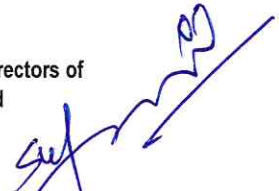
Date: May 19, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN International Private Limited


Sanjay Nayar
Director
DIN 00002615

Date: May 19, 2023


Sujeet Jain
Director
DIN 03440936

Date: May 19, 2023



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Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity share capital:

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

	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2021	1,00,000	1.00
Issue during the year	50,00,000	50.00
As at March 31, 2022	51,00,000	51.00
Issue during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	51,00,000	51.00

B. Other Equity:

Particulars	Capital contribution from Parent	Reserves & Surplus	Total other equity
		Retained Earnings	
As at April 1, 2021	0.29	(2.57)	(2.28)
(Loss) for the year	-	(5.72)	(5.72)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(5.72)	(5.72)
Addition during the year	1.48	-	1.48
As at March 31, 2022	1.77	(8.29)	(6.52)
(Loss) for the year	-	(18.86)	(18.86)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(18.86)	(18.86)
Addition during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1.77	(27.15)	(25.37)

As per our report of even date

For V. C. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 109818W



A. N. Shah

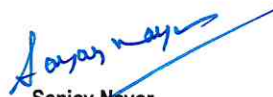
Partner

Membership No: 042649

Date: May 19, 2023



**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN International Private Limited**

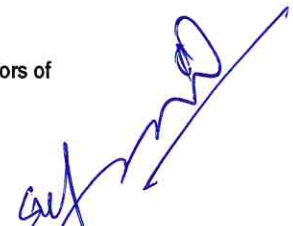


Sanjay Nayar

Director

DIN 00002615

Date: May 19, 2023



Sujeet Jain

Director

DIN 03440936

Date: May 19, 2023



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) before tax as per Statement of profit & loss	(24.71)	(7.37)
Adjustments to reconcile (loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Add: Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	0.08	-
Add: Amortisation of intangible assets	0.02	-
Add: Interest expense and other finance costs	3.25	1.26
Add: Expected credit loss	0.06	-
Less: Interest income	(2.42)	(0.95)
Less: Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations (net)	0.16	0.05
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	(23.56)	(7.01)
Working capital Adjustments:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(18.55)	(15.95)
(Increase) in inventories	(1.50)	(2.43)
(Increase) in other current assets	(10.03)	(5.32)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(4.99)	(0.70)
Increase in trade payables	12.24	16.38
(Decrease)/Increase in current financial liabilities	(5.47)	9.76
Increase in other current liabilities	1.35	0.28
Cash (used in) operations	(50.51)	(5.00)
Payment of taxes (net)	(0.13)	-
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities (A)	(50.64)	(5.00)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in subsidiaries	(18.28)	(4.08)
Investment in Shares of fellow subsidiary	(0.00)*	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2.09)	-
Loans to subsidiaries	(21.53)	(18.82)
Proceeds from/(Investment in) fixed deposits	19.80	(19.80)
Interest Received	0.52	0.06
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (B)	(21.59)	(42.64)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	50.00
Proceeds from loan from holding company	62.59	15.78
Interest paid on intercompany loan	(2.23)	(1.26)
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	60.36	64.52
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(11.87)	16.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.86	0.98
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end (Refer note 9)	5.99	17.86

* Numbers are below one million under the rounding off convention adopted by the company.

Note:

Non cash transactions relating to investing and financing activities (Refer note 11 and 18).

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements


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



A. N. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 042649

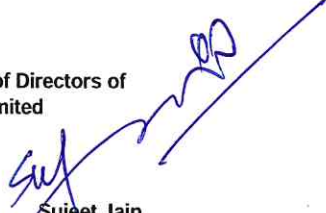
Date: May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN International Private Limited



Sanjay Nayar
Director
DIN 00002615

Date: May 19, 2023



Sujeet Jain
Director
DIN 03440936

Date: May 19, 2023



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

FSN International Private Limited (the 'Company') is incorporated as a private limited Company incorporated on December 10, 2019 and domiciled in India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited (formerly known as FSN E-Commerce Ventures Private Limited, the 'Holding Company'). The registered office of the Company is located at 104, Vasan Udyog Bhavan Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013.

