

**STATEMENT OF INCOME**

Name of the assessee  
Address

**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
6926, Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower  
Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

Date of Incorporation  
Registration No.  
Status

02.06.2005  
55- 137127  
Resident Domestic Company in  
which the public are not  
substantially interested

Status Code No.  
Resident Code No.  
Previous year  
Assessment year  
PAN  
Ward/Circle  
Due date of filing the return

13  
01  
Ended March 31, 2019  
2019-2020  
AABCE4977E  
ITO WARD 11(2)/New Delhi  
September 30, 2019

**Amount in Rs.**

**INCOME FROM BUSINESS**

Net Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss  
Income from Business

(5,600.00)  
(5,600.00)

**TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME**

(5,600.00)


*Rounded off under section 288A*

(5,600)

**Income tax due/(Refund due)**

-

**For Ethnic Designers Private Limited**

  
Director

**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

**IND AS BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>As At 31.03.2019 (Rs.)</b>	<b>As At 31.03.2018 (Rs.)</b>
<b>I. ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non - current assets</b>			
(a) Non Current Investments	5	84,360.00	84,360.00
(b) Deferred Tax Asset	6	32,796.00	31,340.00
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	29,966.00	30,566.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>147,122.00</b>	<b>146,266.00</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Shareholder's Funds</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	108,200.00	108,200.00
(b) Other Equity	9	(51,188.00)	(47,044.00)
<b>(2) CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
(a) Other Current Liabilities	10	90,110.00	85,110.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>147,122.00</b>	<b>146,266.00</b>

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

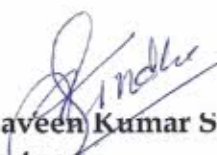
4

The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements  
As per our report of even date attached

For Kumar Piyush &amp; Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 005120N


  
Naveen Kumar Sindhi  
Partner

Membership No.: 508269

UDIN Number: 19508269 AAAAEL9281

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04-09-2019

  
(Ajay Kumar Jain)  
Director  
DIN-00043349  
(Vijay Mishra)  
Director  
DIN-00322006

**STATEMENT OF IND AS PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31.03.2019 (Rs.)	31.03.2018 (Rs.)
I Other Income		-	-
II Total Revenue		-	-
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
III Other expenses	11	5,600.00	5,600.00
Total Expenses		5,600.00	5,600.00
IV Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		(5,600.00)	(5,600.00)
V Profit Before Tax		(5,600.00)	(5,600.00)
VI Tax Expenses			
Income tax for the year		-	-
Deferred tax asset		1,456.00	1,673.00
VII Profit for the Year (V-VI)		(4,144.00)	(3,927.00)
VIII Other Comprehensive income/(loss)			
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Total Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		(4,144.00)	(3,927.00)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares		108,200	108,200
Basic/Diluted Earning Per Share		(0.04)	(0.04)

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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*The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements  
 As per our report of even date attached*

For Kumar Piyush & Co.  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No.: 005120N

(Ajay Kumar Jain)  
 Director  
 DIN-00043349

Naveen Kumar Sindhi  
 Partner



Membership No.: 508269

UDIN Number: 19508269AAAAEL9281

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04-09-2019

(Vijay Mishra)  
 Director  
 DIN-00322006

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

S.No.	PARTICULARS	31.03.2019 (Rs.)	31.03.2018 (Rs.)
A.	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	(5,600.00)	(5,600.00)
	Adjustments for:		
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(5,600.00)	(5,600.00)
	Adjustments for:		
	Increase in Other Current Liabilities	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Cash Generated from Operations	(600.00)	(600.00)
	<b>CASH FLOW BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b>	(600.00)	(600.00)
B.	Net Cash from Operating Activities	(600.00)	(600.00)
C.	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net Cash from Investing Activities	-	-
D.	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net Cash from Financing Activities	-	-
E.	<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	(600.00)	(600.00)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	30,566.00	31,166.00
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	29,966.00	30,566.00

The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements  
 As per our report of even date attached

For Kumar Piyush & Co.  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No.: 005120N



*(Signature)*  
 Naveen Kumar Sindhi  
 Partner  
 Membership No.: 508269  
 UDIN Number: 19508269AAAAEL9281  
 Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 04-09-2019

*(Signature)*  
 (Ajay Kumar Jain)  
 Director  
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*(Signature)*  
 (Vijay Mishra)  
 Director  
 DIN-00322006

