



Keyur Shah & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Keyur Shah
FCA, B.Com, ISA,
FAFP Certified

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Beyoungstore Private Limited
Hyderabad, 500082

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying financial statements of **Beyoungstore Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March '24, and statement of Profit and Loss, and notes to the 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 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 31st March '24, its profit or loss.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Companies Act, 2013 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 financial statement.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, '24. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no such matters and we have nothing to report in this regard.

Information Other than the financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management and those charged with governance for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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 accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, '24 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 as amended



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, '24 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, '24 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has not any pending litigation which should require to disclose on its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, , as disclosed in to the 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed , as disclosed in to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the



representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatements.

v. The dividend has not been declared or paid during the year by the Company. Hence, compliance of the Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

i) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an 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. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For Keyur Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 141173W



Keyur Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.: 153774
UDIN : 24153774BKBNXG1155

Date: 28th May '24
Place: Ahmedabad

"Annexure A" Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Beyoungstore private Limited on the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, '24.

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. Property, Plant, Equipment and intangible Assets:

In Our Opinion, and According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets hence Clause i(a) to i(d) is not Applicable.

ii. Inventory:

- a. The company does not have any Inventory therefore physical verification of inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has not been applicable.
- b. The company has not been Sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

iii. Loans given by the Company:

The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year. Further the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence reporting under clause iii(a) to iii(f) is not applicable.

iv. Loans to directors & Investment by the Company:

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.

v. Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



vi. Cost records:

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of Cost Records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's Products/Services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

vii. Statutory Dues:

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax and labour welfare fund, there were no delay in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- b. There are no dues in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. Unrecorded income

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. Repayment of Loans:

According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no borrowing, including debts securities during the year, hence the provision of clause 3(ix) (a) to 3(ix) (f) is not applicable to the company.

x. Utilization of IPO & FPO and Private Placement and Preferential issues:

- a. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer and through debt instruments by way of further public offer during the year.
- b. The Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year and the requirement to report on clause 3(x) (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.



xi. Reporting of Fraud:

- a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- b. To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- c. As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints Received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

xii. NIDHI Company:

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

xiii. Related Party Transaction:

The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under IND AS "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. Internal Audit

According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has no internal audit system.

xv. Non-Cash Transaction:

The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. Register under RBI Act, 1934:

The company is not carrying any activities which require registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence the provisions para 3(xvi) (a) to (d) of the Order referred to in Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act does not apply to the company.



xvii. Cash Losses

The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.2.92 lakhs for the Current financial year and Rs. 9.14 lakhs in the immediately Preceding Financial year.

xviii. Auditor's resignation

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. Financial Position

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, 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 the 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. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Keyur Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 141173W


Keyur Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.: 153774
UDIN : 24153774BKBNXG1155



Date: 28th May '24
Place: Ahmedabad

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Beyoungstore private Limited** on the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, '24.

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of **Beyoungstore Private Limited** ('the Company') as at and for the period ended 31st March, '24, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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). 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statement was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, '24, 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 ICAI.

For Keyur Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 141173W



Keyur Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.: 153774
UDIN : 24153774BKBNXG1155

Date: 28th May '24
Place: Ahmedabad

BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999TG2020PTC140313
6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082
Balance Sheet As At 31st March '24

