INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

QUALIFIED OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its loss and total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION

Total trade receivables amounting to ₹ 74,232.83 Lakh includes related party receivables amounting to ₹ 64,067.96 Lakh as at March 31, 2021. There have been substantial delays in receipt from customers and subsequent receipts have not been significant. In view of the above, we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence and are unable to comment on adequacy of loss provision, valuation and recoverability of balance outstanding amounting to ₹ 73,588.23 Lakh (net of provision ₹ 644.60 Lakh as at March 31, 2021).

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SA"s). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw your attention to the following matters:

i. We draw attention to Note No. 45 of the Statement, which describes uncertainties and management's assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations and financial statements of the Company. Further, due to Covid-19 related lock down restrictions, management was able to perform year end physical verification of Inventory and Fixed Assets at certain locations after the year end. We were unable to physically observe the verification of inventory and Fixed Assets that was carried out by the management and have relied on the management's representation provided for the same.

ii. We draw attention to Note No. 37 of the Statement, which narrates management's Resolution Plan under a 'Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress' announced by the Reserve Bank of India. The Resolution Plan has been approved by Board of Directors and the lenders of the Company as a part of "the OTR Scheme".

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

iii. We draw attention to Note No. 37 of the Statement, which states management's decision for deferment of payment of annual interest on NCDs. The said annual interest was due to be paid on September 26, 2020 but the same has now been converted into Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) which shall be payable 50% each in September 2021 & December 2021, respectively. Consent of debenture holder i.e. Azim Premji Trust has been obtained for implementing one-time restructuring of the same.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. External Confirmations	

COVID-19 has impacted the procedure of external confirmation request to vendors and customers at the year-end and therefore, positive external confirmation request was sent through electronic mode. However, due to suspension of business activities of the many confirming parties, most confirmations were not received. The Company seeks and had sought confirmations from vendors and customers during the year.
 	
In such events, we auditors performed alternative audit procedures.
 	
This matter is considered to be key audit matter given the circumstances of the year-end confirmations under COVID-19 vis-à-vis non-COVID-19 scenario.
	Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:
	- Revised assessed risk and modify our audit procedures to mitigate these risks;
	- Obtained a reliable assurance pertaining to transactions with confirming parties, in sense for accurate and complete process of routine and significant classes of transactions such as revenue, purchases, etc.;
	- Selected samples and tested the effectiveness of controls related to accuracy and completeness of transactions in totality considering the frequency and regularity of transactions;
	- Performed alternative audit procedures like
	  - For accounts receivable balances: scrutiny of ledger accounts and verification of subsequent receipts;
	  - For accounts payable balances: scrutiny of ledger accounts and other documents/records, such as bills from vendors and subsequent payments.

