

# Independent Auditor's Report

## To the Members of Metro Brands Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Metro Brands Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit 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), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
(a) Revenue recognition (as described in note 1.B (B) of the standalone financial statements)	
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control in goods is transferred to the customer and is measured net of rebates, discounts and returns. In some cases, discounts are offered on further sale of goods by the customers. Hence, provision for such discounts is estimated and accrued. We have determined this to be a key audit matter as a significant part of Company's revenue relates to sales through a number of Company owned outlets. These transactions are of high volume with individually small values which increases the risk of revenue being recognized inaccurately. It is thus essential to ensure whether the transfer of control of goods by the Company to the customer has occurred. Further, the Company makes assumptions and judgements for recording discount accrual.	Our audit procedures included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policy for revenue recognition as per the relevant accounting standards.</li> <li>Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with respect to the revenue.</li> <li>For selected samples, performed testing of retail sale transactions during the year by examining the underlying documents to determine the point in time at which the transfer of control of goods occur and agreeing them with the cash / credit card / online receipts and deposit of cash amounts recorded in daily cash reports with bank deposits.</li> <li>Tested the estimate of discounts accruals with underlying documentation such as management approved norms, customer agreements, sales data and customer reconciliations, as applicable.</li> <li>Performed cash counts, on a sample basis, at selected stores and tested whether the cash balances are in agreement with cash receipts report.</li> </ul>

#### Key audit matters

Also, there is a risk that revenue may be overstated due to pressure from the management and Board of Directors who may strive to achieve performance targets.

#### How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- Tested sample journal entries out of a population of entries recorded during the year, selected based on specified risk-based criteria, to identify unusual items.
- Assessed that the disclosures in the financial statements is in accordance with the accounting standards.

#### Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets of FILA business (as described in note 48 of the standalone financial statements)

As disclosed in note 48 of standalone financial statements, the Company has goodwill amounting to Rs. 40.37 crores and intangible assets amounting to Rs. 106.92 crores as at March 31, 2025 which represents goodwill of FILA business and intangible assets acquired through demerger of FILA business of Metro Athleisure Limited (formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company into the Holding Company.

A cash generating unit ("CGU") to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

As disclosed in note 48, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of CGU to which these assets relate.

We have identified the annual impairment assessment as key audit matter because of the amounts involved, complexity in assessment, judgmental by nature and further, is based on projected future cash inflows and assumptions such as expected growth rate, discount rate and terminal growth rate.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Tested the design and the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the impairment assessment process including assessment of valuation model used in assessment of impairment in the value of goodwill and intangible assets.
- Obtained an understanding of the process followed by the management in determining the CGU to which goodwill is allocated and determination of recoverable amounts of CGU.
- Compared projections shared by the management in previous year with the actuals for the year ended March 31, 2025.
- Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of recoverable amounts of each CGU.
- Assessed the disclosures provided by the Company in relation to its annual impairment test in note 48 to standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

#### 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 the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 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. 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 Act, based on our audit we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
  2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
    - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 except for matters stated in paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
    - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
    - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
    - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
    - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial

statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer note 25 to the standalone financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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, as disclosed in the note 41(A) to the standalone financial statements, 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;
    - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 41(B) to the standalone financial statements, 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; and

- c) Based on such audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 11(II) to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 50 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Firoz Pradhan**

Partner

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2025

Membership Number: 109360  
UDIN: 25109360BMKYGZ8238

**“Annexure 1” referred to in paragraph under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date**

**Re: Metro Brands Limited (“the Company”)**

**In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:**

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management (except for inventories lying with third parties). In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by such third parties as at March 31, 2025. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory
- (b) As disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the Company is not required to file quarterly returns/statements with such banks.
- (iii) (a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) are applicable have been complied with by the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company. According to the

information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in crores)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Chapter V, Finance Act,	Service Tax	0.11	Sept'2008 - Mar'2011	The Supreme Court of India
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Sales Tax/ Value Added Tax Act of various states	Sales Tax	0.46	F.Y. 2013-2014	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeals) - Bihar
		0.02	F.Y. 2012-2013	Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Cochin, Kerala
		0.45	F.Y. 2017-2018	Assistant Commissioner of State Tax- Bihar
		0.01	F.Y. 2018-2019	Assistant Commissioner of State Tax- Bihar
		0.54	F.Y. 2017-2018	Joint Commissioner Large Taxpayer Unit: Corporate Division: West Bengal
		0.14	F.Y. 2018-2019	Commissioner of Appeal, Central Sales Tax, Cochin
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST	0.39	F.Y. 2018-2019	Dy Commissioner, Central GST-DIV-VI, Ahmedabad South
		0.38	F.Y. 2018-2019	Assistant Commissioner Larged Tax Payer Unit, West Bengal
		0.07	F.Y. 2019-2020	Assistant Commissioner Larged Tax Payer Unit, West Bengal
		0.50	F.Y. 2018-2019	Deputy Commissioner, Rajasthan
Professional Tax	Professional Tax	0.96	F.Y. 2020-2021	Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax Profession

\* net of deposit paid under protest

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report

on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 32 to the financial statements.
- (b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of the Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 32 to the financial statements.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2025

Membership Number: 109360  
UDIN: 25109360BMKYGZ8238

## **“Annexure 2” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Metro Brands Limited**

### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Metro Brands Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 (“ICAI”) (“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 the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

### **Auditor’s Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements.

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements**

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2025

Membership Number: 109360  
UDIN: 25109360BMKYGZ8238

# Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

CIN: L19200MH1977PLC019449

₹ in Crores			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>A ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2a	369.71	347.84
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2d	8.50	7.29
(c) Goodwill	48	40.37	40.37
(d) Intangible assets	2c	119.40	117.16
(e) Intangible assets under development	2e	0.88	2.01
(f) Right-of-use assets	2b	1,067.66	970.34
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	28.32	29.69
(ii) Other Bank Balances	9c	0.03	35.10
(iii) Other financial assets	5	92.92	76.76
(h) Deferred tax assets (Net)	24a	34.51	36.96
(i) Non-current tax assets (Net)	24b	4.37	3.43
(j) Other non-current assets	6	2.72	2.60
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,769.39</b>	<b>1,669.55</b>
<b>2 Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	7	629.44	698.19
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	523.86	735.10
(ii) Trade receivables	8	47.97	37.49
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9a	92.54	44.95
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	9b	0.14	42.39
(v) Loans	4	1.37	10.22
(vi) Other financial assets	5	178.82	13.57
(c) Other current assets	6	26.98	37.73
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,501.12</b>	<b>1,619.64</b>
<b>Total assets (1+2)</b>		<b>3,270.51</b>	<b>3,289.19</b>
<b>B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	10	136.12	135.96
(b) Other equity	11	1,543.37	1,699.15
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,679.49</b>	<b>1,835.11</b>
<b>2 Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	29	1,054.48	952.56
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	-	0.32
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,054.48</b>	<b>952.88</b>
<b>3 Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	29	172.60	145.87
(ii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	52.46	61.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	170.29	190.14
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	36.00	40.82
(b) Other current liabilities	15	95.29	53.65
(c) Provisions	13	9.90	8.03
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	24c	-	1.58
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>536.54</b>	<b>501.20</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)</b>		<b>3,270.51</b>	<b>3,289.19</b>

See accompanying notes from 1 to 52 which form an integral part of the financial statements. In terms of our report of even date attached.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no. 324982E/E300003

**Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner  
Membership No.109360

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Metro Brands Limited**  
CIN-L19200MH1977PLC019449

**Rafique A.Malik**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00521563

**Farah Malik Bhanji**  
Managing Director  
DIN:00530676

**Nissan Joseph**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Kaushal Parekh**  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

**Deepa Sood**  
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

CIN: L19200MH1977PLC019449

₹ in Crores			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>I Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	16	2,449.61	2,305.00
Other income	17	95.33	69.30
<b>Total Income (I)</b>		<b>2,544.94</b>	<b>2,374.30</b>
<b>II Expenses</b>			
(a) Purchases of stock-in-trade	18a	962.10	1,031.80
(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	18b	68.75	(73.55)
(c) Employee benefits expense	20	233.39	216.89
(d) Finance costs	21	90.37	78.50
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	19	257.10	227.61
(f) Other expenses	22	436.91	427.20
<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		<b>2,048.62</b>	<b>1,908.45</b>
<b>III Profit before tax (I-II)</b>		<b>496.32</b>	<b>465.85</b>
<b>IV Tax expense</b>			
(a) Current tax	23a	137.47	79.05
(b) Deferred tax	23a	(15.76)	(31.01)
(c) Tax in respect of prior year (Refer Note 49)			
Current tax	23a	6.81	-
Deferred tax	23a	18.21	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>146.73</b>	<b>48.04</b>
<b>V Profit after tax for the year (III-IV)</b>		<b>349.59</b>	<b>417.81</b>
<b>VI Other comprehensive income</b>		(0.27)	1.14
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
- Gain on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.01	1.74
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.00)	(0.44)
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Loss arising on fair valuation of quoted investments in bonds		(0.28)	(0.16)
- Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>VII Total comprehensive income for the year (Net of tax) (V+VI)</b>		<b>349.32</b>	<b>418.95</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 5 each)</b>			
<b>Basic (Rs.)</b>	30	12.85	15.37
<b>Diluted (Rs.)</b>	30	12.81	15.31

See accompanying notes from 1 to 52 which form an integral part of the financial statements. In terms of our report of even date attached.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no. 324982E/E300003

**Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner  
Membership No.109360

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Metro Brands Limited**  
CIN-L19200MH1977PLC019449

**Rafique A.Malik**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00521563

**Farah Malik Bhanji**  
Managing Director  
DIN:00530676

**Nissan Joseph**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Kaushal Parekh**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Deepa Sood**  
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

## Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025  
CIN: L19200MH1977PLC019449

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax for the year	496.32	465.85
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	257.10	227.61
Interest Expense	90.37	78.45
Impairment provision on investments	1.33	-
Gain on termination of lease	(2.93)	(3.39)
Loss on Sale / Discard of Property Plant & Equipment (net)	1.55	4.35
Dividend income	(5.64)	(0.47)
Net gain on sale of Investments	(17.76)	(3.95)
Net fair value gain arising on current Investments designated at FVTPL	(2.84)	(9.66)
Interest Income	(60.63)	(43.99)
Liabilities no longer required, written back	(2.27)	(3.42)
Employee's Stock Options Expenses	11.33	13.83
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>765.93</b>	<b>725.21</b>
<b>Movement in working capital:</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	(10.48)	11.29
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(19.43)	(8.50)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	10.75	28.39
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	68.75	(73.55)
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current assets	(0.79)	0.29
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(32.90)	(36.53)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	41.64	16.29
Increase / (Decrease) in other non current liabilities	(0.32)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(4.66)	4.57
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	1.88	(0.48)
	<b>54.44</b>	<b>(58.23)</b>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>820.37</b>	<b>666.98</b>
Less: Income taxes paid	(133.60)	(82.44)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>686.77</b>	<b>584.54</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>		
Capital Expenditure on Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets including capital advances and capital creditors	(87.26)	(115.88)
Proceeds from Sale / Discard of Property Plant & Equipment	0.53	0.95
Loan repaid by related party	8.62	-
Interest Received	47.78	43.69
Investments in Fixed Deposits	(120.00)	(154.89)
Redemption of Fixed Deposits	42.32	231.33
Purchase of Current Investments	(2,133.96)	(1,629.40)

## Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025  
CIN: L19200MH1977PLC019449

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Redemption of Current Investments	2,365.61	1,373.45
Dividend Income	5.64	0.47
<b>Net cash from/(used in) investment activities</b>	<b>129.28</b>	<b>(250.28)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issue of shares	8.10	4.20
Proceeds from Share application money pending allotment	0.21	0.15
Payment of lease liabilities	(238.84)	(207.41)
Interest paid	(0.38)	-
Final and Interim Dividends paid	(537.55)	(115.53)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(768.46)</b>	<b>(318.59)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>47.59</b>	<b>15.67</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	44.95	29.28
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [Refer Note 9a]	92.54	44.95

### Notes :

- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.
- There are no changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. For movement of lease liabilities, refer note 29.