				(Amount in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22	
I	ASSETS					
A	Non-Current Assets					
	a) Property Plant & Equipments	-	-	-	-	
	Total Non-Current Assets		-	-	-	
B	Current Assets					
	a) Financial Assets					
	- Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	37.86	4.64	1.01	
	- Other Financial assets & Loans	3	-	73.17	13.84	
	b) Other Current Assets	4	120.97	27.53	-	
	Total Current Assets		158.83	105.34	14.85	
	TOTAL ASSETS		158.83	105.34	14.85	
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1	EQUITY					
	a) Equity Share capital	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	b) Other Equity - attributable to owners of the company	6	(12.21)	(9.29)	(0.15)	
	Total Equity		(11.21)	(8.29)	0.85	
2	LIABILITIES					
A	Non-Current Liabilities					
	a) Financial Liabilities					
	- Long Term Borrowings	7	134.49	79.62	-	
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		134.49	79.62	-	
B	Current Liabilities					
	a) Financial Liabilities					
	- Trade payables	8				
	(i) Total outstanding dues of other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises		3.13	-	6.51	
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises		-	-	-	
	b) Short-Term Provisions	9	0.25	0.25	0.15	
	c) Other Current Liabilities	10	32.17	33.76	7.34	
	Total Current Liabilities		35.55	34.01	14.00	
	Total Liabilities		170.04	113.63	14.00	
	TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		158.83	105.34	14.85	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date attached

For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774

Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Ahmedabad



For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
Beyoungstore Private Limited

Minto P. Gupta
Director
DIN: 00843784

Mohita M. Gupta
Director
DIN: 03515039

Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Hyderabad

BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999TG2020PTC140313
6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082
Statement of profit and loss for period ended 31st March '24

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in lakhs)	
			For the Year ended 31st March '24	For the Year ended 31st March '23
I	Income			
	a) Other income	11	11.72	0.30
	Total Income		11.72	0.30
II	Expenses			
	a) Employee Benefit Expenses	12	11.11	8.34
	b) Finance costs	13	2.15	0.03
	c) Other Expenses	14	1.38	1.07
	Total Expenses		14.64	9.44
III	Profit Before exceptional/Prior Period Items and tax (I-II)		(2.92)	(9.14)
IV	Exceptional Items (Loss due to flood at manufacturing facility in Uttarakhand)		-	-
V	Profit Before Tax (PBT) (III-IV)		(2.92)	(9.14)
VI	Tax Expense			
	a) Current tax		-	-
	b) Deferred tax (Liability) / Assets		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses		-	-
VII	Profit After Tax (PAT) (V-VI)		(2.92)	(9.14)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)			
	a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
	b) Items that may be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
	Income tax in respect of above		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (VII+VIII)		(2.92)	(9.14)
X	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10/- each (in Rs.)			
	a) Basic & Diluted	16	(29.20)	(91.40)

As per our Report of even date attached

For, Keyur Shah & Co.

F.R. No: 141173W

Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah

Proprietor

M.No. 153774



Date :- 28th May, '24

Place :- Ahmedabad

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
Beyoungstore Private Limited


Minto P. Gupta
Director
DIN: 00843784


Mohita M. Gupta
Director
DIN: 03515039

Date :- 28th May, '24

Place :- Hyderabad

BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999TG2020PTC140313
6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082
Statement of Cashflow for the period ended 31st March '24

Sr No	Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)	
		For the Period ended 31st March '24	For the Period ended 31st March '23
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items		
	Adjustments For:	(2.92)	(9.14)
	Interest and Finance Charges	2.15	0.03
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	(0.77)	(9.11)
	Adjustment For:		
	Changes in Other Financial Asset	73.17	(59.33)
	Changes in Other Current Asset	(93.43)	(27.53)
	Changes in Trade Payables	3.13	(6.51)
	Changes in Other Current Liabilities	(1.60)	26.42
	Changes in Short Term Provisions	-	0.10
	Cash Generated from Operations	(19.50)	(75.96)
	Taxes Paid	-	-
	Net Cash From /(Used In) Operating Activities (A)	(19.50)	(75.96)
B	Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
	Changes in Other Non-Current Asset	-	-
	Net Cash From /(Used In) Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C	Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
	Interest and Finance Charges	(2.15)	(0.03)
	Changes in Long Term Borrowing	54.87	79.62
	Net Cash From Financing Activities (c)	52.72	79.59
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash (A)+(B)+(C)	33.22	3.63
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.64	1.01
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	37.86	4.64

NOTE: The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.