2. Carrying value of Trade Receivables	
As at March 31, 2021, Trade receivables constitutes approximately 41.21% of total assets of the Company. The Company is required to regularly assess the recoverability of its Trade Receivables. Recoverability of Trade Receivables was highly significant to our audit due to the value of amounts which also represents significant portion of the Company's working capital.	Our audit procedures in respect of evaluation of receivables included the following: - Tested the ageing of trade receivables and receipts subsequent to the year-end; - Evaluated Management's assessment of the current financial situation of the major entities whose balances are receivable as at the year-end.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit loss involves judgement as it must reflect information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions, as well as the time value of money. Management has made provision for expected credit loss of ₹ 644.60 Lakh. Considering the fact that out of total trade receivables around 90% are due to be recovered from Related Parties, the recoverability of Trade Receivables is a key audit matter in our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.	- Assessed the Company's expected credit loss calculations made in determining the recoverable amount. - Sent and obtained confirmations for major parties possible. - On the basis of above audit procedures performed we conclude that there have been substantial delays in receipt from customers and subsequent receipts have not been significant. In view of the above, we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence and are unable to comment on adequacy of loss provision, valuation and recoverability of balance outstanding.
3. Repayment of Term Loan & Interest thereon	
Repayment of Term Loans of ₹ 24,460.56 Lakh as on March 31, 2021 in structured quarterly instalments from March 31, 2022 onwards. Unpaid interest from March 2020 till the implementation date and interest accrued thereafter till June 30, 2021 to be converted into Funded Interest Term Loan ("FITL"). FITL as on March 31, 2021 was ₹ 994.73 Lakh. FITL to be repaid in two tranches by December 31, 2021. As Companies business and liquidity was directly impacted by COVID-19, the Company along with the lenders decided to implement an OTR Scheme under a 'Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress' announced by the Reserve Bank of India hence it is a key audit matter in our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures with respect to this included the following: - We have verified the approval of Board of Directors and lenders of the Company authorizing company to implement such OTR Scheme. - A signed copy of ICA Agreement between the Company and its lenders has been obtained, where support of 75% of lenders by value and 60% of lenders by number was obtained. - We have obtained sanction letter and Banks confirmation for conversion of outstanding interest on Term Loan into FITL. - We have verified the modified Repayment Schedule with the Sanction Letter obtained. - We have ensured that interest accrued on Term Loans have been properly accounted for and Term Loans have been properly classified into Current and Non-Current as per revised schedule. - An expert's opinion has also been obtained by Company on proper presentation and disclosure of Term Loan in books of accounts.
4. Repayment of NCD & Interest thereon	
During the year Company has deferred the payment of annual interest on NCDs amounting to ₹ 2,019.85 Lakh. The said annual interest became due on September 26, 2020, now converted into Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) which shall be payable 50% each in September 2021 & December 2021 respectively.	Our audit procedures with respect to this included the following: - We have verified the consents from Debenture holder and Debenture Trustee to restructure the terms of the Non Convertible Debentures, including rescheduling the redemption timeframe.

	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	An interest @ 9.00% p.a. shall be payable on such coupon amount of the year 2019-20 from May 1, 2021 till actual date of payment for the deferred period. The redemption of NCDs are also proposed to be restructured. The COVID-19 pandemic has deeply impacted the long-term business viability and led to significant financial stress across the industries. The debt burden has become disproportionate relative to the cash flow generated by the Company owing to multiple lockdowns since pandemic surfaced. And since these NCD's are listed on BSE, it is a key audit matter in our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.	- We have obtained copies of intimation and in principle approval of Stock Exchange for sanction of OTR Scheme. - We have verified the terms of Restructuring plan for redemption of Debentures. - We have verified the Repayment terms of FITL created on account of outstanding interest on Debentures. - We have ensured that interest accrued on Debentures have been properly accounted for and Debentures have been properly classified into Current and Non-Current as per revised schedule.
5.	**Related Party Transactions**	
	The Company has significant transactions with related parties which includes sale of products, services, rent, loans and advances given. Company's major portion of total revenue comes from related party. Considering the high volume of transactions with related parties and determination of arm's length price to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone financial statements.	Performed test of controls over related party transactions with respect to approval of transactions by the Board of Directors of the Company, entering into agreements/contracts and recording in books of account; - Read contracts and agreements with related parties to understand the nature of the transactions; - Assessed the disclosures made in the Standalone Financial Statements as per Ind AS 24. - Obtained external party confirmation from all the major related parties.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding Standalone Financial Statements of the Company to express an opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and except for the matter described in basis of qualified opinion paragraph above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) Except for the matter described in basis of qualified opinion paragraph above, 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 Company does not have any branches. Hence, the provisions of section 143(3)(c) is not applicable.

   d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under to the extent applicable to the Company.

   f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements.

   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 required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

j) Form MSME-1 which is required to be furnished to ROC semi-annually, in respect of outstanding payments to Micro and Small Enterprises is yet to be filed by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DMKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership Number: 447848
UDIN: 21447848AAAAAI7351

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 24, 2021

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited of even date)

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT").