The Company is engaged in the business of selling beauty, wellness, fitness, personal care, health care, skin care, hair care and other related products on/through e-commerce, m-commerce, internet, stores, stalls etc.

The separate financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 19, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2A. Basis of preparation

i) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

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.

iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

iv) New and amended standards issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12 - Income taxes, Ind AS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statements.

The amendment in Ind AS 1 requires entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

The amendment in Ind AS 8 clarifies how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

The amendment in Ind AS 12 requires entities to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate.

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

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.

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.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

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.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Property Plant & Equipment	Useful lives (in years)
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 and Loss.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Amortization of intangible assets:

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis as per the following useful lives:

Intangible asset	Useful lives (in years)
Computer Software	3

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) 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.

e) 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:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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.



Notes to Financial Statements

Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (i(l)) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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, loans to employees and loan to subsidiaries.

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

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.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

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/ losses 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 and 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.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

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

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:

- 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 and Loss.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

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 for 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 and do not contain significant financing components.

The Company applies general approach for recognition of expected credit losses on all other financial assets.

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.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables

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.

f) 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 towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

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.

Contracts where the Company's obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods and services by another party, the Company recognizes revenue in the amount of the commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the provision of goods and services.

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.

Rendering of services:

Income from services are recognised as and when the services are rendered.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Marketing Support Revenue

The Company recognizes marketing income i.e. visibility services provided by the Company to various brands at retail outlets. Revenue from advertisement services is recognised when advertisement is displayed.

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.

g) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and 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.

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.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

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

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.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

(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.

i) **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
- 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.

The management selects appropriate valuation techniques using discounted cash flow model when the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets. 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. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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.



Notes to Financial Statements

j) 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.

k) 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 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.

l) 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.



FSN International Private Limited

(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

m) 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.

n) 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, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

o) Segment reporting policies

The Company drives synergy across fulfilment models, sales channels and product categories and accordingly the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') 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.

p) 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.

2C. 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.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

I. Estimates and assumptions:

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

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

e. 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.

f. Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:

These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the income approaches. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

g. 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.



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3

Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-
Additions	2.45	2.45
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	2.45	2.45
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	0.08	0.08
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.08	0.08
Net Book Value		
As at March 31, 2023	2.37	2.37
As at March 31, 2022	-	-

Note 4

Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-
Additions	0.18	0.18
Disposals/transfers	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.18	0.18
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	0.02	0.02
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.02	0.02
Net Book Value		
As at March 31, 2023	0.16	0.16
As at March 31, 2022	-	-



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(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5

Non-current investments (Unquoted)

Particulars*	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments in subsidiaries (Unquoted, fully paid up)		
(A) Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries (at cost)		
FSN Global FZE (340 shares of AED 1,000 each) (Mar 31, 2022 - 150 Shares)	7.15	3.04
Nykaa International UK (150,000 shares of GBP 1 each) (Mar 31, 2022 - 10,000 Shares)	14.75	1.04
Nessa International Holdings Limited (5,500 shares of USD 1 each) (Mar 31, 2022 - NIL)	0.46	-
(B) Investments in Equity Instruments (at cost)		
Nykaa Foundation (1 share of INR. 10 each) (March 31, 2022: Rs Nil)	0.00*	-
Total investments measured at cost	22.36	4.08

*Numbers are below one million under the rounding off convention adopted by the company.