As per our Report of even date attached
For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Ahmedabad

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
Beyoungstore Private Limited

Minto P. Gupta
Director
DIN: 00843784

Mohita M. Gupta
Director
DIN: 03515039

Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Hyderabad

BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999TG2020PTC140313
6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082
Statement for changes in equity for the year ended 31st March '24

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)
As at 01 April '23	Amount
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	1.00
Balance as at 1 April '23	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	1.00
As at 31 March '24	1.00

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April '22	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 01 April '22	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	1.00
As at 31 March '23	-
	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Share Warrants		
Balance as at 01 April, '23	-	(9.29)	-	-	(9.29)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April '23	-	(9.29)	-	-	(9.29)
Net Profit/ (Loss) during the Year	-	(2.92)	-	-	(2.92)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)	-	(2.92)	-	-	(2.92)
Balance as at 31 March '24	-	(12.21)	-	-	(12.21)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Share Warrants		
Balance as at 01 April '22	-	(0.15)	-	-	(0.15)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April '22	-	(0.15)	-	-	(0.15)
Net Profit/ (Loss) during the Year	-	(9.14)	-	-	(9.14)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)	-	(9.14)	-	-	(9.14)
Balance as at 31 March '23	-	(9.29)	-	-	(9.29)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

- (a) **Securities Premium:** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve.
(b) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders.

As per our Report of even date attached

For, Keyur Shah & Co.

F.R. No: 141173W

Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Ahmedabad

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
Beyoungstore Private Limited

(Signature)

Minto P. Gupta
Director
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BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TG2020PTC140313
6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082

NOTE - 1 - Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31 '24

1.1 Company Overview:

Beyoungstore Private Limited ('the Company') is a limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at House No. 6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082.

The Company operates as a nutraceutical producing company and distributes soft gelatin capsules, food pills, vitamin supplements, and nutritional meals.

1.2 General Information & Statement of Compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called as financial statements) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

1.3 Significant Accounting Policies:

1.3.1. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

- (a) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments if any), and
- (b) Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Upto the year ended March 31 '23, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

The Company has adopted Ind AS with effect from 1st April '22, with comparatives being restated. Accordingly, the impact of transition has been provided in the Opening Reserves as at 1st April '21. The figures for the previous period have been restated, regrouped and reclassified wherever required to comply with the requirement of Ind AS and Schedule III. These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

1.3.2. Fair Value Measurement

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.



The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a financial reporting team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The financial reporting team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the financial reporting team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.3.3. Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current /Non- Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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



1.3.4. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Tangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

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

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Capital Work-in-Progress and Capital Advances

Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as a "Capital Work-in-Progress". The Capital Work-in-Progress is stated at cost. Any expenditure in relation to survey and investigation of the properties is carried as Capital Work-in-Progress. Such expenditure is either capitalized as cost of the projects on completion of construction project or the same is expensed in the period in which it is decided to abandon such project. Any advance given towards acquisition of Property, Plants and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is disclosed as "Other Non-Current Assets".

(c) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Amortization

The amortization expenses on Intangible assets with the finite lives are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful



life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.3.5. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

There are no losses from impairment of assets to be recognized in the financial statements.

1.3.6. Lease

(a) The Company as a Lessee

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.



(b) The Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.3.7. Investment Properties

Items of investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Investment properties are depreciated on straight line method on pro-rata basis at the rates specified therein. Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

1.3.8. Inventories

Items of inventories under raw material, Work in Progress and consumables are measured at cost and Finished good and other items are valued at cost and net realizable value w.e. less after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

1.3.9. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

1.3.10. Employee Benefits

(A) Short-Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(B) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service



received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

(a) Gratuity Scheme: The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days basic salary and dearness allowances for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Other Long - Term Employee Benefits

Entitlement to annual leave is recognized when they accrue to employees.

1.3.11. Revenue Recognition

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

The Company has generally typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised on when the services are rendered and related cost are incurred over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

i) Export Incentives

Export incentive revenues are recognized when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection.

ii) Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

iii) Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.



iv) Provision for Price Variation

In accordance with the prevailing international market practice, the purchase and sale of copper products are accounted for on provisional invoice basis pending final invoice in terms of purchase contract/ order pending on the price of LME.