**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

**STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

PARTICULARS	Equity Share Capital (Rs.)	Security Premium (Rs.)	Other Equity (Rs.)	Total Equity (Rs.)
Balance as at 01.04.2018	108,200.00	401,800.00	(444,917.00)	65,083.00
Profit / (loss) for the the year	-	-	(3,927.00)	(3,927.00)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the the year</b>	-	-	(3,927.00)	(3,927.00)
Less: transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustment of life of tangible assets expired	-	-	-	-
Issued/ Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2018</b>	<b>108,200.00</b>	<b>401,800.00</b>	<b>(448,844.00)</b>	<b>61,156.00</b>
Profit / (loss) for the the year	-	-	(4,144.00)	(4,144.00)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the the year</b>	-	-	(4,144.00)	(4,144.00)
Less: transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: adjustment of life of tangible assets expired	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2019</b>	<b>108,200.00</b>	<b>401,800.00</b>	<b>(452,988.00)</b>	<b>57,012.00</b>

The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements  
As per our report of even date attached

For Kumar Piyush & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 005120N



Naveen Kumar Sindhi  
Partner

Membership No.: 508269

UDIN Number: 19508269AAAAEL9281

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04-09-2019

(Ajay Kumar Jain)  
Director  
DIN-00043349

(Vijay Mishra)  
Director  
DIN-00322006

**NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

PARTICULARS	As At 31.03.2019 (Rs.)	As At 31.03.2018 (Rs.)
<b>5- Investments</b>		
<i>Long Term, Fully Paid unquoted Equity Shares :</i>		
140,600 (140,600) Shares in Prabhu Aastha Enterprises Private Limited-12.77% (12.77%) (Trade investments valued at cost)	84,360.00	84,360.00
	<u>84,360.00</u>	<u>84,360.00</u>
<i>Aggregate Book Value of unquoted investment</i>	<u>84,360.00</u>	<u>84,360.00</u>
<b>6-Deferred Tax Assets</b>		
Opening Balance	31,340.00	29,667.00
Created During the year	1,456.00	1,673.00
	<u>32,796.00</u>	<u>31,340.00</u>
Less: Reversal During the year	-	-
	<u>32,796.00</u>	<u>31,340.00</u>
<b>7 - Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash in Hand	18,840.00	19,440.00
<i>Balances with scheduled banks on:</i>		
Current Account with Vijaya Bank, Delhi	11,126.00	11,126.00
	<u>29,966.00</u>	<u>30,566.00</u>



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**NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

PARTICULARS	As At 31.03.2019 (Rs.)	As At 31.03.2018 (Rs.)
<b>8 - Share Capital</b>		
<b>AUTHORIZED</b> 200,000 (200,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each	200,000.00	200,000.00
<b>ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP</b> 108200 (108200) Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up	108,200.00	108,200.00
	<u>108,200.00</u>	<u>108,200.00</u>
<b>a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period</b>		
Equity Shares	As At 31.03.2019	As At 31.03.2018
	No. (Rs.)	No. (Rs.)
At the beginning of the year	108,200 108,200.00	108,200 108,200.00
Issued during the year	- -	- -
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>108,200 108,200.00</u>	<u>108,200 108,200.00</u>
<b>b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding and/or their subsidiaries/associates</b>		
	As At 31.03.2019	As At 31.03.2018
	No. % Holding	No. % Holding
Raghunath Holding and Finlease Prvte Limited	80,000 73.94	80,000 73.94
<b>c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in the company</b>		
	As At 31.03.2019	As At 31.03.2018
	No. % Holding	No. % Holding
Mr. Sailesh Kumar Gupta	20,000 18.48	20,000 18.48
Raghunath Holding and Finlease Prvte Limited	80,000 73.94	80,000 73.94
Prabhu Dhan Travels Pvt. Ltd	8,200 7.58	8,200 7.58
	<u>108,200.00 100.00</u>	<u>108,200.00 100.00</u>
<b>9 - Other Equity</b>		
Security Premium		401,800.00 401,800.00
<b>Surplus in statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Balance brought forward from previous year		(448,844.00) (444,917.00)
Add: Profit for the year		(4,144.00) (3,927.00)
Net Surplus		<u>(452,988.00) (448,844.00)</u>
<b>Total Reserves and Surplus</b>		<u>(51,188.00) (47,044.00)</u>
<b>10 - Other Current Liabilities</b>		
Expense Payable - (Kumar Piyush & Co.)		17,500.00 17,500.00
Auditors' Remuneration Payable		71,510.00 66,510.00
Shushil Gupta and Associates		1,100.00 1,100.00
		<u>90,110.00 85,110.00</u>