See accompanying notes from 1 to 52 which form an integral part of the financial statements.  
In terms of our report of even date attached.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no. 324982E/E300003

**Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner  
Membership No.109360

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Metro Brands Limited**  
CIN-L19200MH1977PLC019449

**Rafique A.Malik**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00521563

**Kaushal Parekh**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

**Farah Malik Bhanji**  
Managing Director  
DIN:00530676

**Deepa Sood**  
Company Secretary

**Nissan Joseph**  
Chief Executive Officer

## Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### A. Equity Share Capital (refer note 10)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	271,914,102	135.96	271,733,221	135.87
Changes in equity Share Capital during the year				
Shares Alloted on exercise of ESOP	335,544	0.16	180,881	0.09
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>272,249,646</b>	<b>136.12</b>	<b>271,914,102</b>	<b>135.96</b>

### B. Other Equity (refer note 11)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee stock options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings			
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2024</b>	<b>302.42</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>1,376.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>1,699.15</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	349.59	-	-	349.59
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	0.01	-	(0.28)	(0.27)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>349.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>349.32</b>
Transfer from Employee stock options outstanding reserve to securities premium on exercise of option	6.47	-	(6.47)	-	-	-	-
Received from Employees on exercise of options	7.85	-	-	-	-	-	7.85
Employee stock option plan recognized	-	-	11.33	-	-	-	11.33
Payment of Final Dividend	-	-	-	(61.19)	-	-	(61.19)
Payment of Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(476.36)	-	-	(476.36)
Shares allotted	-	-	-	-	(0.15)	-	(0.15)
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	0.21
Income Tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	13.21	-	-	13.21
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>316.74</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>1,201.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>(0.52)</b>	<b>1,543.37</b>

## Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee stock options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings			
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2023</b>	<b>294.38</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>1,072.51</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>1,377.66</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	417.81	-	-	417.81
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	1.30	-	(0.16)	1.14
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>419.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.16)</b>	<b>418.95</b>
Transfer from Employee stock options outstanding reserve to securities premium on exercise of option	3.93	-	(3.93)	-	-	-	-
Received from Employees on exercise of options	4.11	-	-	-	-	-	4.11
Employee stock option plan recognized	-	-	13.83	-	-	-	13.83
Payment of Final Dividend	-	-	-	(40.76)	-	-	(40.76)
Payment of Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(74.77)	-	-	(74.77)
Shares allotted	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>302.42</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>1,376.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>1,699.15</b>

Note: There are no prior period errors during the current and previous year.

See accompanying notes from 1 to 52 which form an integral part of the financial statements. In terms of our report of even date attached.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no. 324982E/E300003

**Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner  
Membership No.109360

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Metro Brands Limited**  
CIN-L19200MH1977PLC019449

**Rafique A.Malik**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00521563

**Kaushal Parekh**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

**Farah Malik Bhanji**  
Managing Director  
DIN:00530676

**Deepa Sood**  
Company Secretary

**Nissan Joseph**  
Chief Executive Officer

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### Note 1.A - Corporate Information

Metro Brands Limited [the Company] is a listed Public Limited Company and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The Company is a retailer in fashion footwear, bags and accessories operating in the premium and economy category. The Company commenced business in the year 1986 with few showrooms and currently has showrooms in the major cities of India.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business are given below.

401, Zillion, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, LBS Marg & CST Road Junction, Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400070.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 22, 2025.

### Note 1.B - Material Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Standalone Financial Statements

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act (as amended from time to time) (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements. The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise indicated. Figures less than rupees 50,000 are represented as "0.00".

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments 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 at the date of the transaction, in exchange of goods and services.

#### Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-

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

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 up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

#### Fair valuation

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if the market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, the fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly: and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

#### A) Going Concern:

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### B) Revenue Recognition:

#### i) Sale of Goods & services:

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products. The control of goods is transferred to the customer depending upon agreed terms with customer or on delivery basis. Control is transferred to the customer when the customer has ability to direct the use of such products and obtain substantially all the benefits from it.

Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customer purchases the goods and takes delivery in store.

Sale of gift voucher is considered as advance received from the customers till the time the vouchers are redeemed by the customer for purchase of products and products sold is qualified for revenue recognition.

The Company operates a loyalty points programme which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase products in the Company's retail stores. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer to acquire goods or services in the future.

The points can be redeemed against consideration payable for subsequent purchases. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and number of points expected to be redeemed. The consideration allocated to the loyalty points is measured by reference to their relative stand-alone selling price. The Company recognises the consideration allocated to loyalty points, when the loyalty points are redeemed. When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the liability balance are charged against revenue.

#### ii) Sales through E-commerce channels

The Company through marketplace and its own website sells its products to customers. Revenue from sale of goods through the website is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. For e-commerce sales, it is the Company's policy to sell its products to the

end customer with a right of return within 15 to 60 days. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the sales return. Based on historical return data of each product, expected return percentage is determined. These percentages are applied to derive the sales return.

#### iii) Interest and Dividend Income:

Dividend Income is accounted when right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis considering the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

### C) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

#### Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant, and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties, and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant, and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on property, plant and equipment after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure qualifies the recognition criteria.

Property, plant, and equipment retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell and are disclosed separately. Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of the transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption has been used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 'Intangible Assets'.

#### Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated on Straight Line method over the estimated useful life of all assets.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Asset wise useful lives of assets are as follows.

- Buildings – 60 years
- Furniture and fittings – 10 years
- Machinery and equipment - 10 years
- Motor Vehicles – 8 years
- Computers – 3 years

These lives are in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, other than the following asset: Leasehold improvements are amortised on straight line basis over the lease term or useful life (Not exceeding 10 years) whichever is lower.

### Intangible Assets:

Intangible Assets with finite useful lives acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised on straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life as follows: -

- Trademark – 10 years
- Copy Rights – 10 years
- Computer Software – 5 years
- Licences- 20 Years
- Non-Compete Fees- 5 Years

### Capital Work in Progress:

Projects under which property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and attributable interest.

### Intangible Assets Under Development:

Expenditure on intangible assets under development eligible for capitalisation are carried as Intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready

for their intended use. The expenditure incurred only in the development stage of intangible assets is capitalised.

### D) Impairment Of Non-Financial Assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Goodwill arising on Business Combination is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is annually tested for impairment. Impairment loss, if any, to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss as it arises and is not reversed. For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or group of CGUs to which it relates, which is not larger than an operating segment, and is monitored for internal management purposes. On disposal of the CGU or group of CGUs, attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Recoverable amount is higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at their present value using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risks specific to assets for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The management uses detailed budgets and forecast calculations in assessing the value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

### E) Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on moving weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory cost includes purchase price and other directly attributable costs (such as taxes other than those subsequently recovered from the tax authorities), freight inward and other related incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present condition and location.

### F) Taxation:

Income Tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

#### Current Tax:

Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in accordance with The Income Tax Act, 1961.

#### Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax base 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 the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences

can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### G) Employee Benefits:

Employee Benefit Expenses comprise of salaries, wages and bonus, contribution to provident and other funds, gratuity expenses, share based payments expenses and staff welfare expenses.

#### Short-Term Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange of the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

In case of non-accumulating compensated absences, the cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted when the absences occur.

#### Long-Term Employee Benefits:

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date.

Liability recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### i) Defined Contribution Plan:

The Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme. The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive post-employment benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the employees' eligible salary. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

#### ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company has Defined Benefit Plan in the form of Gratuity.

Gratuity fund is recognised by the Income-tax authorities and administered through an insurance fund. Liability

for Defined Benefit Plans is provided on the basis of valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method at each reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using discount rate (interest rates of government bonds) that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the Gratuity.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and the return on plan assets and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

#### Defined Benefit Costs are split into:

- Service costs, which includes current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements.
- Net interest expense or income.
- Remeasurements.

The Company recognises service costs within profit and loss as employee benefit expense. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance cost.

### H) Foreign Currencies:

#### i) Initial Recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

#### ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing exchange rate as on Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### iii) Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on remeasurement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise and disclosed as a net amount in the financial statements.

### I) Employees Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

In respect of Employee Stock Options, the Company measures the compensation cost using the fair value on grant date. The compensation cost, if any, is amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the options, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

### J) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

#### (i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. 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 recognised as a finance cost.

#### Provision For Warranty:

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise.

#### (ii) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed when there is:

- A possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle, or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

### K) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### Financial assets:

#### (i) Classification:

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following subsequent measurement categories:

#### Amortised Cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

#### Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets (including debt instruments) are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when the asset is held within a business model with an objective that is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the terms of the instrument give rise to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest thereon. Movements in the carrying amount of such assets are taken through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

When the financial asset (other than debt instruments) is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss. For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

### Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets in this category are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109 i.e. they do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if the designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### Mutual Fund Investments

Mutual fund investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are subsequently measured at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### (ii) Equity Instrument

All equity investments other than in Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint venture are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For equity instruments other than held for trading, the Company has irrevocable option to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Where the Company classifies equity instruments as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts of profit or loss from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all

changes recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

### (iii) Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI. For trade receivables, loans and advances given, the Company measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The computation also takes into consideration whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

### (iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- the Company has transferred the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset; or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

### Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

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

### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the 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. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

### Derecognition Of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between the lender of debt instrument with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the term of an existing liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

### L) Equity vs. financial liability classification

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its

liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Company classifies a financial instrument issued by it as equity instrument only if below conditions are met:

- The instrument includes no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Nor it includes any obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.
- If the instrument will, or may, be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is non-derivative instrument that includes no contractual obligation for the Company to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments. If the instrument is derivative, then it should be settled only by the Company exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

All other instruments are classified as financial liability and accounted for using the accounting policy applicable to the Financial Liabilities.

### M) Investment in Subsidiary and Joint Venture:

The Company has elected to account for its equity investments in subsidiaries and joint venture under Ind AS 27 on Separate Financial Statements, at cost. At the end of each reporting period the Company assesses whether there are indicators of diminution in the value of its investments and provides for impairment loss, where necessary.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company's investments in its subsidiaries and joint venture are accounted at cost less impairment.

### N) Leases:

The Company's lease asset class primarily consists of leases for showroom premises and warehouse. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

### O) Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

### P) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### Q) Statement Of Cash Flows:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, 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.

For the purpose of standalone statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits.

### R) Cash And Cash Equivalents:

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

### S) Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Company's Managing Director and CEO collectively have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") since they are responsible to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess their performance. Since there is single operating segment, no segment disclosure of the Company is presented.

### T) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its separate financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its separate financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### NOTE 1.C – Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Preparing the standalone financial statements under Ind AS requires management to take decisions and make estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision 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 revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the areas involving significant estimates and judgements as at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities:

#### Estimation of revenue arising from loyalty points

Customers are entitled to loyalty points which results in allocation of a portion of the transaction price to the loyalty points. Revenue is recognised when the points are redeemed.

Loyalty points having a predetermined life are granted to customers when they make purchases. The fair value of the consideration on sale of goods resulting in such loyalty points is allocated between the goods supplied and the loyalty points granted. The consideration allocated to the loyalty points is measured by reference to fair value from the standpoint of the holder and revenue is deferred. The Company at the end of each reporting period estimates the number of points redeemed and that it expects will be further redeemed, based on empirical data of redemption / lapses, and revenue is accordingly recognised.

#### Provision for discount and sales return

The Company provides for discount and sales return based on channel wise trend of previous years. The Company reviews the trend at regular intervals to ensure the applicability of the same in the changing scenario and based on the management's assessment of market conditions.

#### Inventories

An inventory provision is recognised for cases where the realisable value is estimated to be lower than the inventory carrying value.

The inventory provision is estimated taking into account various factors, including prevailing sales prices of inventory item and losses associated with obsolete / slow-moving inventory items.

#### Leases- Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using market interest rates and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates pertaining to its credit rating.

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

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

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the right-of-use asset).

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

The Company at the end of each reporting period, based on external and internal sources of information, assesses indicators and mitigating factors of whether a store (cash generating unit) may have suffered an impairment loss. If it is determined that an impairment loss has been suffered, it is recognised in profit or loss.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### Impairment of Right to use assets and Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company is carrying out the assessment of impairment on annual basis for Right to Use of Assets (ROU) and Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). To assess the same, the Company has defined each store as a separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The store shall be tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the store may be impaired by comparing the store's carrying amount with its recoverable amount.

The Company has computed "Value in Use" based on expected future cashflow over the balance lease term considering store wise budgets and other internal and external factors like growth etc. for CGU where there are indicators of impairment.

### Impairment of investment

For determining whether the investments in subsidiaries and joint venture are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Company have estimated the future cash flow, operating margins and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

### Impairment of non-financial assets including Goodwill

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing off the asset. The value in use calculation is based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived basis management projections for balance life of the CGU. These cashflows are considered as a base to arrive at the value of perpetuity. The budget do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for budgets. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill recognised by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the value in use are disclosed in note 48.

### Impairment of 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. Note 33.4 details how the Company determines whether there

has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

### Fair value measurements and valuation process

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 DCF 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.

### Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation

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

The calculation is most sensitive to changes in the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

### Recognition and measurement of other Provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

### Share based payment

The Company has a share option scheme for certain employees of the Company. In accordance with the terms of the share option scheme, as approved by shareholders at the general meeting. Employees with a pre-defined grade may be granted options

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

to purchase equity shares. Each share option converts into one equity share of the Company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. The vested options must be exercised immediately after the earliest of the occurrence of the following (a) Expiry of five years from the vesting date or two years of the listing of the shares on a recognized stock exchange, whichever is later (b) Three days following the date of grantee's voluntary resignation (c) In case of disability and death of grantee's the legal heir must exercise the shares within six months from the date of such event. d) Three months from the date of retirement. The share options vests based on a pre-determined vesting schedule from the date of grant.

### New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

### Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated August 12, 2024, under

the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

### 2a. Property, Plant and Equipment:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements (Showrooms and Office)	Furniture and Fittings	Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computers	Total
<b>I. Cost</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>107.53</b>	<b>197.86</b>	<b>76.81</b>	<b>44.09</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>448.02</b>
Additions	17.15	50.47	27.53	13.85	0.39	3.11	112.50
Disposals	(1.29)	(18.22)	(5.26)	(2.30)	-	(1.12)	(28.19)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>123.39</b>	<b>230.11</b>	<b>99.08</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>16.38</b>	<b>532.33</b>
Additions	7.86	34.17	24.03	9.36	-	1.98	77.40
Disposals	(0.51)	(12.32)	(2.72)	(3.10)	(0.59)	(1.21)	(20.45)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>130.74</b>	<b>251.96</b>	<b>120.39</b>	<b>61.90</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>589.28</b>
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>86.54</b>	<b>26.02</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>158.83</b>
Depreciation expense for the year	2.65	26.95	9.79	5.41	0.83	2.73	48.36
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(1.02)	(15.43)	(3.55)	(1.70)	-	(1.00)	(22.70)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>17.68</b>	<b>98.06</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>184.49</b>
Depreciation expense for the year	3.24	28.60	11.59	6.02	0.85	2.70	53.00
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(0.44)	(11.40)	(2.09)	(2.40)	(0.56)	(1.03)	(17.92)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>20.48</b>	<b>115.26</b>	<b>41.76</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>219.57</b>
<b>Net carrying amount (I-II)</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>110.26</b>	<b>136.70</b>	<b>78.63</b>	<b>35.81</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>369.71</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>105.71</b>	<b>132.05</b>	<b>66.82</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>347.84</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 2b. Right-of-use Assets (Showrooms and Warehouse)

		₹ in Crores
Particulars		Total
<b>I. Cost</b>		
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>		<b>1,147.50</b>
Additions		332.67
Disposals		(61.78)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>		<b>1,418.39</b>
Additions		311.81
Disposals		(43.60)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>1,686.60</b>
<b>II. Accumulated Depreciation</b>		
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>		<b>312.39</b>
Depreciation expense for the year		171.38
Eliminated on disposal of assets		(35.72)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>		<b>448.05</b>
Depreciation expense for the year		196.06
Eliminated on disposal of assets		(25.17)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>618.94</b>
<b>Net carrying amount (I-II)</b>		
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>1,067.66</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>		<b>970.34</b>

### 2c. Intangible Assets (Represents other than Internally Generated Intangible Assets) :

							₹ in Crores
Particulars	Copyrights	Trademarks	Computer Software	Licenses	Non-Compete	Total	
<b>I. Cost</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	0.26	2.31	10.67	118.07	2.31	133.62	
Additions	0.17	-	3.09	-	-	3.26	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>118.07</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>136.88</b>	
Additions	0.46	0.11	9.71	-	-	10.28	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>23.47</b>	<b>118.07</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>147.16</b>	
<b>II. Accumulated amortization</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	0.26	1.79	7.77	1.96	0.07	11.86	
Amortization expense for the year	-	0.10	1.37	5.94	0.46	7.87	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>9.14</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>19.72</b>	
Amortization expense for the year	0.04	0.11	1.50	5.90	0.49	8.04	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>27.76</b>	
<b>Net carrying amount (I-II)</b>							
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>104.27</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>119.40</b>	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>110.17</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>117.16</b>	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 2d. Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) :

		₹ in Crores
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>8.50</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>		<b>7.29</b>

#### Movement of Capital Work in Progress: (CWIP)

			₹ in Crores	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>17.10</b>		
Additions during the year	78.61	101.76		
Less: Capitalizations	77.40	111.57		
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>7.29</b>		

#### Capital work-in-progress Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

						₹ in Crores
Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Projects in progress	8.38	0.12	-	-	8.50	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.50</b>	

As at March 31, 2024

						₹ in Crores
Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Projects in progress	7.25	0.04	-	-	7.29	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.29</b>	

**Note :** As on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company does not have any Capital work-in-progress overdue for completion or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence completion schedule is not applicable.

**Note :** For all periods, Capital Work-in-progress includes fit-out costs incurred at the time of establishing new showrooms or renovation of existing showrooms. This mainly comprises of leasehold improvements, furniture, office equipments, design fee, transportation cost etc.

### 2e. Intangible Assets Under Development

		₹ in Crores
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>0.88</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>		<b>2.01</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### Movement of Intangible assets under development

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.01	0.74
Additions during the year	9.16	4.27
Less: Capitalizations	10.28	3.00
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>2.01</b>

### Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Intangible assets under development	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.52	0.36	-	-	0.88
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.88</b>

As at March 31, 2024

₹ in Crores

Intangible assets under development	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2.01	-	-	-	2.01
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.01</b>

**Note :** As on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 the Company does not have any Intangible asset under development which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence completion schedule is not applicable.

**Note :** Intangible assets under development comprises of computer softwares under development.

### 3. Investments

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024			
	Quantity	Amount		Quantity	Amount	
		Current	Non-Current		Current	Non-Current
<b>A. Investments carried at cost</b>						
<b>In equity instrument of Subsidiary</b>						
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in Metmill Footwear Private Limited	637,500	-	0.13	637,500	-	0.13
<b>In equity instrument of Subsidiary</b>						
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in Metro Athleisure Limited	5,882,783	-	0.45	5,882,783	-	0.45
Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Subsidiary						

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Quantity	Amount		Quantity	Amount	
		Current	Non-Current		Current	Non-Current
Metro Athleisure Limited	5,700,000	-	1.96	5,700,000	-	1.96
<b>In Equity instrument of Joint Venture</b>						
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in M.V.Shoe Care Private Limited	6,860,000	-	4.92	6,860,000	-	4.92
<b>B. Investments carried at amortised cost</b>						
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>						
<b>Investments in Commercial Papers</b>						
Adani Enterprises Ltd.	-	118.33	-	-	111.82	-
Piramal Enterprises Ltd.	-	110.09	-	-	112.39	-
Navi Finserv Limited	-	-	-	-	78.58	-
<b>Fixed Deposit Certificates</b>						
Bajaj Finance Ltd	-	39.00	-	-	107.00	-
<b>C. Investments carried at FVOCI</b>						
<b>Quoted Investments</b>						
<b>Investments in Bonds</b>						
7.38% PFC Tax Free Bonds 22/11/2027 of ₹ 10,00,000 each	50	5.23	-	50	5.33	-
7.35% NHAI Tax Free Bonds 2015 Series IIA of ₹ 1,000 each	14,285	1.56	-	14,285	1.59	-
8.46% IIFCL Tax Free Bonds (SERIES VIB) 30/08/2028 of ₹ 10,00,000 each	50	5.45	-	50	5.59	-
<b>D. Investments carried at FVTPL</b>						
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>						
<b>Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) of Subsidiary</b>						
Metro Athleisure Limited	1,800,000	-	20.86	1,800,000	-	20.90
<b>In equity instrument (Others)</b>						
Preference shares in Thaely Private Limited	287	-	1.33	287	-	1.33
Less: Provision for impairment			(1.33)			-
			-			1.33
<b>Investments in Mutual Funds</b>						
<b>Face Value of ₹ 10.00 each</b>						
Axis Banking and PSU Debt Fund - Direct Growth	25,427	6.76	-	25,427	6.24	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- Direct Plan Growth	4,963,647	19.53	-	13,345,031	48.56	-
ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund Direct Plan Growth	-	-	-	2,723,543	7.42	-
Nippon India Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan	-	-	-	14,382,700	23.14	-
<b>Face Value of ₹ 100.00 each</b>						
Aditya Birla Sunlife Savings Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	56,397	3.08	-	594,900	30.11	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund- Growth -Direct Plan	369,499	13.59	-	369,499	12.59	-
<b>Face Value of ₹ 1,000.00 each</b>						
Kotak Money Market Fund -Direct Plan - Growth	41,500	18.45	-	-	-	-

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Quantity	Amount		Quantity	Amount	
		Current	Non-Current		Current	Non-Current
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund- Direct Plan Growth	3,214,395	10.90	-	12,411,100	38.93	-
Axis Liquid fund direct growth	151,046	43.56	-	19,477	5.23	-
Axis Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	207,857	28.08	-	31,871	4.04	-
Nippon India Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan	3,843,375	10.84	-	3,843,375	10.05	-
HDFC Arbitrage Fund Direct Growth	-	-	-	11,646,345	21.39	-
Nippon India Money Market Fund - Direct Growth	-	-	-	70,397	26.90	-
<b>Quoted Investments</b>						
<b>Investment in Bonds</b>						
Bharat Bond ETF 30/04/2030 of ₹ 1000 each	100,000	14.74	-	100,000	13.56	-
Bharat Bond ETF - April 2025 of ₹ 1000 each	99,995	12.88	-	99,995	11.95	-
<b>Investment in Infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs)</b>						
Powergrid Infrastructure Investment	3,753,953	28.57	-	3,388,953	32.14	-
India Grid	2,355,622	33.22	-	1,545,768	20.55	-
<b>Total (Aggregate amount of unquoted investments)</b>		<b>422.21</b>	<b>28.32</b>		<b>644.39</b>	<b>29.69</b>
<b>Total (Aggregate amount of quoted investments)</b>		<b>101.65</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>90.71</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>523.86</b>	<b>28.32</b>		<b>735.10</b>	<b>29.69</b>

Note : Axis Banking & PSU debt fund direct Growth and Aditya Birla Sunlife Savings fund Growth are pledged with Bank against overdraft facility.

### 4. Loans (Unsecured, Considered Good) - Current (Measured at Amortised Cost)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Loans to related party (Subsidiary)</b>		
Metro Athleisure Limited (given for repayment of existing loan and working capital purpose @7% p.a. repayment within 2 years from disbursement date of each tranche) (Maximum amount outstanding as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 8.62 Crores (as at March 31, 2024 ₹ 8.62 Crores)) (Refer Note 27).	-	8.62
Loans to employees	0.75	0.30
Loans to Selling agents, Retail agents, Supervisors and others	0.62	1.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>10.22</b>

**Note 1 :** The Company do not have loans which are credit impaired or where there is significant increase in credit risk.

**Note 2 :** The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors and KMPs.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 5. Other Financial Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Considered good - Unsecured	12.76	92.92	105.68	10.31	76.76	87.07
Credit impaired	0.08	-	0.08	0.16	-	0.16
	<b>12.84</b>	<b>92.92</b>	<b>105.76</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>76.76</b>	<b>87.23</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.08)	-	(0.08)	(0.16)	-	(0.16)
	<b>12.76</b>	<b>92.92</b>	<b>105.68</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>76.76</b>	<b>87.07</b>
Interest accrued on deposits with banks and investments	11.06	-	11.06	3.26	-	3.26
Deposit with banks	155.00	-	155.00	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.82</b>	<b>92.92</b>	<b>271.74</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>76.76</b>	<b>90.33</b>

The movement in allowance for expected credit loss is as follows

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	0.16	0.16
Addition during the year	-	-
Utilisation during the year	(0.08)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.16</b>

### 6. Other Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Considered good - Unsecured	11.26	-	11.26	4.79	-	4.79
Credit impaired	0.69	-	0.69	0.69	-	0.69
	<b>11.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.48</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(0.69)	-	(0.69)	(0.69)	-	(0.69)
	<b>11.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.79</b>
(ii) Capital advances	-	0.92	0.92	-	1.59	1.59
(iii) Balances with statutory/ government authorities	8.60	-	8.60	24.39	-	24.39
(iv) Prepayments	2.96	0.32	3.28	5.48	0.21	5.69
(v) Prepaid Rent	0.13	0.96	1.09	0.85	0.36	1.21
(vi) Others (Receivables from Showroom Managers, Retail Agent etc.)						
Considered good - Unsecured	4.03	-	4.03	2.22	-	2.22
Credit impaired	0.12	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.12
	<b>4.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.34</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(0.12)	-	(0.12)	(0.12)	-	(0.12)
	<b>4.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.22</b>
(vii) Amounts paid under protest	-	0.52	0.52	-	0.44	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.98</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>37.73</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>40.33</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 7. Inventories (At lower of cost or net realizable value)

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Stock-in-trade	629.44	698.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>629.44</b>	<b>698.19</b>
Included above, goods-in-transit:	6.52	13.93

**Note :** The cost of inventories recognized as an expense includes ₹ 3.48 Crores (March 31, 2024: ₹ 2.58 Crores) in respect of write down of inventory to net realizable value.