Company is following practice of recognizing the difference of the value of provisional invoice and final invoice of its customers whose final invoice could not be raised in the current financial year by way of price variation claims which is included in the turnover of the company.

v) Surplus / (Loss) on disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment / Investments

Surplus or loss on disposal of property, plants and equipment or investment is recorded on transfers of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the property, plants and equipment or investments and other incidental expenses.

vi) Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating lease on investments properties is accounted for on a straight - line basis over the lease term except the case where the incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and rental income is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

vii) Insurance Claim

Claim receivable on account of insurance is accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collections.

Other Income

Revenue from other income is recognized when the payment of that related income is received or credited.

1.3.12. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

1.3.13. Government Grants and Subsidies

Grants in the nature of subsidies which are non-refundable are recognized as income where there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all the necessary conditions attached



to them. Income from grants is recognized on a systematic basis over periods in which the related costs that are intended to be compensated by such grants are recognized.

Refundable government grants are accounted in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments". It is recognized as income when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all necessary conditions attached to the grants. Income from such benefit is recognized on a systematic basis over the period of the grants during which the Company recognizes interest expense corresponding to such grants.

1.3.14. Financial Instruments – Financial Assets

(A) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(B) Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

(C) Investments

Investments are classified in to Current or Non-Current Investments. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as Current Investments. All other Investments are classified as Non - Current



Investments. However, that part of Non - Current Investments which are expected to be realized within twelve months from the Balance Sheet date is also presented under "Current Investments" under "Current portion of Non-Current Investments" in consonance with Current/Non-Current classification of Schedule - III of the Act.

All the equity investment which covered under the scope of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" is measured at the fair value. Investment in Mutual Fund is measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Trading Instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(D) Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

(E) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

1.3.15. Financial Instruments – Financial Liabilities

(A) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

(B) Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

1.3.16 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into derivative contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost. If risk found significant.

The Company formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ('hedging instrument') and recognised financial assets ('hedged item') through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Company's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a cash flow hedge under Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments'.

Recognition and measurement of cash flow hedge:

The Company strictly uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain forecasted transactions. As per Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, foreign currency forward contracts are initially measured at fair value and are re-measured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in hedge reserve (under reserves and surplus) through other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is



recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The accumulated gains / losses on the derivatives accounted in hedge reserve are transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which gains / losses on the underlying item hedged are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. When hedge accounting is discontinued for a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss will remain in hedge reserve and be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the same period or periods during which the formerly hedged transaction is reported in the statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gains / losses recognised in hedge reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Fair Value Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

1.3.17. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.3.18. Financial Instruments – Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.3.19. Taxes on Income

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(a) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.



(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Presentation

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

1.3.20.Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in manufacturing of nutraceutical products. Considering the nature of Business and Financial Reporting of the Company, the Company is operating in only one Segment. Hence segment reporting is not applicable.

1.3.21.Research and Development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.3.22.Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

1.3.23 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.



Disclosure of contingent liability is made 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

1.3.24. Events after Reporting Date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of condition that existed at the end of reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

1.3.25. Non – Current Assets Held For Sales

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sale and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

1.3.26. Cash Flows Statement

Cash Flows Statements are reported using the method set out in the Ind AS – 7, “Cash Flow Statements”, whereby the Net Profit / (Loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of the transactions of a Non-Cash nature, any deferrals or accrual of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

1.3.27. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.3.28. (A) Amendments to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

On 24 March, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:



Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held, etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of financial statements.

(B) Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1st April, 2022 as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

1.4 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

1.4.1. Income Tax

The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the income tax provisions, including the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain.

1.4.2. Property Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

1.4.3. Defined Benefits Obligations

The costs of providing Gratuity and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS – 19, "Employee Benefits" over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. It is determined by using the Actuarial Valuation and assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the management. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term in nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.4.4. Fair value measurements of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgments and assumptions.