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of FUTURE SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For **DMKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership Number: 447848
UDIN: 21447848AAAAAI7351

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 24, 2021

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 under the heading of "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report to the members of Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited of even date)

REPORT ON THE COMPANIES (AUDITOR'S REPORT) ORDER, 2016, ISSUED IN TERMS OF SECTION 143(11) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT") OF FUTURE SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED ("THE COMPANY"):

i. In respect of company's Property, Plant and Equipment:

   a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

   b. The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c. The Company did not have any immovable property of freehold or leasehold land and building as at March 31, 2021. Therefore paragraph 3(i)(c) of Order is not applicable.

ii. The Management has conducted physical verification of inventory at regular intervals during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is maintaining proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noted on verification between physical stocks and the book records were not material having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its business.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the said order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2021 within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). We have broadly reviewed such records and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. According to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

   a. The Company has been generally regular during the year, in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

   b. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, , Goods and Service tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTD.)

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a bank or dues to debenture holders. However, the Company along with the lenders decided to implement an OTR Scheme under a ‘Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress’ announced by the Reserve Bank of India where it has deferred:

a. Repayment of Term Loans of ₹ 24,460.56 lakh as on March 31, 2021 in structured quarterly instalments from March 31, 2022 onwards and

b. the payment of annual interest on NCDs amounting to ₹ 2,019.85 Lakh including rescheduling the redemption timeframe.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that money raised by Company by way of term loan has been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company did not raise any money by way of Initial Public offer or further public offer.

x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **DMKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership Number: 447848
UDIN: 21447848AAAAAI7351

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 24, 2021

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	44,260.73	50,965.49
Right of use assets	35	25,202.52	32,222.77
Capital work in progress		-	573.55
Other Intangible assets	3	333.22	216.42
Financial assets			
Investments	4	-	-
Other financial assets	5	2,415.78	5,535.39
Other non current assets	6	4,405.03	9,719.27
Total non-current assets		**76,617.28**	**99,232.89**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	236.68	352.08
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	73,588.23	81,527.38
Cash and cash equivalents	9	12.36	31.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	267.93	270.90
Loans	11	21,000.00	21,000.00
Other financial assets	12	6,253.81	1,933.07
Other current assets	13	601.49	591.82
Total current assets		**101,960.50**	**105,706.35**
Total assets		**178,577.78**	**204,939.24**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	4,388.36	4,388.36
Other equity	15	51,406.09	69,928.09
Total equity		**55,794.45**	**74,316.45**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	41,745.46	34,160.90
Lease liabilities	35	20,408.80	25,979.59
Other non current financial liabilities	17	549.25	55.63
Provisions	18	646.93	654.03
Total non-current liabilities		**63,350.44**	**60,850.15**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	9,993.46	20,979.73
Lease liabilities		9,038.64	10,472.98
Trade payables			
- Micro and small enterprises	31	1,258.14	315.78
- Others		30,225.28	29,731.79
Other current financial liabilities	20	8,583.81	7,706.92
Other current liabilities	21	324.12	556.41
Provisions	22	9.44	9.03
Total current liabilities		**59,432.89**	**69,772.64**
Total equity and liabilities		**178,577.78**	**204,939.24**
Notes to the Financial Statements	1-50		

As per our report of even date attached
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership No.: 447848

Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited

Mayur Toshniwal
(Managing Director)
DIN : 01655776

C P Toshniwal
(Director)
DIN : 00036303

Samir Kedia
(Chief Financial Officer)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	46,641.46	114,055.20
Other income	24	3,386.43	2,002.97
Total income		**50,027.89**	**116,058.17**
Expenses			
Cost of logistics services		27,815.70	69,963.47
Employee benefits expense	25	7,512.86	8,786.99
Finance costs	26	9,837.75	8,081.04
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 & 35	16,531.81	16,593.59
Other expenses	27	6,765.96	9,940.89
Total expenses		**68,464.08**	**113,365.98**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(18,436.19)**	**2,692.19**
Exceptional items		-	9,080.43
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(18,436.19)**	**(6,388.24)**
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(18,436.19)**	**(6,388.24)**
Other comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		(47.23)	(127.13)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(47.23)**	**(127.13)**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**(18,483.42)**	**(6,515.37)**
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10/- each):	34		
Basic & Diluted (₹)		(42.01)	(15.51)
Notes to the Financial Statements	1-50		