Note 6

Income tax

The major components of income tax expense / (credit) are:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.85)	(1.65)
Income tax (income) reported in the statement of profit or loss	(5.85)	(1.65)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	(24.71)	(7.37)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(6.22)	(1.86)
Tax effect of:		
Interest on borrowings	0.15	-
Others	0.22	0.21
Total tax (income)	(5.85)	(1.65)
Tax (income) recognized in the statement of profit and loss	(5.85)	(1.65)
Effective tax rate	23.67%	22.44%

Gross movement in the non-current income tax assets for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net income tax asset at the beginning	-	-
Income tax paid	0.13	-
Net income tax asset at the end	0.13	-
Income tax assets as per balance sheet	0.13	-



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

Deferred tax:

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax Losses	8.29	2.51
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0.02	-
Others	0.08	-
Deferred tax assets (A)	8.39	2.51
Depreciation and amortisation	0.02	-
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	0.02	-
Deferred tax assets (net) (C=A-B)*	8.37	2.51

*Refer Note 34

ii. Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening balance	2.51	0.86
Tax income during the period recognised in profit or loss	5.85	1.65
Closing balance	8.37	2.51

Note 7

Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Traded Goods	3.92	2.42
Total	3.92	2.42

During the year ended March 31, 2023, INR 0.3 Mn (March 31, 2022: INR NIL) is recognised as provision taking into account various factors, including obsolescence of material, unserviceable items and ageing of material.

Note 8

Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables - Unsecured, Considered Good	36.74	16.17
Trade receivables credit impaired	0.06	-
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss (Refer Note 32)	(0.06)	-
Total	36.74	16.17

For details on trade receivables with related parties, refer Note 28 - Related Party Disclosure.

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

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.



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Notes to Financial Statements

Trade receivables ageing schedule

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good	2.84	33.89	-	-	-	-	36.74
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.06
Total	2.85	33.94	-	-	-	-	36.80

March 31, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good	2.72	13.43	0.02	-	-	-	16.17
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.72	13.43	0.02	-	-	-	16.17

Note 9

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts	5.99	17.86
Total	5.99	17.86

Note 10

Loans (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Measured at amortised cost)		
Loan to subsidiaries (Unsecured - considered good)	40.35	18.82
Total	40.35	18.82

Note 11

Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unbilled receivable	6.16	1.17
Deposits with banks with maturity period more than 12 months	-	19.80
Interest accrued but not due	0.24	0.42
Total	6.40	21.39



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Movement in Interest accrued on deposits but not due:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	0.42	-
Interest earned during the year	0.34	0.48
Payment received	(0.52)	(0.06)
Closing balance	0.24	0.42

Note 12

Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance against expenses (Unsecured, considered good)	1.53	2.36
Prepaid Expenses	0.01	-
Balance with statutory / government authorities	13.86	3.00
Total	15.40	5.36

Note 13

Equity Share Capital

i) Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	Numbers	Amount
i) Authorised Share Capital		
As at April 1, 2021	1,00,000	1.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	99,00,000	99.00
As at March 31, 2022	1,00,00,000	100.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,00,00,000	100.00

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.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 of INR 10 each issued

Particulars	Equity shares	
	Numbers	Amount
As at April 1, 2021	1,00,000	1.00
Changes during the year	50,00,000	50.00
As at March 31, 2022	51,00,000	51.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	51,00,000	51.00



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Notes to Financial Statements

iii) Shares held by holding company (along with nominee shareholders)

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited (Holding Company)	51.00	51.00
5,100,000 (March 31, 2022: 5,100,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each		

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited (Holding Company)	51,00,000	100.00%	51,00,000	100.00%

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 share.

v) There are no bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Note 14

Other equity

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
(i) Retained earnings				
Opening balance		(8.29)		(2.57)
Add: (Loss) during the year		(18.86)		(5.72)
Closing balance (A)		(27.15)		(8.29)
(ii) Capital Contribution from Parent				
Opening balance		1.77		0.29
Add : Additions during the year		-		1.48
Closing balance (B)		1.77		1.77
Total (A+B)		(25.37)		(6.52)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Retained earnings

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

(ii) Capital Contribution from parent consists of :-

Loan from Holding Company: Fair valuation of loans taken from parent on initial recognition.

Note 15

Borrowings (Non Current)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured carried at amortised cost		
Loan from Holding Company	16.91	16.86
Total	16.91	16.86



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Notes to Financial Statements

A) Terms of loans from holding company

The above loan carry an interest rate referenced to the government security rate close to the tenor of the loan and mutually agreed spread.