1.4.5. Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.



1.4.6. Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

1.4.7. Impairment of Financial and Non – Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

1.4.8. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgment to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March '24

Note - 2 - Cash & Cash Equivalents

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash in Hand	10.25	0.25	0.61
Bank Balance			
In Current Accounts	27.61	4.39	0.40
Total	37.86	4.64	1.01

Note - 3 - Other Financial Assets & Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Loans & Advances			
Loans to Related Parties	-	73.17	13.84
Total	-	73.17	13.84

Note - 4 - Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Loans & Advances			
Advance to Suppliers	56.67	27.53	-
Balances with Revenue Authorities	0.05	-	-
Others	64.25	-	-
Total	120.97	27.53	-

Note - 5 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Authorised			
1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00	10.00
Issued,Subscribed & Paid up			
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00

(Amount in lakhs)

Notes :

a) Details of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of share capital

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, '24	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%



PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, '23	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%

PARTICULARS	As at 01st April '22	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%

b) Details of Shares held by Promoter of the company and change in stake of the company during the year

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, '24		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%	-
Meenakshi Gupta	1	0.01%	-

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, '23		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%	-
Meenakshi Gupta	1	0.01%	-

PARTICULARS	As at 01 April '22		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Deccan Healthcare Limited	9999	99.99%	-
Meenakshi Gupta	1	0.01%	-

Note - 6 - Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Retained Earning			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(9.29)	(0.15)	-
Add: Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the year	(2.92)	(9.14)	(0.15)
Balance at the end of the year	(12.21)	(9.29)	(0.15)

Note - 7 - Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Unsecured Borrowings			
Intercompany Loan	85.62	-	-
Loan From Director	48.87	79.62	-
Total	134.49	79.62	-

Note :-Refer Note Number 7(A) for term & Condition related to Borrowing Taken By Company



7(A) Loan notes							(Amount in lakhs)
SR. No.	Lender	Loan Amount	Outstanding as on 31st March, '24	Rate of Interest/Margin %	Repayment Terms	Security / Principal terms and conditions	Collateral Security / Other Condition
1	InterCorporate Loan	-	85.62		Repayable on demand		
2	Loan From Director	-	48.87		Repayable on demand		



Note - 8 - Trade Payables

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
<u>Trade Payables Others</u>			
Trade Payables for Expenses	3.13	-	6.51
Total	3.13	-	6.51

Note - 9 - Short Term Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Provision for Expense	0.25	0.25	0.15
Total	0.25	0.25	0.15

Note - 10 - Other Current Liabilities (Non Financial)

Particulars	As at 31st March '24	As at 31st March '23	As at 01st April '22
Statutory Dues - GST and others	-	33.76	7.34
Others	32.17	-	-
Total	32.17	33.76	7.34



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March '24

Note - 11- Other Income

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March '24	Year ended 31st March '23
Interest Income	0.06	0.30
Written Off	0.04	-
Commission Income	11.62	-
Total	11.72	0.30

Note - 12 - Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars		
	Year ended 31st March '24	Year ended 31st March '23
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	11.11	8.34
Total	11.11	8.34

Note - 13 - Finance Costs

Particulars		
	Year ended 31st March '24	Year ended 31st March '23
Financial Expenses to Bank		
Bank Charges	2.15	0.03
Total	2.15	0.03

Note - 14 - Other Expenses

Particulars		
	Year ended 31st March '24	Year ended 31st March '23
Administration, Selling & Other Expenses		
Auditors Remuneration	0.25	0.25
Professional Charges & Fees	0.81	-
Bank Commission & Charges	-	0.18
Conveyance & Travelling Expenses	-	0.48
Office Expenses	-	0.12
License & Membership Fees	0.20	0.04
Administration Charges	0.12	-
Total	1.38	1.07



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Notes to the Financial Statement as on 31st March '24

Note-15 - Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)	
	Year Ended March 31, '24	Year Ended March 31, '23
Net Profit / (Loss) for calculation of basic / diluted EPS	(2.92)	(9.14)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	(29.20)	(91.40)
Nominal Value of Equity Shares	10.00	10.00

Note - 16 – Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management – Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial liabilities mainly comprise the loans and borrowings in domestic currency, money related to capital expenditures, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its business operations.