### 8. Trade Receivables

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	47.97	37.49
(b) Trade receivable - credit impaired	10.01	10.01
	<b>57.98</b>	<b>47.50</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(10.01)	(10.01)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.97</b>	<b>37.49</b>

#### The movement in allowance for expected credit loss is as follows

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	10.01	10.01
Addition during the year	-	-
Utilisation during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>10.01</b>

#### Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹ in Crores						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	15.67	29.88	1.96	0.46	-	-	47.97
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	3.69	-	6.32	10.01
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.67</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>57.98</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

As at March 31, 2024

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	10.48	22.32	2.36	1.89	0.10	0.34	37.49
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	3.47	5.50	1.04	10.01
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>47.50</b>

#### Notes :

- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 45 to 60 days.
- There are no unbilled dues for year.
- For explanation on the Company's credit risk management processes refer note 33.4

### 9a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	82.04	37.06
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	1.50
(b) Cash on hand	0.63	0.61
(c) Cash at showrooms	9.87	5.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.54</b>	<b>44.95</b>

### 9b. Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) In earmarked accounts		
Deposits with Banks held as margin money or security against guarantees and other commitments (Refer note below)	0.14	0.09
(b) Deposits with Banks	-	42.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>42.39</b>

Note : Deposits with Banks includes Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 0.03 Crores) which have an original maturity of more than 12 months.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 9c. Other Bank balances - Non Current

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits with Banks held as margin money or security against guarantees and other commitments	0.03	0.10
Deposit with Bank	-	35.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>35.10</b>

### 10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	₹ in Crores			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	300,000,000	150.00	300,000,000	150.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>150.00</b>		<b>150.00</b>
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up:				
Equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	272,249,646	136.12	271,914,102	135.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>136.12</b>		<b>135.96</b>

### 10.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	₹ in Crores			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>				
Balance as at beginning of the year (Equity shares of ₹ 5/- each) (March 31, 2024 ₹ 5/- each)	271,914,102	135.96	271,733,221	135.87
Shared allotted on exercise of ESOPs	335,544	0.16	180,881	0.09
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>272,249,646</b>	<b>136.12</b>	<b>271,914,102</b>	<b>135.96</b>

### 10.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of shareholder	₹ in Crores			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Farah Malik Bhanji*	155,752,520	57.21%	156,939,520	57.72%
Rekha Jhunjunwala**	39,333,600	14.45%	39,333,600	14.47%
Rafique A. Malik***	18,576,000	6.82%	18,576,000	6.83%
*Includes shares held by Farah Malik Bhanji				
(a) As Trustee for the benefit of Aziza Malik Family Trust	76,447,600	28.08%	76,447,600	28.11%
(b) As Trustee for the benefit of Rafique Malik Family Trust	75,370,920	27.68%	75,367,920	27.72%

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Name of shareholder	₹ in Crores		₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
**Includes shares held by Rekha Jhunjunwala				
(a) As Trustee for the benefit of Aryaman Jhunjunwala Discretionary Trust	13,051,206	4.79%	13,051,206	4.80%
(b) As Trustee for the benefit of Aryavir Jhunjunwala Discretionary Trust	13,051,206	4.79%	13,051,206	4.80%
(c) As Trustee for the benefit of Nishtha Jhunjunwala Discretionary Trust	13,051,188	4.79%	13,051,188	4.80%
***Includes shares held by Rafique A. Malik				
(a) As Trustee for the benefit of Zarah Malik Family Trust	3,969,000	1.46%	3,969,000	1.46%
(b) As Trustee for the benefit of Farah Malik Family Trust	3,969,000	1.46%	3,969,000	1.46%
(c) As Trustee for the benefit of Zia Malik Family Trust	3,969,000	1.46%	3,969,000	1.46%
(d) As Trustee for the benefit of Sabina Malik Family Trust	3,969,000	1.46%	3,969,000	1.46%

### 10.3 Shareholding of Promoters

As at 31 March 2025

Promoter name	Number of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	Number of shares at end of the year	% of total Shares	% change during the year
Farah Malik Bhanji*	156,939,520	1,187,000	155,752,520	57.21%	-0.51%
Alisha Rafique Malik	9,088,000	1,190,000	7,898,000	2.90%	-0.44%
Rafique Abdul Malik**	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	0.99%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,727,520</b>	<b>2,377,000</b>	<b>166,350,520</b>	<b>61.10%</b>	
*Includes					
As A Trustee of Aziza Malik Family Trust	76,447,600	-	76,447,600		
As A Trustee of Rafique Malik Family Trust	75,367,920	3,000	75,370,920		

As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	Number of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	Number of shares at end of the year	% of total Shares	% change during the year
Farah Malik Bhanji*	156,939,520	-	156,939,520	57.72%	-0.03%
Alisha Rafique Malik	9,088,000	-	9,088,000	3.34%	0.00%
Rafique Abdul Malik**	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	0.99%	-0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,727,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168,727,520</b>	<b>62.05%</b>	
*Includes					
As A Trustee Of Aziza Malik Family Trust	76,447,600	-	76,447,600		
As A Trustee Of Rafique Malik Family Trust	75,367,920	-	75,367,920		

\*\*\* The number of shares held & percentage of holding represents the shares held in the individual capacity. It does not include the shares held as a trustee for the benefit of Zarah Malik Family Trust, Farah Malik Family Trust, Zia Malik Family Trust and Sabina Malik Family Trust as these Trusts are not covered under the definition of Promoter.

Note : Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, as amended.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 10.4 Employees Stock Option Scheme

During the year the Company has granted 1,62,817 Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) to eligible employees under Employee Stock Options Plan 2008 (ESOP 2008) (for the previous year ended 31 March 2024 : 3,09,525 under ESOP 2008 Scheme). 3,35,217 (Previous year ended 31 March 2024 : 1,87,382) Employee Stock Options have been exercised during the year.

### 10.5 Rights, Preference and Restriction Attached to Equity Shares:

The Company is having only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 5/- each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after the distribution of all preferential amounts if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

### 11. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee stock options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings			
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2024</b>	<b>302.42</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>1,376.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>1,699.15</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	349.59	-	-	349.59
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	0.01	-	(0.28)	(0.27)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>349.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>349.32</b>
Transfer from Employee stock options outstanding reserve to securities premium on exercise of option	6.47	-	(6.47)	-	-	-	-
Received from Employees on exercise of options	7.85	-	-	-	-	-	7.85
Employee stock option plan recognized	-	-	11.33	-	-	-	11.33
Payment of Final Dividend	-	-	-	(61.19)	-	-	(61.19)
Payment of Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(476.36)	-	-	(476.36)
Shares Allotted	-	-	-	-	(0.15)	-	(0.15)
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	0.21
Income Tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	13.21	-	-	13.21
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>316.74</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>1,201.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>(0.52)</b>	<b>1,543.37</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee stock options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings			
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2023</b>	<b>294.38</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>1,072.51</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>1,377.66</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	417.81	-	-	417.81
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	1.30	-	(0.16)	1.14
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>419.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.16)</b>	<b>418.95</b>
Transfer from Employee stock options outstanding reserve to securities premium on exercise of option	3.93	-	(3.93)	-	-	-	-
Received from Employees on exercise of options	4.11	-	-	-	-	-	4.11
Employee stock option plan recognized	-	-	13.83	-	-	-	13.83
Payment of Final Dividend	-	-	-	(40.76)	-	-	(40.76)
Payment of Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(74.77)	-	-	(74.77)
Shares allotted	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>302.42</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>1,376.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>1,699.15</b>

#### Notes:

#### I. Description of Nature and Purpose of Reserves

##### Securities Premium:

Securities Premium is created when shares are issued at premium. The Company can use this reserve in accordance with the provisions of the The Companies Act 2013.

##### General Reserve:

General Reserve is created out of the profits earned by the Company by way of transfer from surplus in the statement of profit and loss.

##### Employees Stock Options Outstanding Reserve:

The above reserve relates to stock options granted by the Company to its employees under its employee stock option plan.

##### Other Comprehensive Income:

Other Comprehensive Income represents change in the value of investments accounted through FVOCI.

##### Retained Earning:

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### II. Dividend on Equity Shares

₹ in Crores

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 of Rs. 2.25/- (March 31, 2023 of Rs. 1.5/-) per fully paid up share	61.19	40.76
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of Rs. 17.5/- (March 31, 2024 of Rs. 2.75/-) per fully paid up share	476.36	74.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>537.55</b>	<b>115.53</b>

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 22, 2025 has recommended payment of final dividend of ₹ 2.5 per equity share subject to the approval of shareholders, in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company.

### 12. Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Security Deposit - Franchisee	1.20	-	1.20	1.40	0.32	1.72
Retention Money Payable (Selling Agents, Supervisors, City and Regional Managers and Others)	14.08	-	14.08	12.00	-	12.00
Payable on acquisition of Property, plant & equipment	15.35	-	15.35	15.52	-	15.52
Unpaid Dividend (refer note below)	0.16	-	0.16	0.08	-	0.08
Others (payable to wholly owned subsidiary) (refer note 27)	-	-	-	2.69	-	2.69
Deposit received from Vendors	5.21	-	5.21	9.13	-	9.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>40.82</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>41.14</b>

Note :There is no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at March 31, 2025 (Previous year : Nil).

### 13. Provisions - Current

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for warranty (refer note below)	1.02	0.86
Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity (refer note 26)	2.81	1.81
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences (refer note 26)	6.07	5.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>8.03</b>

#### Note-

Provision for warranty represents the undiscounted value of the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required for settlement of claim in respect of products sold by the Company. The estimate has been made on the basis of trends anticipated by the management and may vary as a result of variation in the market conditions. It is expected that cost will be incurred over the warranty period as per the warranty terms.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### The movement in warranty provision is as under

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Add: Provision made during the year	0.16	0.19
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.86</b>

### 14. Trade Payables - Current

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 34) ; and	52.46	61.11
ii) Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	170.29	190.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>222.75</b>	<b>251.25</b>

### Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed - MSME	52.46	-	-	-	-	52.46
ii) Undisputed - Others	88.68	54.68	1.04	0.40	0.31	145.11
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Unbilled dues	25.18	-	-	-	-	25.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.32</b>	<b>54.68</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>222.75</b>

As at March 31, 2024

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed - MSME	54.28	5.65	0.94	0.24	-	61.11
ii) Undisputed - Others	78.40	78.47	1.04	0.91	-	158.82
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Unbilled dues	31.32	-	-	-	-	31.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>164.00</b>	<b>84.12</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>251.25</b>

#### Notes:-

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 27
- For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management processes refer note 33.4

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 15. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances received from customers	2.93	5.21
Deferred Revenue arising from Customer Loyalty program	10.54	11.33
Statutory dues payable	66.45	17.26
Salary Payable	15.37	19.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.29</b>	<b>53.65</b>

### 16. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Sale of products (Traded Goods) - Footwear, Bags and Accessories (Refer Note below)	2,449.07	2,304.48
(b) Other operating revenues		
- Shoe Repair Income	0.54	0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,449.61</b>	<b>2,305.00</b>

#### Notes :

##### A) Timing of Revenue Recognition

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,449.61	2,305.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,449.61</b>	<b>2,305.00</b>

##### B) Reconciliation of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with contracted price

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Products (Traded goods)		
Footwear, Bags & Accessories	2,877.99	2,711.64
Less : GST	428.92	407.16
<b>Sale of Products (Traded goods) (Net of GST)</b>	<b>2,449.07</b>	<b>2,304.48</b>

### 17. Other Income

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>(a) Interest Income:</b>		
Income earned on financial assets carried at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank deposits	18.66	16.45
Interest on loan given to Subsidiary (Refer Note 27)	0.25	0.60