The above loan is for a period of 3 years and interest rate being charged is 7% p.a.

B) Maximum amount of loan outstanding during the year was Rs. 80.60 Mn (March 31, 2022 – Rs. 19.95 Mn).

C) Refer Note 32 for maturity profile of the outstanding borrowings.

Note 16

Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company	63.13	-
Total	63.13	-

Note 17

Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	28.93	16.53
Total	28.93	16.53

Refer Note 28 for payables to related parties.

The identification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is based on the Management's knowledge of their status. 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'. Total outstanding from such suppliers is Rs. Nil as at March, 2023.

Trade payables ageing schedule

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	28.93	-	-	-	28.93
Total	-	28.93	-	-	-	28.93

March 31, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.04	3.49	-	-	-	16.53
Total	13.04	3.49	-	-	-	16.53



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 18

Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
Employee related liabilities	0.35	0.34
Accrued expenses	4.64	10.12
Creditors for capital goods	0.54	-
Interest accrued but not due	0.43	-
Total	5.96	10.46

Movement in Interest accrued but not due and finance charge:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	-	-
Interest and Finance charge accrued during the year (excluding amortisation impact)	2.66	1.26
Payment of interest and Finance charge during the year	(2.23)	(1.26)
Closing balance	0.43	-

Note 19

Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	1.63	0.28
Total	1.63	0.28

Note 20

Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Sale of products	38.72	15.69
B. Sale of services		
Marketing support revenue	4.72	-
Income from marketplace services	2.94	2.61
C. Other Operating Revenue		
Export incentive	0.33	-
Total	46.71	18.30
Geography	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within India	7.99	2.61
Outside India	38.72	15.69
	46.71	18.30

(A) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

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



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

(B) Contract Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables	36.74	16.17
Contract Price	46.71	18.30
Revenue from operations	46.71	18.30

Note 21

Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income on:		
Loan given to subsidiaries	2.08	0.47
Fixed deposit	0.34	0.48
Total	2.42	0.95

Note 22

Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Purchases of traded goods	24.36	7.74
Total	24.36	7.74

Note 23

Changes in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Traded goods		
Opening balance	2.42	-
Closing balance	3.92	2.42
Total	(1.50)	(2.42)



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 24

Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	12.98	3.83
Total	12.98	3.83

Note 25

Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense on inter company loan	3.25	1.26
Total	3.25	1.26

Note 26

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	0.08	-
Amortisation of Intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.02	-
Total	0.10	-

Note 26

Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Marketing & Advertisement Expense	6.44	3.05
Legal and Professional Fees	12.99	2.03
Web & Technology Expenses	0.92	0.15
Payment Gateway Charges	0.09	0.48
Freight outward	10.41	7.56
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	0.04	-
Rates & Taxes	0.38	1.71
Insurance Expenses	0.05	0.04
Rent and Maintenance Expenses	0.27	0.26
Director Sitting Fees	0.10	0.03
Bank charges	0.22	0.13
Auditors remuneration :		
- Audit fees	0.40	0.10
- Taxation Matters	0.10	0.10
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	0.06	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.16	0.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.02	0.52
Total	34.65	16.21



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 27

Basic & diluted earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Nominal value of per equity share	10/-	10/-
Profit after tax (A)	(18.86)	(5.72)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(18.86)	(5.72)
Total number of shares outstanding during the year	51,00,000	51,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (B)	51,00,000	35,52,055
Basic earnings per share = A/B	(3.70)	(1.61)
Weighted average number of diluted equity shares (C)	51,00,000	35,52,055
Diluted earnings per share = A/C	(3.70)	(1.61)

Note 28

Related party transactions

A. Names of the related parties

Name of entity	Nature of relationship
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited	Holding company
FSN Brands Marketing Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary*
Nykaa-KK Beauty Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary*
Nykaa E Retail Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary*
FSN Distribution Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary*
Nykaa Foundation	Fellow subsidiary (w.e.f. June 8, 2022)*
FSN Global FZE	Subsidiary
Nykaa International UK Limited	Subsidiary
Nessa International Holdings Limited	Subsidiary (w.e.f. Mar 2, 2023)

*Where there are transactions during the current or previous year.