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**NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

PARTICULARS	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
<b>11 - Other expenses</b>		
Filing Fees	600.00	600.00
Bank Charges	-	-
Accounting Charges	-	-
Auditors' Remuneration	5,000.00	5,000.00
	<u>5,600.00</u>	<u>5,600.00</u>



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial Statements of **Ethnic Designers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Qualified Opinion

As per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" the investment in equity shares (other than subsidiary, associates and joint ventures) are recognized at fair value through Profit and Loss Account or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, However, the company has recognized the Non-current Investments in equity shares (other than subsidiary, associates and joint ventures) at Cost as appearing in the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018 which constitutes a departure from the AS-109 "Financial Instruments".

Therefore, financial impact on account of the difference between the fair value and the cost of Non-Current investment in the "Non-Current Investment", "Other Equity" and "Other Comprehensive Income" and "Deferred Tax" are not ascertainable. This matter is also qualified in the previous year.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

- (a) in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019,
- (b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income, of the Loss and including other Comprehensive Income for the year ended on that date,
- (c) in the case of Cash Flow Statement of, cash flows for the year ended on that date and
- (d) in the case of Statement of Change in Equity, of Change In Equity for the year ended on that date.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

## **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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 audit 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 preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

## **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control,



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that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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



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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 standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## **Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. Requirement of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, are not applicable.
2. 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 Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



# Kumar Piyush & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2019, 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 Group and operating of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "A".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

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

- h) with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 given to us:
- The Company has not pending litigations, which may have impact on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statement as of March 31, 2019;
  - The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts and
  - There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to Investor's Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For Kumar Piyush & Co.

Firm Registration No.: 005120N

Chartered Accountants

Naveen Kumar Sindhi

Partner

Membership No.: 508269

UDIN: 19508269AAAEL9281

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04-09-2019



## **Annexure to the Auditors' Report**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143, of The Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) In conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company as of Ethnic Designers Private Limited and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of, as of that date.**

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

### **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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the



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Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

## **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 financial statements.



# **Kumar Piyush & Co.**

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company, have in, 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, 2019, 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.

**For Kumar Piyush & Co.**  
**Firm Registration No.: 005120N**  
**Chartered Accountants**

  
**Naveen Kumar Sindhi**  
**Partner**

**Membership No.: 508269**

**UDIN: 19508269AAAAEL9281**

**Place: New Delhi**

**Date: 04.09.2019**





NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

**1. COMPANY OVERVIEW**

Ethnic Designers Private Limited (referred to "the Company" hereinafter) was incorporated on June 02, 2005 under the Company Act, 1956. The Company is Private Limited Company and subsidiaries of Raghunath Holding and Finlease Private Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at 6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, SubziMandi, Delhi -110007.

**2. Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS**

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

**Functional and presentation currency**

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional. All financial information presented in Rupees.

**3) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT**

(i) On March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the following new Amendments to Ind ASs effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019

(a) Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

(b) Ind AS 19- Employee Benefits

The company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

(ii) On March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Lease. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and



NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective - Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Modified retrospective - Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

The company does not have any impact on account of this amendment



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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company has applied following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Ind AS Financial Statement.

**a. Revenue Recognition**

**Sale of Goods:**

Revenue from sale is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of Discount, Rebate, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax and Other Indirect Taxes.

**Interest:**

Interest on fixed deposits is recognized on accrual basis on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

**b. 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.

**Financial assets Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of



NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

#### Financial Assets - Derecognition

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 balance sheet) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) 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.



**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**Equity Instruments**

All Investment in equity Instruments classified under assets are initially measured at fair value, the company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure to same either at OCI or FVTPL.

The company makes such election on instruments -by -instruments basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss unless the company has elected to measure such instrument at OCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at OCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.

**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and 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 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is



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NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

(ii) **Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

**Financial liabilities - Recognition and measurement**

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and



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NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

- Loans and Borrowings After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**Financial liabilities - Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



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NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

**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.

**c. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of twelve months or less, 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.

**d. Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

**e. Taxation**

**Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**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, except when it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are



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**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

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 credits and 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 liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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 taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company does not have plans to sell-off the land in the near-future, therefore, it will be difficult to assert that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the year in which the deferred tax asset are reversed. Hence, deferred tax asset on land is not recognized.