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on other Loans and advances	0.37	0.52
Interest on Security deposit	5.06	5.14
Interest on Commercial Papers	30.49	17.58
Interest Income from Tax Free Bonds	0.68	0.91
Interest Income from Investment	5.12	2.79
	<b>60.63</b>	<b>43.99</b>
<b>(b) Dividend Income:</b>		
Dividend income from Current Investments in Mutual Funds (carried at FVTPL)	1.05	0.47
Dividend income from subsidiary - Metmill Footwear Private Limited (Refer note 27)	4.59	-
	<b>5.64</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>(c) Other Non Operating Income:</b>		
Net gain/(Loss) on sale of Investments	17.76	3.95
Net fair value gain arising on current Investments designated at FVTPL	2.84	9.66
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	0.99	1.10
Gain on termination of leases	2.93	3.39
Cash Discounts	1.23	0.85
Miscellaneous Income	1.04	2.47
Liabilities no longer required, written back	2.27	3.42
	<b>29.06</b>	<b>24.83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.33</b>	<b>69.30</b>

### 18a. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Stock-in-Trade (Footwear, Bags & Accessories)	921.60	991.75
Packing Materials	40.50	40.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>962.10</b>	<b>1,031.80</b>

### 18b. Changes in Inventories of Stock-In-Trade

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Inventories at the end of the year :</b> (including goods in transit)		
Stock-in-trade	629.44	698.19
<b>Inventories at the beginning of the year:</b> (including goods in transit)		
Stock-in-trade	698.19	624.64
<b>Changes in Inventories of Stock-In-Trade</b>	<b>68.75</b>	<b>(73.55)</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 19. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	53.00	48.36
(b) Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	196.06	171.38
(c) Amortization of Intangible assets	8.04	7.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>257.10</b>	<b>227.61</b>

### 20. Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Salaries and wages	200.63	183.06
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 26)	16.95	16.59
(c) Staff welfare expenses	4.48	3.41
(d) Employee's Stock Options Expenses (refer note 31)	11.33	13.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.39</b>	<b>216.89</b>

### 21. Finance Costs

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 29)	89.99	78.64
(b) Interest expense on Income tax	0.00	0.05
(c) Interest expense on others	0.38	0.19
(d) Other borrowing costs	-	(0.38)
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.37</b>	<b>78.50</b>

### 22. Other Expenses

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Power and fuel	40.86	34.12
Rent (refer note 29)	53.27	52.56
Rates and taxes	2.13	3.51
Insurance	3.76	4.02
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery and Equipment	1.61	1.27
Repairs and maintenance - Others	21.76	21.05
Advertisement & Sales promotion	70.06	71.09
Commission on sales	96.44	85.86
Commission on Credit Card Sales	9.87	10.00
Freight Charges	37.54	43.00
Maintenance & Other Charges - Showrooms	39.39	32.88

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Shoe Repair Expenses	1.45	1.44
Communication	2.68	2.38
Travelling and conveyance	13.56	11.56
Donations	0.01	0.07
Legal and professional	10.62	9.89
Payments to auditors (Refer Note 22.1)	0.50	0.50
Loss on Sale/ discard of Property, plant and equipment (net)	1.55	4.35
Directors' Sitting fees and commission (Refer Note 27)	0.92	0.14
Expenditure incurred for Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note 32)	8.50	5.07
Miscellaneous Expenses	14.84	19.92
Impairment Provision on Investments	1.33	-
Sublicence fees	4.27	12.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>436.91</b>	<b>427.20</b>

### 22.1 Payment to auditors:

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
To statutory auditor		
(i) For Audit	0.32	0.32
(ii) For Limited Review	0.17	0.17
(iii) For Taxation Matters	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>

### 23. Current Tax and Deferred Tax

#### (a) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Current tax:</b>		
In respect of current year	137.47	79.05
In respect of prior year (Refer note 49)	6.81	-
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
In respect of current year	(15.76)	(31.01)
In respect of prior year (Refer note 49)	18.21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.73</b>	<b>48.04</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### (b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

₹ in Crores

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Current tax :</b>		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(0.00)	(0.44)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.44)</b>

### (c) Amounts recognised directly in Equity

₹ in Crores

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax impact arising on exercise of stock options	13.21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>-</b>

### (d) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

₹ in Crores

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>496.32</b>	<b>465.85</b>
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168%	124.91	117.25
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(3.22)	(0.96)
Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	1.06	2.48
Effect due to differential tax rate	(1.04)	(1.88)
Effect due to unabsorbed carry forward tax losses and depreciation on Intangible assets	-	(68.85)
Tax of prior years (Refer note 49)	25.02	-
<b>Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>146.73</b>	<b>48.04</b>

### (e) Deferred tax

₹ in Crores

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025				
	Opening Balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Prior Year Adjustment	Closing Balance
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	(0.15)	2.64	-	(20.72)	(18.23)
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables, advances and deposits	0.27	-	-	2.51	2.78
Fair valuation on investments	(3.41)	3.43	-	-	0.02
Right of use asset	(244.23)	(24.49)	-	-	(268.72)
Lease liabilities	276.47	32.38	-	-	308.85

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025				
	Opening Balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Prior Year Adjustment	Closing Balance
Discounting on security deposit	5.54	1.59	-	-	7.13
Provision for Warranty	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Compensated absences	1.33	0.18	-	-	1.51
Provision for expenses	0.93	(0.14)	-	-	0.79
Provision For Impairment On Investment	-	0.34	-	-	0.34
MSME Payment due but not made	0.16	(0.17)	-	-	(0.01)
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>36.96</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(18.21)</b>	<b>34.51</b>

₹ in Crores

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024				
	Opening Balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Prior Year Adjustment	Closing Balance
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	(23.01)	22.86	-	-	(0.15)
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables, advances and deposits	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
Fair valuation on investments	(2.26)	(1.15)	-	-	(3.41)
Right of use asset	(210.20)	(34.03)	-	-	(244.23)
Lease liabilities	236.15	40.32	-	-	276.47
Discounting on security deposit	4.06	1.48	-	-	5.54
Provision for Warranty	-	0.05	-	-	0.05
Compensated absences	0.94	0.39	-	-	1.33
Provision for expenses	-	0.93	-	-	0.93
MSME Payment due but not made	-	0.16	-	-	0.16
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>31.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.96</b>

## 24.

### (a) Deferred tax assets (Net)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities	(286.96)	(247.79)
Deferred tax assets	321.47	284.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>36.96</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### (b) Non-current tax assets (Net)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance Income tax (net of provision for taxation)	4.37	3.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>3.43</b>

### (c) Current tax liabilities (Net)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for taxation (net of advance tax)	-	1.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.58</b>

## 25 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

₹ in crores

Nature of Dues	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Period	Forum where dispute is pending
<b>(i) Contingent Liabilities</b>				
a) Disputed indirect tax matters				
Excise Duty	-	0.09	Apr'2006 - Mar'2014	CESTAT, Mumbai
Service Tax	0.11	0.11	Sept'2008 - Mar'2011	The Supreme Court of India
Sales Tax	0.76	0.76	F.Y. 2013-2014	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeals) - Bihar
	0.01	0.01	F.Y. 2011-2012	Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Cochin, Kerala
	0.04	0.04	F.Y. 2012-2013	Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Cochin, Kerala
	0.00	0.00	F.Y. 2008-2009	Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Cochin, Kerala
	0.01	0.01	F.Y. 2009-2010	Assistant Commissioner (Appeals-II) Ernakulam.
	-	0.18	F.Y.2015-2016	Excise and Taxation Department, Punjab
Goods and Services Tax	0.02	0.02	F.Y. 2019-2020	Commercial Tax Officer, Vigilance-43, Bangalore
	0.01	0.01	F.Y. 2019-2020	Assistant State Tax Officer, SGST Department Kerala
	-	0.08	F.Y. 2018-2019	Assistant Commissioner of State Tax- Bihar
	0.47	0.47	F.Y. 2017-2018	Assistant Commissioner of State Tax- Bihar
	0.01	0.04	F.Y. 2018-2019	Assistant Commissioner of State Tax- Bihar
	0.57	0.57	F.Y. 2017-2018	Joint Commissioner Large Taxpayer Unit: West Bengal
	0.52	0.52	F.Y. 2018-2019	Deputy Commissioner, Rajasthan
	0.16	-	F.Y. 2018-2019	Commissioner of Appeal, Central Sales Tax, Cochin
0.43	-	F.Y. 2018-2019	Deputy Commissioner, Central GST-DIV-VI, Ahmedabad South	
Profession Tax	0.40	-	F.Y. 2018-2019	Assistant Commissioner Larged Tax Payer Unit, West Bengal
	0.08	-	F.Y. 2019-2020	Assistant Commissioner Larged Tax Payer Unit, West Bengal
Profession Tax	1.28	1.28	F.Y. 2020-2021	Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax Profession

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores

Nature of Dues	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Period	Forum where dispute is pending
<b>ii) Commitments</b>				
a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances paid) and not provided	2.42	4.21		

Future cash flow in respect of contingent liability matters depend on the final outcome of judgement/decisions pending at various forums/authorities.

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account represents amount to be incurred for store fitout.

## 26 Employee Benefits:

### I) Defined - Contribution Plans

The Company offers its employees defined contribution plan in the form of Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Both the employees and the Company pay pre determined contributions into the Provident Fund and ESIC. The contributions are normally based on a certain proportion of the employee's salary. The Company recognised Provident Fund ₹ 9.84 Crores (Previous year ₹ 9.02 Crores) and ESIC ₹ 2.79 Crores (Previous year ₹ 2.58 Crores) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### II) Defined Benefit Plans- Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a funded defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of the employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary, payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months in terms of gratuity scheme of the Company or as per the Payment of the Gratuity Act, 1972, whichever is higher. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

There is no cap on the amount of gratuity paid to an eligible employee at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of the employment.

a) The principal actuarial risks to which the Company is exposed are investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Interest risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
Longevity risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in the valuation of the liability. An increase in the life expectancy / longevity of plan participants will increase the plan's liability and vice versa.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

**b) Details of Defined Benefit Plan of the Company (As per Actuarial Valuation)**

₹ in Crores		
Gratuity	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>I. Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year</b>		
1. Current Service Cost	2.69	2.63
2. Net Interest Cost on the net defined benefit liability	0.13	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>II. Included in other comprehensive income</b>		
1. Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.23)	(0.86)
2. Actuarial losses on account of :		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.05)
- change in financial assumptions	0.81	(0.68)
- experience variance	(0.59)	(0.15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(1.74)</b>
<b>III. Net Asset/ (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>		
1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	24.03	21.15
2. Fair value of plan assets	21.21	19.34
3. Net (liability) as at end of the year	<b>(2.81)</b>	<b>(1.81)</b>
<b>IV. Change in the obligation during the year</b>		
1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	21.15	20.40
2. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
- Current Service Cost	2.69	2.63
- Interest Cost	1.51	1.41
3. Remeasurement gains/(losses)		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.05)
- change in financial assumptions	0.81	(0.68)
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(0.59)	(0.15)
4. Benefits paid	(1.55)	(2.41)
5. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	<b>24.02</b>	<b>21.15</b>
<b>V. Change in Fair Value of Assets during the year</b>		
1. Plan assets at the beginning of the year	19.34	14.97
2. Investment Income	1.38	1.03
3. Return on plan assets (excluding amount recognised in net interest expense)	0.23	0.86
4. Contribution by employer	1.81	3.57
5. Benefits paid	(1.55)	(1.09)
6. Fair value of Plan assets at the end of the year	<b>21.21</b>	<b>19.34</b>
<b>VI. Fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category are as follows:</b>		
- Government of India Securities (Central & State)	5.40	9.16
- High quality corporate bonds (Including public sector bonds)	5.86	5.83

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Crores		
Gratuity	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
- Equity shares, Equity mutual funds and ETF	8.92	3.35
- Others	1.03	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>19.34</b>
<b>VII. Actuarial assumptions</b>		
1. Discount Rate [HO]	6.50%	7.15%
Discount Rate [Sales Staff]	6.50%	7.10%
2. Salary Escalation Rate [HO]	9.00%	9.00%
Salary Escalation Rate [Sales Staff]	9.00%	9.00%
3. Attrition Rate [HO]	15.00%	15.00%
Attrition Rate [Sales Staff]	30.00%	30.00%
4. Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
5. In-service Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14

- c) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, attrition and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is as follows:

₹ in Crores		
Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Discount Rate (-/ + 1%)		
- Decrease by 1%	1.35	1.16
- Increase by 1%	(1.23)	(1.05)
Salary growth Rate (-/ + 1%)		
- Decrease by 1%	(1.21)	(1.04)
- Increase by 1%	1.31	1.12
Attrition Rate (-/ + 50% of the attrition rate)		
- Decrease by 50%	2.46	1.69
- Increase by 50%	(1.36)	(0.93)
Mortality Rate (-/ + 10% of mortality rate)		
- Decrease by 10%	0.00	0.00
- Increase by 10%	(0.00)	(0.00)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

- d) Expected contribution for the next year:

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 2.81 Crores in respect of the gratuity plans during the next financial year.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

e) Expected future benefits payable:

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation	₹ in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1 year	4.11	3.87
2 to 5 years	12.47	11.35
6 to 10 years	10.54	9.31
More than 10 years	8.86	9

### III) Defined Benefit Plans - Compensated absences

The Company has the policy for Compensated absences which allows the employee to accumulate and carry forward the unutilised Compensated absences. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The principal assumptions used in determining compensated absences obligations for the Company is shown below:

#### a) Details of Defined Benefit Plan of the Company (As per Actuarial Valuation)

Compensated Absences	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>I. Net Asset/ (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>		
1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	6.07	5.36
2. Fair value of plan assets	-	-
<b>3. Net (liability) as at end of the year</b>	<b>(6.07)</b>	<b>(5.36)</b>
<b>II. Change in the obligation during the year</b>		
1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	5.36	4.14
2. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
- Current Service Cost	1.50	1.99
3. Benefits paid	(0.79)	(0.77)
<b>4. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>5.36</b>

#### b) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1. Discount Rate [HO]	6.50%	7.15%
Discount Rate [Sales Staff]	6.50%	7.10%
2. Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%
3. Retirement age	60 years	60 years
4. In - service mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
5. Attrition Rate [HO]	15.00%	15.00%
Attrition Rate [Sales Staff]	30.00%	30.00%
6. Rate of Leave Availment	0.00%	0.00%

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

c) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, attrition and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Particular	₹ in Crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Discount Rate (-/ + 1%)		
- Decrease by 1%	0.25	0.21
- Increase by 1%	(0.23)	(0.20)
Salary growth Rate (-/ + 1%)		
- Decrease by 1%	(0.23)	(0.19)
- Increase by 1%	0.24	0.21
Attrition Rate (-/ + 50% of the attrition rate)		
- Decrease by 50%	0.41	0.27
- Increase by 50%	(0.17)	(0.11)
Mortality Rate (-/ + 10% of mortality rate)		
- Decrease by 10%	0.00	0.00
- Increase by 10%	(0.00)	(0.00)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

### 27 Related Party Disclosures :

#### List of Related Parties :

##### I. Names of Related Party and description of relationship:

a. Parties where control exist - Subsidiary Companies	:	M/s. Metmill Footwear Private Limited
	:	M/s. Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited)
b. Joint Venture	:	M/s. M.V. Shoe Care Private Limited
c. Other Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year :		
i. Key Management Personnel (KMP)	:	1 Mr. Rafique Malik - Chairman (having significant influence)
		2 Mrs. Farah Malik Bhanji - Managing Director (having significant influence)
		3 Ms. Alisha Malik - Director (w.e.f 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2024)
		4 Mr. Mohammed Iqbal hasanally Dossani (Whole Time Director)
		5 Mr. Nissan Joseph - Chief Executive Officer
		6 Mr. Kaushal Parekh - Chief Financial Officer
		7 Ms. Deepa Sood - Company Secretary
		8 Ms. Aruna Advani (upto 5 <sup>th</sup> February 2025)
		9 Mr. Manoj Kumar Maheshwari (upto 5 <sup>th</sup> February 2025)
		10 Mr. Arvind Kumar Singhal

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### List of Related Parties :

	11	Mr. Vikas Khemani
	12	Mr. Srikanth Velamakanni
	13	Mr. Mithun Sancheti
	14	Mr. Bhaskar Bhat (w.e.f 6 <sup>th</sup> February 2025)
	15	Ms. Radhika Dilip Piramal (w.e.f 6 <sup>th</sup> February 2025)
ii. Relatives of Key Management Personnel	:	1 Mrs. Sabina Malik Hadi
		2 Ms. Zarah Rafique Malik
		3 Mrs. Zia Malik Lalji
		4 Ms. Alisha R. Malik (Upto 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2024)
		5 Mrs. Rukshana Kurbanali Javeri
		6 Mrs. Mumtaz Jaffer
		7 Mr. Suleiman Sadruddin Bhanji
		8 Mrs. Aziza Malik
iii. Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	:	1 Design Matrix Interiors LLP
		2 Design Matrix Associated Private Limited
		3 Fractal Analytics Limited
		4 Metro Shoes
		5 Metro Family Holdings
		6 Aziza Malik Family Trust
		7 Rafique Malik Family Trust
		8 Zia Malik Family Trust
		9 Zarah Malik Family Trust
		10 Sabina Malik Family Trust
		11 Farah Malik Family Trust

### II. Related Party Transactions during the year:

Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
₹ in crores						
<b>Rent (Compensation in respect of concession agreements for showrooms)</b>						
Mr. Rafique Malik	Mar-25				2.01	
	Mar-24				1.63	
Mrs. Aziza Malik	Mar-25					2.69
	Mar-24					2.76
<b>Commission/rent in respect of retail agency agreements for showroom</b>						
Metro Shoes	Mar-25		2.42			
	Mar-24		2.03			
<b>Remuneration</b>						
Mr. Rafique Malik	Mar-25				7.56	
	Mar-24				8.18	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
₹ in crores						
Mrs. Farah Malik Bhanji	Mar-25				3.65	
	Mar-24				3.44	
Mrs. Aziza Malik	Mar-25					2.50
	Mar-24					2.39
Mr. Kaushal Parekh	Mar-25				1.94	
	Mar-24				1.70	
Mr. Nissan Joseph	Mar-25				15.86	
	Mar-24				3.83	
Mr. Mohammed Iqbal Hasanally Dossani	Mar-25				0.65	
	Mar-24				0.64	
Ms. Deepa Sood	Mar-25				1.27	
	Mar-24				1.05	
Ms. Alisha R. Malik	Mar-25				0.69	0.79
	Mar-24				-	1.33
<b>Directors' Sitting Fees and Commission</b>						
Ms. Aruna Advani	Mar-25				0.17	
	Mar-24				0.04	
Mr. Manoj Kumar Maheshwari	Mar-25				0.15	
	Mar-24				0.04	
Mr. Arvind Kumar Singhal	Mar-25				0.15	
	Mar-24				0.03	
Mr. Srikanth Velamakanni	Mar-25				0.15	
	Mar-24				0.02	
Mr. Vikas Khemani	Mar-25				0.17	
	Mar-24				0.03	
Mr. Mithun Sancheti	Mar-25				0.08	
	Mar-24				0.01	
Mr. Bhaskar Bhat	Mar-25				0.03	
	Mar-24				-	
Ms. Radhika Dilip Piramal	Mar-25				0.02	
	Mar-24				-	
<b>Retainership Fees</b>						
Mrs. Mumtaz Jaffer	Mar-25					0.36
	Mar-24					0.36
<b>Interim Dividend</b>						
Mr. Rafique Malik	Mar-25				4.73	
	Mar-24				0.74	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores						
Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
Mrs. Farah Malik Bhanji	Mar-25				6.88	
	Mar-24				1.41	
Mrs. Aziza Malik	Mar-25					2.36
	Mar-24					0.37
Ms. Alisha R. Malik	Mar-25				13.82	-
	Mar-24				-	2.50
Mrs. Sabina Malik Hadi	Mar-25					6.89
	Mar-24					1.41
Ms. Zarah Rafique Malik	Mar-25					6.89
	Mar-24					1.41
Mrs. Zia Malik Lalji	Mar-25					6.89
	Mar-24					1.41
Mrs. Rukshana Kurbanali Javeri	Mar-25					0.42
	Mar-24					0.07
Mrs. Mumtaz Jaffer	Mar-25					0.04
	Mar-24					0.01
Mr. Kaushal Parekh	Mar-25				0.15	
	Mar-24				0.02	
Aziza Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		133.78			
	Mar-24		21.02			
Rafique Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		131.90			
	Mar-24		20.73			
Zia Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		6.95			
	Mar-24		1.09			
Zarah Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		6.95			
	Mar-24		1.09			
Sabina Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		6.95			
	Mar-24		1.09			
Farah Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		6.95			
	Mar-24		1.09			
Mr. Suleiman Sadruddin Bhanji	Mar-25					0.06
	Mar-24					0.01
Mr. Nissan Joseph	Mar-25				0.21	
	Mar-24				-	
Ms. Deepa Sood	Mar-25				0.01	
	Mar-24				0.00	
Mohammed Iqbal Hasanally Dossani	Mar-25				0.02	
	Mar-24				0.00	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores						
Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
<b>Recovery of fixed assets cost</b>						
Mrs. Aziza Malik (BRD)	Mar-25					-
	Mar-24					0.79
Mrs. Aziza Malik (LKR)	Mar-25					-
	Mar-24					0.42
Mr. Rafique Malik (VKM)	Mar-25				-	
	Mar-24				0.21	
Mr. Rafique Malik (LKR)	Mar-25				-	
	Mar-24				0.18	
<b>Final Dividend</b>						
Mr. Rafique Malik	Mar-25				0.61	
	Mar-24				0.41	
Mrs. Farah Malik Bhanji	Mar-25				1.15	
	Mar-24				0.77	
Mrs. Aziza Malik	Mar-25					0.30
	Mar-24					0.20
Mr. Kaushal Parekh	Mar-25				0.02	
	Mar-24				0.01	
Ms. Alisha R. Malik	Mar-25				2.04	-
	Mar-24				-	1.36
Mrs. Sabina Malik Hadi	Mar-25					1.15
	Mar-24					0.77
Ms. Zarah Rafique Malik	Mar-25					1.15
	Mar-24					0.77
Mrs. Zia Malik Lalji	Mar-25					1.15
	Mar-24					0.77
Mrs. Rukshana Kurbanali Javeri	Mar-25					0.05
	Mar-24					0.04
Mrs. Mumtaz Jaffer	Mar-25					0.01
	Mar-24					0.00
Aziza Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		17.20			
	Mar-24		11.47			
Rafique Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		16.96			
	Mar-24		11.31			
Zia Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		0.89			
	Mar-24		0.60			
Zarah Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		0.89			
	Mar-24		0.60			

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores						
Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
Sabina Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		0.89			
	Mar-24		0.60			
Farah Malik Family Trust	Mar-25		0.89			
	Mar-24		0.60			
Ms. Deepa Sood	Mar-25				0.00	
	Mar-24				-	
Mohammed Iqbal Hasanally Dossani	Mar-25				0.00	
	Mar-24				0.00	
Mr. Suleiman Sadruddin Bhanji	Mar-25					0.01
	Mar-24					0.00
<b>Professional Fees (capital cost)</b>						
Design Matrix Interiors LLP	Mar-25		1.95			
	Mar-24		2.75			
Design Matrix Associated Private Limited	Mar-25		0.24			
	Mar-24		1.04		-	
Fractal Analytics Limited	Mar-25		5.38			
	Mar-24		-			
<b>Dividend received from subsidiary</b>						
Metmill Footwear Private Limited	Mar-25	4.59				
	Mar-24	-				
<b>Purchases of Stock-in-Trade (net of taxes)</b>						
M.V. Shoe Care Private Limited	Mar-25			20.16		
	Mar-24			20.48		
Metmill Footwear Private Limited	Mar-25	-				
	Mar-24	0.31				
Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited) (Wholly owned Subsidiary Company)	Mar-25	8.77				
	Mar-24	1.45				
<b>Expenses Incurred on behalf of the related party</b>						
Metmill Footwear Private Limited	Mar-25	-				
	Mar-24	0.04				
<b>Repayment of loan by subsidiary</b>						
Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited) (Wholly owned Subsidiary Company)	Mar-25	6.45				
	Mar-24	8.62				

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores						
Particulars	Year	Subsidiary	Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
<b>Interest on loan from subsidiary</b>						
Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited)	Mar-25	0.25				
	Mar-24	0.60				

### III. Outstanding receivables

₹ in crores		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Subsidiary Company - Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited)</b>		
Inter Corporate Deposits	-	8.62
<b>Key Management Personnel (Mr. Rafique Malik)</b>		
Reimbursement of fixed asset cost incurred by Metro Brands Limited (VKM-Varanasi, U.P.)	-	0.21
<b>Security Deposit for Rent</b>		
Mr. Rafique Malik-(BM8 Store- Colaba, Mumbai)	0.13	0.13

### IV. Outstanding payables

₹ in crores		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Rent (Compensation in respect of concession agreements for showrooms)</b>		
Mr. Rafique Malik	(0.19)	(0.19)
Mrs. Aziza Malik	(0.21)	(0.20)
<b>Remuneration</b>		
Mrs. Aziza Malik	-	(0.26)
<b>Other Payables</b>		
Metro Athleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited)	-	(2.69)
<b>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Retainership Fees</b>		
Mrs. Mumtaz Jaffer	(0.02)	(0.04)
<b>Enterprise in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP are able to control / exercise significant influence</b>		
<b>Commission/rent in respect of retail agency agreements for showroom</b>		
Metro Shoes	(0.27)	(0.21)
<b>Professional Fees (capital cost)</b>		
Design Matrix Interiors LLP	(0.37)	(0.18)

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Design Matrix Associated Private Limited	(0.02)	(0.04)
Fractal Analytics Limited	(2.24)	-
<b>Purchases of Stock-in-trade</b>		
M.V. Shoe Care Private Limited	(2.93)	(2.52)
Metro Atleisure Limited (Formerly known as Cravatex Brands Limited)	(4.54)	(0.84)
Metmill Footwear Private Limited	-	(0.28)

### Related party disclosures

#### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

##### (a) Rent/commission (compensation in respect of concession agreements for showrooms)

The Company has taken Alkapuri (Vadodara), Linking Road (Mumbai), SK Open Mall (Nashik), Colaba Causeway (Mumbai) and CG Road (Ahmedabad) on lease from the promoter, a relative of the promoter and an entity over which the promoter of the Company have control, for a period of 10 to 15 years. The lease requires the Company to pay variable lease rental on a monthly basis. The lease payments are at arm's length price and in the ordinary course of business. The lease agreement does not contain any escalation clauses. At the end of lease term, the lease agreement is renewable based on mutual negotiation and agreement.