As per our report of even date attached
For DMKH & Co.
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Firm Registration No: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
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Mumbai
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Samir Kedia
(Chief Financial Officer)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Opening balance	4,388.36	4,008.11
Add : Equity shares issued and alloted during the year	-	378.94
Add : Equity shares issued under Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)	-	1.31
Closing balance	**4,388.36**	**4,388.36**
(B) OTHER EQUITY		
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	20,448.51	31,487.53
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(18,436.19)	(6,388.24)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(47.23)	(127.13)
Dividend paid (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	(604.11)
Adjustment on transition to INDAS 116- 'Leases'	-	(3,919.54)
Closing balance	**1,965.09**	**20,448.51**
Securities premium		
Opening balance	46,432.57	21,563.99
Add : Equity Shares issued under ESOP	-	44.66
Add : Equity Shares issued on Preferential basis (Nippon)	-	24,782.35
Add : Transfer from share options outstanding account on exercise of ESOP	-	41.57
Closing balance	**46,432.57**	**46,432.57**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	2,500.00	2,500.00
Closing balance	**2,500.00**	**2,500.00**
Share options outstanding		
Opening balance	547.01	475.14
Add: Recognition of share based payments	(38.58)	113.44
Less: Transfer to securities premium on exercise of ESOP	-	(41.57)
Closing balance	**508.43**	**547.01**
Total other equity	**51,406.09**	**69,928.09**

As per our report of even date attached
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership No.: 447848

Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited

Mayur Toshniwal
(Managing Director)
DIN : 01655776

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Samir Kedia
(Chief Financial Officer)

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net profit/ (loss) before tax	(18,436.19)	(6,388.24)
	Adjusted for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	16,531.81	16,593.59
	Finance costs	9,837.75	8,081.04
	Provision for doubtful debts	250.00	322.42
	Loss on sale of fixed assets and Scrap of assets	840.96	229.89
	Gain on termination of lease asset	(155.90)	(10.04)
	Provision for doubtful advances	-	45.00
	Investment written off	-	0.70
	Expenses on employee stock option (ESOP)	(38.58)	113.44
	Exceptional item	-	9,080.43
	Interest income	(3,027.93)	(1,685.66)
	Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	**5,801.92**	**26,382.57**
	Adjusted for:		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	7,689.16	(48,121.44)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	115.41	200.87
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial and other assets	1,429.53	(470.07)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	360.92	5,886.45
	Cash flow from operations	**15,396.94**	**(16,121.62)**
	(Taxes paid)/Refund (net)	5,314.72	(3,104.16)
	Net cash from operating activities	**20,711.66**	**(19,225.78)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(739.86)	(12,937.70)
	Sale of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	115.15	522.45
	Loan and advances given	-	(21,521.72)
	Sale of investment in Subsidiary	-	1.00
	Interest received	666.60	822.81
	Net cash used in investing activities	**41.89**	**(33,113.16)**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payment of lease liability	(12,583.95)	(13,022.31)
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares under ESOP	-	45.97
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares on Preferential basis	-	25,161.29
	Dividend paid (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	(604.11)
	Proceeds/ (Repayment) from/ (of) current borrowings (net)	(1,524.42)	8,429.89
	Proceeds from non current borrowings	-	26,008.90

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Repayment of non current borrowings	(2,988.81)	(50.36)
Interest paid	(3,678.08)	(5,197.53)
Net cash from financing activities	**(20,775.26)**	**40,771.74**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(21.71)**	**(11,567.20)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	302.00	11,869.20
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**280.29**	**302.00**