The Company is exposed to the Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk from its financial instruments.

The Management of the Company has implemented a risk management system which is monitored by the Board of Directors of the Company. The general conditions for compliance with the requirements for proper and future-oriented risk management within the Company are set out in the risk management principles. These principles aim at encouraging all members of staff to responsibly deal with risks as well as supporting a sustained process to improve risk awareness. The guidelines on risk management specify risk management processes, compulsory limitations, and the application of financial instruments. The risk management system aims to identify, assess, mitigate the risks in order to minimize the potential adverse effect on the Company's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to the financial risks and the information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage the exposures to such risks. Quantitative Sensitivity Analysis has been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rate on financial results, cash flows and financial positions of the Company.

A. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Amortised Cost **	As at 31st March, '24	
		FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	37.86	-	-
Other Financial Assets & Loans	-	-	-
Total	37.86	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	134.49	-	-
Trade payables	3.13	-	-
Total	137.62	-	-



Particulars	Amortised Cost **	(Amount in lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, '23	
		FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	4.64	-	-
Other Financial Assets & Loans	73.17	-	-
Total	77.81	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	79.62	-	-
Total	79.62	-	-

Particulars	Amortised Cost **	(Amount in lakhs)	
		As at 01st April '22	
		FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1.01	-	-
Other Financial Assets & Loans	13.84	-	-
Total	16.95	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

(*) Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, "Separate financial statements", and hence not presented here.

(**) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximates their respective carrying values as the management has assessed that there is no significant movement in factor such as discount rates, interest rates, credit risk from the date of the transition. The fair values are assessed by the management using Level 3 inputs.

(***) The financial instruments measured at FVTPL represents current investments and derivative assets having been valued using level 2 valuation hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note below has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements].

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market

Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

B. 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: "Interest Rate Risk, Currency Risk and Other Price Risk". Financial instrument affected by the Market Risk includes loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, retention money related to capital expenditures, trade and other payables.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that fair value or future cash outflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. An upward movement in the interest rate would adversely affect the borrowing cost of the Company. The Company is exposed to long term and short - term borrowings. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments and taking actions as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance. The Company has not used any interest rate derivatives.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, '24	As at 31st March, '23	As at 01st April '22
Borrowing bearing fixed rate of interest	85.62	79.62	-
Borrowing bearing variable rate of interest	-	-	-



(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Exposure of the company to foreign exchange risk from foreign currency transfer is very limited and negligible, looking to the overall volume, size & nature of the Business of the Company, the risk is not significant. Considering the volume of foreign currency transactions, which are very negligible, the company has not done any hedging activity during the year.

(c) Other Price Risk

Other Price Risk is the Risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. The Company is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in equity/equity-oriented instruments recognized at FVTPL/FVTOCI.

C. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other Financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets. (i) Low credit risk, (ii) Moderate credit risk, (iii) High credit risk.

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Financial assets (other than trade receivables) that expose the entity to credit risk are managed and categorized as follows:

Basis of categorisation	Asset class exposed to credit	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash Equivalents, other bank balances, loans and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss.
Moderate credit risk	other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss, unless credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, in which case allowance is measured at life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	other financial assets	Life time expected credit loss (when there is significant deterioration) or specific provision whichever is higher

Financial assets (other than trade receivables) that expose the entity to credit risk (Gross exposure): –

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, '24	As at 31st March, '23	As at 01st April '22
Low Credit Risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	37.85	4.64	0.00
Other Financial Assets & Loans	-	73.17	0.00
Moderate/ High Credit Risk			
Total	37.86	77.81	2.10