##### (b) Remuneration to Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel

The amounts disclosed in the table above are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial year related to Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel. The amounts do not include expense, if any, recognised toward post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits of Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel. Such expenses are measured based on an actuarial valuation done for Company as a whole. Hence, amounts attributable to Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel are not separately determinable.

##### (c) Key Management Personnel's interest in Employee Stock Option Plan 2008

Equity settled share options held by the executive members of the Board of Directors and other key managerial personnel of the Company under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2008 to purchase equity shares have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number outstanding	
			31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
01.09.2021	01.09.2031	228.00	277,128	401,631
01.09.2022	01.09.2032	228.00	36,290	36,290
01.10.2022	01.10.2032	391.46	22,704	27,244

No share options have been granted to the non-executive members of the Board of Directors under this scheme. Refer to note 31 for further details on the scheme.

##### (d) Sitting Fees to Independent Directors

Sitting Fees is paid to directors including non-executive and independent directors for attending meetings of the Board and various Committees constituted by the Board at rates approved by the Board and Shareholders of the Company. The Sitting Fees is payable to each Director after conclusion of each meeting.

##### (e) Retainership Fees to Relatives to Key Management Personnel

The Company had paid retainership fees to Relatives to Key Management Personnel against designing of hand bags for the brand. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees the price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to similar services received by the Company from other non-related parties.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

##### (f) Professional Fees (capital cost)

The Company received professional services (capital costs) for its showrooms and business operations from enterprises in which Key Management Personnel / Relatives of Key Management Personnel are able to control / exercise significant influence on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees the price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to the services to non-related parties entered into by the counter-party and similar services received by the Company from other non-related parties.

##### (g) Purchases of goods and related balances

###### For terms of transaction

Purchases are made from related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees purchase price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to sale transactions with non-related parties entered into by the counter-party. Such purchases generally include payment terms requiring the Company to make payment within 45 to 60 days from the date of invoice.

###### For terms of balance

Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been given against these payables. The amounts are payable within 45 to 60 days from the reporting date (March 31, 2024: 30 to 60 days from the reporting date).

##### (h) Loan to subsidiary

The Company had given loan to its subsidiary for repayment of existing loan and working capital purpose. The loan had been utilized by the subsidiary for the purpose it was obtained. The loan was unsecured, repayable within 2 years from the date of disbursement of each tranche and carried interest rates at the rate of 7% per annum. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the loan has been repaid by the said subsidiary.

##### (i) Others

- 1) No amount has been written off/ provided for or written back in respect of amounts receivable from or payable to the related parties.
- 2) There are no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

## 28 Segment Reporting

The Company's only business being trading of fashion footwear, bags and accessories operating in the premium and economy category, which in terms of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' constitutes a single reporting segment. Further, there is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India. There is no customer having revenue greater than 10% of the Company turnover.

## 29 Leases

### Right-of-use Asset (Showrooms and Warehouse)

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>970.34</b>	<b>835.11</b>
Additions during the year	311.81	332.67
Disposals during the year	(18.43)	(26.07)
Depreciation expense for the year	(196.06)	(171.38)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,067.66</b>	<b>970.34</b>

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>1,098.43</b>	<b>938.20</b>
Additions during the year	301.54	322.79
Disposals during the year	(24.04)	(33.78)
Interest expense for the year	89.99	78.64
Lease payment during the year	(238.84)	(207.41)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,227.08</b>	<b>1,098.43</b>

### Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	258.56	224.56
1 - 5 Year	872.12	770.80
More than 5 years	468.44	457.04
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,599.12</b>	<b>1,452.40</b>

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Lease Liabilities included in Financial statement at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,227.08</b>	<b>1,098.43</b>
Current	172.60	145.87
Non-Current	1,054.48	952.56

### Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	89.99	78.64
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	196.06	171.38
Expenses relating to short term leases/Variable lease payments	53.27	52.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>339.32</b>	<b>302.58</b>

### Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Cash outflow for Leases	(238.84)	(207.41)

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- The Company has showrooms and warehouses under lease which comprises Buildings.
- The Company incurred ₹ 53.27 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year ₹ 52.56 Crores) towards expenses relating to short-term leases and variable lease payments. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 238.84 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year ₹ 207.41 Crores) excluding cash outflow of short-term leases and variable lease payments. Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 89.99 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2024 (Previous year ₹ 78.64 Crores).
- The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.34 % (March 31, 2024: 7.76%).
- The future lease payment for non-cancellable lease contracts (which have not commenced) as at March 31, 2025 ₹ 111.26 Crores (March 31, 2024: ₹ 116.83 Crores).

### 30 Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share is Calculated as under:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	349.59	417.81
Weighted average number of Equity Shares:		
- Basic	272,025,712	271,791,689
Add: Effect of Potential Equity Shares on employees stock options outstanding	929,230	1,140,496
- Diluted	272,954,942	272,932,185
Earnings per Share (₹)		
- Basic (₹)	12.85	15.37
- Diluted (₹)	12.81	15.31

### 31 Employee Stock Option Plan 2008 (ESOP – 2008):

The Company had granted stock options (options) to its eligible employees in terms of Employees Stock Option plan 2008 (ESOP 2008) of the Company as approved by the shareholders in the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual General Meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2008.

The said plan was further amended vide shareholders resolution dated August 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2021

As per the amended Scheme, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) grants the options to the employees deemed eligible. The exercise price of each option shall be at a price not less than the face value per share. Vesting period of the option is from minimum of one year to maximum of five years from the date of grant. All the vested options shall expire within 5 years from the respective date(s) of vesting or after 2 years from the date of listing of the Company's shares in any recognised Stock Exchange, whichever is later. In case of termination of employment, the options granted, to the extent not exercised previously along with unvested options will terminate on the date of such termination of employment. In case of voluntary resignation, the employee can exercise the vested option within a period of three (3) days.

- The particulars of the Options distributed under ESOP 2008 are as follows:

Particulars	ESOP
Eligibility	A permanent employee or a director of the Company (including of subsidiaries in India or out of India or of a holding company of the company) but excluding (a) an employee who is a promoter or belongs to the promoter group; (b) a director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company.
Plan Tenure	Tenure of the plan is 11 years, i.e. September 15, 2009 to September 14, 2020 or as determined by the Board / Compensation Committee from time to time. Any stock option which remains ungranted after closing date would automatically be lapsed.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	ESOP
Vesting period	The options granted will vest over the term determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in graded manner. Further, in case of disability and death all the unvested options will vest immediately from the date of such event.
Exercise Period	The vested options must be exercised immediately after the earliest of the occurrence of the following (a) Expiry of five years from the vesting date or two years of the listing of the shares on a recognized stock exchange, whichever is later (b) Three days following the date of grantee's voluntary resignation (c) In case of disability and death of grantee's the legal heir must exercise the shares within six months from the date of such event.d)Three months from the date of retirement.
Exercise Price	The exercise price per option is to be determined by the Board / NRC at the time of grant but the fair market value should not be less than the face value of a share on the grant date.
Face value	Equity Shares of face value ₹ 5/- each (Previous year Equity Shares of face value ₹ 5/- each)

b) The particulars of number of options granted, exercised and lapsed for Employees Stock Option plan 2008 (ESOP 2008) are as follows:

### Summary of stock options

Particulars	Number of options as at March 31,2025	Number of options as at March 31,2024
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,504,532	1,523,662
Options granted during the year*	162,817	309,525
Options exercised during the year	(335,217)	(187,382)
Options forfeited / lapsed during the year	(83,053)	(141,273)
<b>Options outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,249,079</b>	<b>1,504,532</b>

\*Options granted during the year ended:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
01.04.2024	8,372	01.04.2023 34,538
01.07.2024	35,912	01.07.2023 133,220
01.10.2024	56,683	01.09.2023 28,727
01.10.2024	732	29.09.2023 21,804
01.01.2025	61,118	01.10.2023 32,885
		01.01.2024 58,351
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,817</b>	<b>309,525</b>

### Information in respect of options outstanding as at March 31, 2025

Range of exercise price:	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life
₹ 228.00	698,055	1.50
₹ 228.00	82,759	2.50
₹ 228.00	61,809	1.50
₹ 391.46	34,202	2.56
₹ 228.00	4,726	2.72
₹ 228.00	11,917	1.84
₹ 409.70	28,265	3.01

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Range of exercise price:	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life
₹ 403.10	58,942	3.25
₹ 228.00	21,001	2.42
₹ 228.00	18,617	3.50
₹ 488.25	10,242	3.51
₹ 544.80	55,727	3.76
₹ 588.25	8,372	4.01
₹ 563.36	35,912	4.25
₹ 649.95	56,683	4.51
₹ 228.00	732	2.50
₹ 608.55	61,118	4.76

c) During the year the Company has granted 1,62,817 options under the said scheme to eligible personnel. The fair market value of the option has been determined using Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The fair value of the options granted during the year are as follows:

The fair value of the options granted during the year are as follows:

### Number of options - 8,372, Vesting period - 5 years

Grant date- April 01 2024	Fair value per option (₹)
April 01 2025	629.78
April 01 2026	660.52
April 01 2027	689.70
April 01 2028	718.96
April 01 2029	743.07

### Number of options - 35,912, Vesting period - 5 years

Grant date- July 01 2024	Fair value per option (₹)
July 01 2025	725.06
July 01 2026	752.98
July 01 2027	779.42
July 01 2028	806.64
July 01 2029	829.26

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### Number of options - 56,683, Vesting period - 5 years

Grant date- October 01 2024	Fair value per option (₹)
October 01 2025	693.10
October 01 2026	725.38
October 01 2027	756.00
October 01 2028	788.68
October 01 2029	815.38

### Number of options - 732, Vesting period - 3 years

Grant date- October 01 2024	Fair value per option (₹)
October 01 2025	1,064.79
October 01 2026	1,072.26
October 01 2027	1,079.07

### Number of options - 61,118, Vesting period - 5 years

Grant date- January 01 2025	Fair value per option (₹)
January 01 2026	670.99
January 01 2027	700.45
January 01 2028	729.35
January 01 2029	759.95
January 01 2030	784.38

The fair value has been calculated using the Black Scholes Options Pricing Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows:

#### Grant dated : April 01 2024 (5 years vesting)

Risk free interest rate (%)	6.70% - 6.74%
Expected life / Time to Maturity (years)	2.00 - 6.00
Expected Volatility	20.71% - 27.70%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.43%
Exercise price (₹)	588.25
Stock price (₹)	1,153.95

#### Grant dated : July 01 2024 (5 years vesting)

Risk free interest rate (%)	6.62% - 6.69%
Expected life / Time to Maturity (years)	2.00 - 6.00
Expected Volatility	19.78% - 27.46%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.41%
Exercise price (₹)	563.36
Stock price (₹)	1,228.50

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

#### Grant dated : October 01 2024 (5 years vesting)

Risk free interest rate (%)	6.33% - 6.40%
Expected life / Time to Maturity (years)	2.00 - 6.00
Expected Volatility	19.01% - 27.03%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.39%
Exercise price (₹)	649.95
Stock price (₹)	1,275.65

#### Grant dated : October 01 2024 (3 years vesting)

Risk free interest rate (%)	6.33% - 6.36%
Expected life / Time to Maturity (years)	2.00 - 4.00
Expected Volatility	19.01% - 23.85%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.39%
Exercise price (₹)	228
Stock price (₹)	1,275.65

#### Grant dated : January 01 2025 (5 years vesting)

Risk free interest rate (%)	6.34% - 6.47%
Expected life / Time to Maturity (years)	2.00 - 6.00
Expected Volatility	21.75% - 28.16%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.41%
Exercise price (₹)	608.55
Stock price (₹)	1,216.85

In respect of Options granted under the Employee Stock Option Plan the accounting is done as per requirements of Ind AS 102. Consequently, salaries, wages, bonus etc. includes ₹ 11.33 crores (Previous year ₹ 13.83 crores) being expenses on account of share based payments, after adjusting for reversals on account of options forfeited.