As per our report of even date attached
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership No.: 447848

Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited

Mayur Toshniwal
(Managing Director)
DIN : 01655776

C P Toshniwal
(Director)
DIN : 00036303

Samir Kedia
(Chief Financial Officer)

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited (the "Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 8, 2006. The Equity Shares of the Company are listed on the BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The Company is an integrated and IT enabled end-to-end Supply Chain and Logistics Company with capabilities in handling Modern Warehousing, Express Logistics, Cold Chain Logistics etc. The Company mainly caters to corporates in Food & Beverages, Lifestyle, Consumer Durables & Electronics, Automotive & Engineering, Home & Furniture, Healthcare, General Merchandise, E-Commerce sectors etc. Each category has a distinct supply chain requirement that needs customised solutions. The Company has been a pioneer and leader in modernising logistics and supply chain in India by having implemented cutting-edge technology and contemporary supply chain management practices through implementation of global best practices, indigenised and best adapted for Indian conditions. The Company has its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

2A. REVISED INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD ("IND AS") ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not effective (based on Exposure drafts available as on date)

Issue of Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts Ind AS 117 supersedes Ind AS 104 Insurance contracts. It establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. Under the Ind AS 117 model, insurance contract liabilities will be calculated as the present value of future insurance cash flows with a provision for risk. Application of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

2B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Ind AS notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other applicable laws.

2.2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in ₹ has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of Lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

These Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Ind AS under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these Financial Statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 'Share-based payment', leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 'Inventories' or value in use in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

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

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the management.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful Life
Plant and Equipments	15 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Vehicles	6 years
Computers	3 years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease term

The residual values, estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital Work-In-Progress'.

2.4. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost and other cost incurred, which is attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over their estimated useful economic life. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful Life
Softwares	6 years

An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and methods of amortisation of Intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.5. Leasing

The Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset primarily consist of leases for building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether i) the contract involves use of an identified asset ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of lease and iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right- of- use asset ('ROU") at cost and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right- of- use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct cost less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right- of- use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever event or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease Liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right- of- use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU have been separately presented in the Balance sheet and lease payment have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as lessor

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

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it account for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from head lease.

For operating lease, rental income is recognized on straight line basis over terms of the relevant lease.

2.6. Financial Instruments

2.6. (i) Initial recognition

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6. (ii) Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently 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 on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Effective interest method

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

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments, which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

A financial asset, which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. 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.

b. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible instrument, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible instrument using the effective interest method.

2.6. (iii) 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.

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.

2.7. Foreign Currency

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee ('' ₹'').

i. Initial recognition

In preparing the Financial Statement of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Companies' functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

ii. Conversion

a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

a. Realised gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged in the period they occur in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.9. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue recognition prescribed in five-step model:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer – Contracts may be written, oral or implied by customary business practices, but revenue can be recognised only on those contracts that are enforceable and have commercial substance.

Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract – Performance obligations are explicitly or implicitly promised goods or services in a contract as well as those arising from customary business practices. An entity needs to identify performance obligations which are distinct.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price – The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled. It includes variable consideration, impact of significant financing components, fair value of non-cash consideration and impact of consideration payable to the customer.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations – The standard requires allocation of the total contract price to the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices, with limited exceptions.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation – Revenue recognition can occur either over time or at a point in time. Revenue recognition for a performance obligation occurs over time only if it meets one of the three prescribed criteria.

Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.10. Current versus Non-Current Classification

An asset is considered as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, or
- Expected to be realized 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 considered as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

2.11. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

For defined retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service cost is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. Net interest expense or income; and

c. Re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, performance incentives and similar benefits other than compensated absences in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of compensated absences are measured on the basis of actuarial valuation as on the balance sheet date.