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- a) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- b) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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



NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

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**Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

f. **Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. Revenue and expenses are identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue are accounted for based on the cost price. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, are included under "Unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities".

g. **Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

h. **Use of Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

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**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019****12. Earnings per share (EPS)**

Sl No.	Particulars	2018-2019	2017-2018
(i)	Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year ( In Rupees)	(4,144.00)	(3,927.00)
(ii)	Weighted number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	1,08,200	1,08,200
(iii)	Nominal value of ordinary share (in Rs. per share)	1.00	1.00
(iv)	Basic and Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in Rs. per share)	(0.04)	(0.04)

**13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES***Following are Related Parties:*

<b>Holding Companies</b>	Raghunath Holding and Finlease Private Limited
<b>Key management Personnel</b>	Ajay Kumar Jain Vijay Mishra
<b>Other Enterprises Under The Control Of The Key Management Personnel And Their Relatives</b>	Raghunath Infrastructures Private Limited Saksham Buildtech Private Limited Gnc Exim Private Limited Ethnic Designers Private Limited Ganges Valley Homes Private Limited Raghunath Builders Private Limited Muskan Towers Private Limited Rg Betelnut Products Private Limited Herbal Biosciences Private Limited Prakhar Apartments Private Limited Rtcl Limited Raghunath Management Services Private Limited P.J.Softwares Private Limited Manokamna Construction Private Limited Spa Buildestate Private Limited Prakhar Buildwell Private Limited Moonlite Home Developers Private Limited Sv Hosiery Private Limited Ethnic Designers Private Limited



ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

14. Transaction during the Year: Nil

15. Auditor Remuneration (excluding GST and Service Tax)

Description	2018-2019 (Rs.)	2017-2018 (Rs.)
Audit Fee	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

16. There were no Micro and Small enterprises to whom amounts are outstanding for more than 45 days, as at March 31, 2019 (Previous Year Rs. Nil). As at March 31, 2019, no supplier has intimated the company about its status as Micro and Small enterprises or its registration with the appropriate authority under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

17. Financial Instruments

**Financial risk management objective and policies**

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 3(d.)

17(a). Financial Instruments

The carrying value / fair value of financial instruments (excluding investments in subsidiaries) by categories is as follows:

31-Mar-19	Amortized Cost (Rs.)	Fair value through profit and loss (Rs.)	Fair value through other comprehen sive Income (Rs.)	Derivative instrument in hedging Relationship (Rs.)	Total carrying/ fair value (Rs.)
Non-Current Investment	84,360.00	-	-	-	84,360.00
Cash and cash equivalents	29,966.00	-	-	-	29,966.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,326.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114,326.00</b>
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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**ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019****17(b). Financial Instruments**

The carrying value / fair value of financial instruments (excluding investments in subsidiaries) by categories is as follows:

31-Mar-18	Amortized Cost  (Rs.)	Fair value through profit and loss  (Rs.)	Fair value through other comprehen sive Income  (Rs.)	Derivative instrument in hedging Relationship  (Rs.)	Total carrying/ fair value  (Rs.)
Non-Current Investment	84,360.00	-	-	-	84,360.00
Cash and cash equivalents	30,566.00	-	-	-	30,566.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,926.00</b>	-	-	-	<b>114,926.00</b>
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-

**18. Segment Reporting**

As the Company is operating one segment therefore, segment reporting as per Ind AS-108, "Operating Segment" (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are not required to be given.

19. The Company has accumulated losses of Rs. 4,52,988.00 (Previous year Rs. 4,48,844.00) Which is 794.55% (Previous year 733.93%) of the net worth.

20. during the year, Provision for Deferred Tax Asset of Rs.1,456.00 (Previous Year Rs. 1673.00) has been made.

**21. Critical estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies**

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

**i) Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.



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**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

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22. The Company has been preparing the accounts ongoing concern basis and all accounting policies are consistently followed by the company

**23. Previous Year's Comparatives**

Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified, wherever necessary, to conform to Current Year's Classification.

24. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on September 04, 2019.

25. Notes to Accounts form an integral part of the Ind AS Financial Statements and have been duly authenticated.

For Kumar Piyush & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 005120N

(Ajay Kumar Jain)  
Director  
DIN-00043349

Naveen Kumar Sindhi  
Partner  
Membership No.:508269

(Vijay Mishra)  
Director  
DIN-00322006

UDIN Number: 19568269AAAA EL9281

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04.09.2019

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