Directors and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Mr Sanjay Nayar	Director
Mr Seshashayee Sridhara	Director
Mr Shreekant Sawant	Company Secretary (till February 8, 2023)
Mr Vikas Gupta	Director (till March 31, 2023)
Mr. Sachin Parikh	Director (till May 15, 2021)
Mr. Rishi Seth	Director (till March 14, 2022)
Mr Nihir Parikh	Director (appointed w.e.f. October 6, 2022) (till March 31, 2023)
Mr Sujeet Jain	Director (appointed w.e.f. March 30, 2023)



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Notes to Financial Statements

B. Transactions with Related party

Particulars	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023	Outstanding balances as on March 31, 2023	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022	Outstanding balances as on March 31, 2022
Holding company					
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited	Interest Expenses	2.66	-	0.71	-
	Purchases	13.81	(1.21)	5.44	(2.98)
	Reimbursement of Expenses	11.41	-	3.49	-
	Discount income	(1.41)	-	-	-
	Marketing Income	(2.82)	-	-	-
	Notional interest expense	0.59	-	0.55	-
	Commission on Financial Guarantee	0.38	-	-	-
	Other Equity Contribution	-	(1.77)	(1.48)	(1.77)
	Equity Contribution	-	(51.00)	(50.00)	(51.00)
	Loan taken (net)	63.18	(80.04)	14.31	(16.86)
Nykaa E Retail Private Limited	Listing fees	0.38	-	0.28	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.41	(0.03)	0.43	(0.03)
	Rent Expenses	0.27	-	0.19	-
FSN Brands Marketing Pvt Ltd	Purchases	3.83	-	1.00	(0.46)
	Discount income	(0.62)	-	-	-
	Marketing Income	(1.25)	2.36	-	-
Nykaa KK Beauty Private Limited	Purchases	4.00	-	0.42	(0.03)
	Discount income	(0.38)	-	-	-
	Marketing Income	(0.75)	0.16	-	-
FSN Global FZE	Recovery of Expenses	(16.91)	(27.77)	(5.22)	5.36
	Loan Given (Net)	(10.47)	18.65	(8.18)	8.18
	Interest income	(0.92)	-	(0.18)	-
	Investment in subsidiary	4.11	7.15	-	3.04
Nykaa International UK Limited	Loan Given (Net)	(11.06)	21.70	(10.64)	10.64
	Interest income	(1.16)	-	(0.29)	-
	Investment in subsidiary	13.72	14.75	-	1.04
Nykaa Distribution Private Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	1.56	-	-	-
Nessa International Holdings Limited	Investment	0.46	0.46	-	-
Nykaa Foundation	Investment	0.00	0.00	-	-
Key Management Personnel (KMP)					
Mr. Seshashayee Sridhara	Sitting Fees	0.13	-	0.03	-

Numbers are below one million under the rounding off convention adopted by the company.

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 and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables

The Company do not have any other transaction with key managerial person than that is disclosed above.



FSN International Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 29

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:

Carrying values of financial assets i.e. Investments, loans, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets and of financial liabilities i.e trade and other payables, working capital loan borrowing and other financial liabilities are reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

Particulars	Carrying value as of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial Assets:		
Amortised cost		
Investments	22.36	4.08
Loans	40.35	18.82
Trade receivables	36.74	16.17
Cash and cash equivalents	5.99	17.86
Other financial assets	6.41	21.39
	111.85	78.32
Financial Liabilities:		
Amortised cost		
Borrowings	80.04	16.86
Trade payables	28.93	16.53
Other financial liabilities	5.96	10.46
	114.93	43.85

The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

Note 30

Segment information

The Company has identified Board of directors and CEO as Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') who reviews and allocates resources based on Omni business and Omni channel strategy, which in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" constitutes a single reporting segment.