(i) Cash and cash equivalent and bank balance:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank balance is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

(ii) Loans and Other financial assets measured at amortized cost:

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes Security Deposit to various authorities , Loans to staff and other receivables. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

D. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising the funds to meet the commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. AS per Annexure "A"

E. Capital Management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide an adequate return to share holders
The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet. Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of Net Debt to Equity Ratio which is Net Debt (Total Borrowings net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by total equity.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, '24	As at 31st March, '23	As at 01st April '22
Total Borrowings			
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	134.49	79.62	0.00
Net Debt (A)	37.86	4.64	1.01
Total Equity (B)	96.63	74.98	1.01
Capital Gearing Ratio (B/A)	(11.21)	(8.29)	0.85
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.84)

The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms and conditions of the major borrowing facilities throughout the Reporting Period.

Note - 17 – Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Group evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.



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Notes to the Financial Statement as on 31st March '24

18 Related Party Transaction

Names of Related Parties and Description of Relationship		
Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Parties
1	Director	Minto Gupta
2	Holding Company	Mohita Gupta Deccan HealthCare Limited

Note: Related parties are identified by the Management and relied up on by the Auditor.

			(Amount in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year ended 31st March, '24	Transaction for the year ended 31st March, '23
A.	Value of Transaction:		
1	Loans & Advances given		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	-	672.41
2	Loans & Advances taken		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	-	613.08
3	Unsecured loan taken		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	226.65	-
	ii) Minto Gupta	120.25	79.62
4	Unsecured Loan repaid		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	224.67	-
	ii) Minto Gupta	151.00	-
B.	Balance of Transaction:		
Sr. No.	Particulars	As on 31st March, '24	As on 31st March, '23
1	Loans & Advances		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	-	73.17
2	Unsecured Loan		
	i) Deccan HealthCare Limited	1.98	-
	ii) Minto Gupta	48.87	79.62



Note – 19– Additional regulatory information

- A)The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease reements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- B)The Company does not have any investment property.
- C)The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and Intangible assets.
- D)There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and their related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.
- E)No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder
- F)The company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- G)The company has not undertaken any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- H) No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- I) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the undrstanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- J) 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 (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- K) No transactions has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. There are no such previously unrecorded income or related assets.
- L) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Note – 20– Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.



Note – 21– First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS')

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

For all period up to and including the year March 31, '23, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). For the year ended on March 31, '23 prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 in accordance with the accounting policies as set out by the Company in Note No. 1.

The Accounting Policies as set out in Note No. 1 have been applied in preparing its financial statements for the year ended March 31, '24 including the Comparative information for the year ended on March 31, '23 and the Opening Ind AS Balance Sheet on the date of transition i.e., April 01, '22.

In preparing its Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 01, '22 and in preparing the Comparative information for the period ended March 31, '23 the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP for the followings:

- a) Balance Sheet as at April 01, '22 (Transition Date);
- b) Balance Sheet as at March 31, '23;
- c) Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on March 31, '23; and
- d) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, '23

Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, allow the first-time adopters, exemptions from the retrospective application and exemption of certain requirements of the Other Ind AS. The Company has availed the following exemptions as per Ind AS 101.

A. Ind AS Optional Exemptions:**1) Deemed cost of property, Plant and equipment and intangible Assets**

The Company has elected to consider the Carrying Value of all its Property, Plants and Equipment's (PPE) and Intangible Assets recognized in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as Deemed Cost in the Opening Ind AS Financial Statements.

2) Deemed cost for Investments in subsidiaries

The carrying amount of Company's Investments in its Subsidiaries Companies as per the financial statements of the Company prepared under Previous GAAP, are considered as Deemed Cost for measuring such investments in the Opening Ind AS Financial Statements.