## 32 Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	8.04	5.52
(ii) Amount spent during the year [Refer Note below]		
- Construction/acquisition of any asset		
a) In cash	-	-
b) Yet to paid in cash	-	-
- On purpose other than above		
a) In cash (including shortfall of previous year ₹ 0.51 crores (March 31, 2024 ₹ 0.06 crores))	8.50	5.07
b) Yet to paid in cash	-	-
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	(0.05)	(0.51)
(iv) Total of previous years excess	-	-

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(v) Reason for shortfall/excess		
The amount of shortfall pertains to ongoing projects identified as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.		
Shortfall for the previous year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid during the year ended March 31, 2025. The total shortfall for the current year ended March 31, 2025, ₹ 0.05 Crores has been transferred to Unspent CSR Account on or before April 30, 2025.		
(vi) Nature of CSR activities		
(a) Good health and well being	-	0.17
(b) Education	5.09	2.72
(c) Processing of Old discarded footwear in an Ecofriendly manner	1.08	0.41
(d) Other	2.33	1.77
(vii) Details of related party transactions	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(viii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### Notes:

The Company has incurred the aforesaid expenditure towards ongoing projects.

## 33 Financial Instruments

### 33.1 Capital Management

#### Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Equity</b>		
Equity Share Capital	136.12	135.96
Other Equity	1,543.37	1,699.15
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>1,679.49</b>	<b>1,835.11</b>
Total Debt *	1,227.08	1,098.43
<b>Debt Equity Ratio</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.60</b>

\* Total Debt comprises of Lease Liability.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### 33.2 Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities classified under Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 hierarchy.

₹ in crores

Particulars	Hierarchy level	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
<b>Measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>			
- Investments in Mutual funds	Level 2	154.79	234.60
- Investments in Bonds	Level 1	27.62	25.51
- Investments in Optionally Convertible Debentures	Level 3	20.86	20.90
- Investments in Equity instrument	Level 3	-	1.33
- Investments in Infrastructure Investment trusts	Level 1	61.79	52.69
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>			
- Trade receivables #		47.97	37.49
- Cash and cash equivalents #		92.54	44.95
- Investments in Equity instrument		5.50	5.50
- Investments in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares		1.96	1.96
- Other Bank balances #		0.17	77.49
- Investment in Fixed Deposits of Non Banking Companies #		39.00	107.00
- Investment in Commercial Papers #		228.42	302.79
- Loans #		1.37	10.22
- Other financial assets #		271.74	90.33
<b>Measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
- Investments in Bonds	Level 1	12.24	12.51
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>			
- Trade payables #		222.75	251.25
- Other financial liabilities #		36.00	41.14
- Lease Liabilities #		1,227.08	1,098.43

# The Company considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximates their fair value.

There have been no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the period.

### 33.3 Fair Value measurements

#### Fair valuation techniques and inputs used

##### (i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

**Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available, with limited exceptions.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

**Level 2** inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

### Level 2 inputs include:

- quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active
- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example
- interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals
- implied volatilities
- credit spreads
- inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means ('market - corroborated inputs')

**Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. An entity develops unobservable inputs using the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the entity's own data, taking into account all information about market participant assumptions that is reasonably available.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets	Fair value (₹ in crores)		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value and sensitivity
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024				
Investments in Mutual funds	154.79	234.60	Level 2	Net assets value (NAV) declared by the respective asset management companies	NA	NA
Investments in Optionally Convertible Debentures	20.86	20.91	Level 3	As per Valuation obtained by management	NA	NA
Investment in Equity Instrument	-	1.33	Level 3	As per Valuation obtained by management	NA	NA
Investments in bonds	39.86	38.02	Level 1	Active market determined	NA	NA
Investment in Infrastructure Investment Trusts	61.79	52.69	Level 1	Active market determined	NA	NA

### 33.4 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to manage aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### A] Credit Risk

#### (i) Credit Risk Management:

Credit risk is the risk of the financial loss that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligation. The credit risk for the Company primarily arises from the credit exposures to trade receivables (mainly institutional customers), deposits with landlords for store properties taken on leases, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other receivables.

#### (ii) Trade and other receivables:

The Company's retail business is predominantly on cash and carry basis. The Company sells goods on credit basis to institutional and other customers. The credit risk on such collections is minimal considering that such sales are only 11.73% of the total sales. The credit period for institutional and other customers is between 30 to 150 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables on payment received even after the credit period. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with only credit worthy counterparties and the credit risk exposure is managed by the Company by credit worthiness checks. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had 12 customers (as at March 31, 2024 : 9 customers) that accounted for approximately 84.19% (as at March 31, 2024 : 86.35%) of the total receivables. The Company also carries credit risk on lease deposits with landlords for store properties taken on lease, for which agreements are signed and property possessions timely taken for store operations. The risk relating to refunds after store shut down is managed through successful negotiations or appropriate legal actions, where necessary.

The Company's experience of delinquencies and customer disputes have been minimal.

#### (iii) Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks:

Credit risk on Cash and Cash Equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

### B] Liquidity Risk

#### (i) Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

#### (ii) Maturity of financial liabilities

The table below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their remaining contractual maturities of all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	₹ in crores				Total Undiscounted cash amount	Carrying amounts
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years		
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025</b>						
<b>Non- derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Non interest bearing:						
Trade Payables	222.75	-	-	-	222.75	222.75
Lease liabilities	258.56	485.30	386.83	468.43	1,599.12	1,227.08
Others	36.00	-	-	-	36.00	36.00
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024</b>						
<b>Non- derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Non interest bearing:						

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Undiscounted cash amount	Carrying amounts
Trade Payables	251.25	-	-	-	251.25	251.25
Lease liabilities	224.56	426.22	344.58	457.04	1,452.40	1,098.43
Others	41.14	-	-	-	41.14	41.14

The Company has access to following financing facilities which were undrawn as at the end of the year.

₹ in crores

Undrawn financing facilities	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured working capital facilities		
Amount Used	-	-
Amount Unused	46.00	46.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>46.00</b>

The above facility has been secured by a charge on Company's current assets & receivables.

### C] 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 comprises three types of risk: Currency risk, interest risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

#### (i) Product Price risk

Product price increases which are not in line with the levels of customers discretionary spends, may affect the sales volumes. In such a scenario, the risk is managed by offering judicious discounts to customers to sustain volumes. Company negotiates with its vendors for purchase price rebates such that the rebates substantially absorb the product discounts offered to the retail customers. This helps Company protect itself from significant product margin losses.

#### (ii) Interest risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk through the borrowing activities. The Company does not enter into financial instrument transactions for trading or speculative purposes or to manage interest rate exposure.

#### (iii) Currency risk

The Company's significant transactions are in Indian rupees and therefore there is minimal foreign currency risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹ in Crores, is as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	₹ in Crores	USD(\$) in Crores	₹ in Crores	USD(\$) in Crores
Trade Payables	0.00	0.00	-	-

#### Sensitivity:

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
USD sensitivity		
₹/USD -Increase by 1% #	(0.00)	-
₹/USD -Decrease by 1% #	0.00	-

# Holding all other variables constant

### 34 Details of dues to micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year	52.46	61.11
The Interest due on the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year	1.34	1.34
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	0.12
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 is not paid)	1.34	1.34
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	1.34	1.34

**Note :** Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors

### 35 Events after the Reporting Period

No events, other than those disclosed in the financial statements, have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date or are pending that would require adjustment to, or disclosure in the financial statements or amendment to significant assumptions used in the preparation of accounting estimate.

### 36 Ratio Analysis and its Elements

#### a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Assets	1,501.12	1,619.64
Current Liabilities	536.54	501.20
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>3.23</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>-13%</b>	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

**b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non current borrowings**

The Company do not have any outstanding borrowing as at year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and hence debt equity ratio is not applicable

**c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Earnings available for debt service	585.79	601.33
Debt Service	238.84	207.41
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.90</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>-15%</b>	

Earnings available for debt service= Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses

Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments

**d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax	349.59	417.81
Total equity	1,679.49	1,835.11
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>20.82%</b>	<b>22.77%</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>-9%</b>	

**e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold	1,030.85	958.25
Average Inventory	663.82	661.41
<b>Inventory Turnover Ratio</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>7%</b>	

**f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by average trade receivables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Credit Sales (Net)	243.16	226.57
Average Trade Receivables	42.73	42.60
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.32</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>7%</b>	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

**g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Credit Purchases (Net)	962.10	1,031.80
Average Trade Payables	237.00	267.12
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>3.86</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>5%</b>	

**h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Sales	2,449.61	2,305.00
Current Assets (A)	1,501.12	1,619.64
Current Liabilities (B)	536.54	501.20
Net Working Capital (C) = (A) - (B)	964.58	1,118.44
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.06</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>23%</b>	

**i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by revenue from operation**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax	349.59	417.81
Revenue from operation	2,449.61	2,305.00
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>14.27%</b>	<b>18.13%</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>-21%</b>	

**j) Return on Capital employed =Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed(pre cash)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit after tax (A)	349.59	417.81
Finance Costs (B)	90.37	78.50
Total Tax Expense (C)	146.73	48.04
<b>EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)</b>	<b>586.69</b>	<b>544.35</b>
<b>Capital Employed (E)</b>	<b>1,679.49</b>	<b>1,835.11</b>
<b>Ratio (D)/(E)</b>	<b>34.93%</b>	<b>29.66%</b>
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>18%</b>	

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

### k) Return on Investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Return on investment (refer note below)	7.99%	7.53%
<b>% Change from previous year</b>	<b>6.05%</b>	

#### Note :

The return on investment has been computed by considering the income earned from the investment and the weighted average of the associated cash flows.

- 37** The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 38** The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- 39** There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- 40** The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- 41** (A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
- 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.
- 42** There is no delay in creation or satisfaction of charge which has been registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) during the period.
- 43** The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- 44** The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of current assets of the Company. However, the Company is not required to file quarterly returns/statements with such banks in respect of the said loan.
- 45** The Company do not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts pertaining to any assessment year, that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- 46** The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- 47** The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangements as approved by the competent authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

### 48 Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in business combination has been allocated to the following Cash Generating Unit (CGU) :

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
FILA business	40.37	40.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>40.37</b>

The movement in goodwill is as under :

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	40.37	40.37
Add : Additions during the year	-	-
Less : Deletion during the year	-	-
Less : Impairment during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>40.37</b>

#### Impairment testing of goodwill:

Goodwill is not amortized, instead, it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use which require the use of certain assumptions. The value of goodwill is primarily attributable to overall synergies from future expected economic benefits.

During the current year, the Company has carried out impairment testing of Goodwill by considering the estimated value-in-use is based on discounted future cash flows for a period of 18 years (basis agreement entered into with FILA) considering weighted average cost of capital of 17.40% which reflects the time of cash flows and the anticipated risks.

An analysis of the sensitivity of the change in key parameters mainly weighted average cost of capital based on probable assumptions, did not result in any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount would decrease below the carrying amount.

- 49** During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has reconciled and reassessed the tax balances as per books primarily of the FILA business with balances as per return of income pertaining to earlier years resulting in current tax expense and reversal of deferred tax assets of ₹ 6.81 crores and ₹ 18.21 crores respectively.

### 50 Audit Trail Feature in Accounting Software

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to the accounting software. The same was remediated by the Company before the reporting period. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered in respect of accounting software where audit trail feature has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled.

## Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

**51** There were no whistle blower complaints received, other than the below complaints received and closed by the Company during the year.

Received	1
Closed	1

**52** The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

See accompanying notes from 1 to 52 which form an integral part of the financial statements.  
In terms of our report of even date attached.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no. 324982E/E300003

**Firoz Pradhan**  
Partner  
Membership No.109360

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Metro Brands Limited**  
CIN-L19200MH1977PLC019449

**Rafique A.Malik**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00521563

**Kaushal Parekh**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai  
Date : May 22, 2025

**Farah Malik Bhanji**  
Managing Director  
DIN:00530676

**Deepa Sood**  
Company Secretary

**Nissan Joseph**  
Chief Executive Officer