The information based on geographical areas in relation to revenue and non-current assets are as follows:

(a) Revenue from operations

Revenue from geographical market

Geography	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within India	7.99	2.61
Outside India	38.72	15.69
	46.71	18.30

(b) Non-current operating assets

Non-current operating assets of Rs. 2.37 Mn are located outside India. All other non-current operating assets are located in India.



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Notes to Financial Statements

(c) The company has revenue from transactions with three external customers amounting to 10 percent or more of the total revenue.

Note 31
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 primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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 considers 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 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 year ended March 31, 2023.

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross debt	80.04	16.86
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(5.99)	(17.86)
Net debt (A)	74.05	(1.00)
Equity	25.63	44.48
Total Equity (B)	25.63	44.48
Net gearing ratio (A)/(B)	2.89	(0.02)

Note 32
Financial Instruments:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings from its holding company, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets comprise cash and bank balance, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

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

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 risk.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.



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Notes to Financial Statements

a) 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. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Interest rate risk

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023	+50	(0.32)
	-50	0.32
March 31, 2022	+50	-
	-50	-

b) 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 and advances paid to vendors. The Company's foreign currency risks are identified, measured and managed at periodic intervals in accordance with the Company's policies. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedging any foreign currency exposure, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure.

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date (in respective currency):

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Foreign Currency	Rs.	Foreign Currency	Rs.
Payables:					
Trade payables	USD	0.02	1.34	-	-
Advances:					
Advance to vendors against purchases / expense	GBP	0.03	2.88	-	-

c) 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.

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).



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Notes to Financial Statements

a) Trade receivables

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. Also the Company have 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. Accordingly, the credit risk is cover by the company. (Refer accounting policy 2(B) for expected credit loss on trade receivable).

Movement in allowances for expected credit loss:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	-	-
Provision made during the year	0.06	-
Provision written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0.06	-

b) Other 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.

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	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Borrowings	80.04	63.13	16.91	-	80.04
Trade payables	28.93	28.93	-	-	28.93
Other financial liabilities	5.96	5.96	-	-	5.96
Total	114.93	98.02	16.91	-	114.93
As at March 31, 2022					
Borrowings	16.86	-	16.86	-	16.86
Trade payables	16.53	16.53	-	-	16.53
Other financial liabilities	10.46	10.46	-	-	10.46
Total	43.85	26.99	16.86	-	43.85



FSN International Private Limited
(All amounts are in Rs. million (Mn), except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 33

Ratio Analysis and its elements

SN.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% of variances	Reasons for changes
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.09	3.01	-64%	
2	Debt equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	3.12	0.38	724%	Movement is mainly on account of borrowings availed by the Company during the year.
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses+ finance cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(5.74)	(3.54)	62%	
4	Return on equity ratio	Net Profits/(loss) after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-54%	-26%	-27%	
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold (COGS)	Average Inventory	7.21	4.39	64%	Movement is on account of increase in operations during the year.
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	1.77	2.23	-21%	
7	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	1.07	0.93	15%	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	5.10	0.33	1427%	Increase is on account of increase in sales and as well as the borrowings availed by the Company during the year.
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit/(Loss)	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-40%	-31%	-9%	
10	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-22%	-10%	-12%	
11	Return of investment	Interest on fixed deposits with bank	Average investment in fixed deposits	3%	5%	-1%	



FSN International Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 34

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company reassessed recognition of deferred tax assets on carry forward losses. The Company recognised net deferred tax assets in respect of carry forward losses of Rs. 8.37 Mn as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2.51 Mn). In assessing the realisability of its deferred tax assets, the management has considered business projection for foreseeable future period and believes that such projections are reliable and represent convincing evidence which provides reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised.

Note 35

Other Statutory Information

- a) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- b) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- d) The Company did not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- e) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- f) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 36

Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever required to confirm the same with current year figures.

As per our report of even date

For V. C. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 109818W



A. N. Shah

Partner

Membership No: 042649

Date: May 19, 2023



**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN International Private Limited**



Sanjay Nayar

Director

DIN 00002615

Date: May 19, 2023



Sufeet Jain

Director

DIN 03440936

Date: May 19, 2023