3) Leases:

The company has elected to measure the right of use assets at the date of transition as if Ind AS 116 had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to Ind AS. Further the following expedients were used on transition to Ind AS.:

- the use of single discount rate to portfolio of leases with reasonably similar Characteristics.
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease of less than 12 months as on transition date as short term leases.



BEYOUNGSTORE PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U74999TG2020PTC140313

6-3-347/17/5/A, Dwarkapuri Colony, Punjagutta Hyderabad, TG - 500082

Notes to the Financial Statement as on 31st March '24

A. Ind AS Mandatory Exceptions:

1) Estimates:

An entity estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimate made for the same date in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustment to affect any difference in accounting policies) unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 01st April, '22 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as there were not required under previous GAAP.

- The company has applied modified retrospective approach to all leases contract existing as at 01 April '22 under Ind As 116

2) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing as on date of transition. Financial Assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstance existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess elements of modified time value of money i.e., use of effective interest method, fair value of financial assets at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.



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Notes to the Financial Statement as on 31st March '24

Note:22:- Accounting Ratios:

		(Amount in lakhs)		
Sr no.	Ratio	As at 31 March,'24	As at 31 March,'23	% change
A	Current ratio (In times)			
	Current Assets	158.83	105.34	
	Current Liabilities	35.55	34.01	
	Current ratio (In times)	4.47	3.10	44.25%
B	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)			
	Total Debts	134.49	79.62	
	Share Holder's Equity + RS	(11.21)	(8.29)	
	Debt-Equity Ratio	(12.00)	(9.60)	24.92%
C	Debt Service Coverage Ratio(in times)			
	Earning available for debt service			
	Interest + Principal	N.A.	N.A.	
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	-	-	-
D	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)			
	Net After Tax	(2.92)	(9.14)	
	Average Share Holder's Equity	(9.75)	(3.72)	
	Return on Equity Ratio,	0.30	2.46	-87.81%
E	Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)			
	Cost of Goods Sold			
	Average Inventory	N.A.	N.A.	
	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-	-
F	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (In times)			
	Net Credit Sales			
	Average Receivable	N.A.	N.A.	
	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	-	-	-
G	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)			
	Credit Purchase			
	Average Payable	N.A.	N.A.	
	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)	-	-	-
H	Net capital turnover ratio (In times)			
	Revenue from Operations			
	Net Working Capital	N.A.	N.A.	
	Net capital turnover ratio	-	-	-



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Notes to the Financial Statement as on 31st March '24

		(Amount in lakhs)	
H	Net profit ratio (in %)		
	Net Profit		
	Revenue form Operation	N.A.	N.A.
	Net profit ratio	-	-
I	Return on Capital employed (in %)		
	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	(0.77)	(9.11)
	Capital Employed	123.28	71.33
	Return on Capital employed	-0.62%	-12.77%
			-95.11%
K.	Return on investment (in %)		
	Income Generated from Investment Funds		
	Invested funds	N.A.	N.A.
	Return on investment	-	-

*** Reason for variance More than 25 %**

A Current ratio (In times)

In the PY 2023-24 Current asset has been increased from Rs 105.34 lakhs to Rs. 158.83 lakhs and Current liability increased from Rs. 34.01 lakhs to Rs. 35.55 lakhs. Therefore Current ratio has been increased.

D Return on Equity Ratio (in %)

Due to Decreased in Cash losses and Increased in Average Share holder's Equity, Resultant decreased in Return on equity ratio from 2.46 to 0.30 times.

I Return on Capital employed (in %)

In the Current year 2023-24 Earning before interest and taxes has been decreased from (9.11) to (0.77) also capital employed has been increased from Rs. 71.33 lakhs to Rs.12.28 lakhs. Due to this return on Capital Employed has been Increased.

As per our Report of even date attached

For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants



Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774
Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Ahmedabad

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
Beyoungstore Private Limited

Minto P. Gupta
Director
DIN: 00843784

Mohita M. Gupta
Director
DIN: 03515039

Date :- 28th May, '24
Place :- Hyderabad