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

2.12. Taxation

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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 realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

2.13. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

2.14. Provisions, Contingent liabilities & Contingent assets

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.15. Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

b. Non-financial assets

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.16. Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

2.17. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' ("Ind AS 12") and Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' ("Ind AS 19") respectively.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of a bargain purchase, before recognizing a gain in respect thereof, the Company determines where there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Company then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase.

If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Company recognizes it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Company recognizes the gain, after reassessing and reviewing (as described above), directly in equity as capital reserve.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' ("Ind AS 37") and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with Ind AS 18 'Revenue' ("Ind AS 18").

2.18.Inventories

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

2.19.Non-current assets held for sale

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. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable.

Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in Balance sheet.

2.20. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgments

In the course of applying the accounting policies, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the management.

b. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether the property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of cash generating units. It requires to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating units and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. When the actual cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

c. Provisions, liabilities and contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

2.21. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals 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.

2.22. Investment in Subsidiary, Joint Ventures and Associates

Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are shown at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised as impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss (refer policy on impairment of non-financial assets). On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Plant and Equip-ments	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Computers	Electrical Installa-tions	Leasehold Improve-ments	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
As at April 1, 2020	42,640.31	5,993.56	1,694.83	7,793.13	6,444.30	2,916.40	378.97	67,861.50
Additions	489.33	54.12	136.53	73.85	176.96	73.04	-	1,003.83
Deletions	631.67	248.90	60.75	429.10	277.85	548.16	-	2,196.43
As at March 31, 2021	**42,497.97**	**5,798.78**	**1,770.61**	**7,437.88**	**6,343.41**	**2,441.28**	**378.97**	**66,668.90**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2020	7,348.15	1,938.63	810.64	3,599.26	1,802.90	1,152.01	244.42	16,896.01
Depreciation for the year	2,974.49	593.51	322.78	1,940.28	661.02	202.88	57.55	6,752.51
Deletions	138.35	105.14	49.09	389.70	104.58	453.49	-	1,240.35
As at March 31, 2021	**10,184.29**	**2,427.00**	**1,084.33**	**5,149.84**	**2,359.34**	**901.40**	**301.97**	**22,408.17**
Net book value								
As at March 31, 2021	**32,313.68**	**3,371.78**	**686.28**	**2,288.04**	**3,984.07**	**1,539.88**	**77.00**	**44,260.73**
As at March 31, 2020	35,292.16	4,054.93	884.19	4,193.87	4,641.40	1,764.39	134.55	50,965.49

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2020	427.89	427.89
Additions	148.41	148.41
Deletions	0.73	0.73
As at March 31, 2021	**575.57**	**575.57**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 1, 2020	211.47	211.47
Amortisation for the year	31.58	31.58
Deletions	0.70	0.70
As at March 31, 2021	**242.35**	**242.35**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2021	**333.22**	**333.22**
As at March 31, 2020	216.42	216.42

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Plant and Equip-ments	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Computers	Electrical Installa-tions	Leasehold Improve-ments	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
As at April 1, 2019	31,340.02	5,220.08	1,396.34	6,038.30	5,697.20	2,092.83	389.07	52,173.84
Additions	12,118.02	841.52	308.44	1,822.70	1,017.19	912.86	-	17,020.73
Deletions	817.73	68.04	9.95	67.87	270.09	89.29	10.10	1,333.07
As at March 31, 2020	**42,640.31**	**5,993.56**	**1,694.83**	**7,793.13**	**6,444.30**	**2,916.40**	**378.97**	**67,861.50**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2019	4,971.98	1,357.59	477.66	1,757.11	1,278.30	1,040.32	189.01	11,071.97
Depreciation for the year	2,612.04	613.03	341.57	1,884.74	697.63	195.51	61.04	6,405.56
Deletions	235.87	31.99	8.59	42.59	173.03	83.82	5.63	581.52
As at March 31, 2020	**7,348.15**	**1,938.63**	**810.64**	**3,599.26**	**1,802.90**	**1,152.01**	**244.42**	**16,896.01**
Net book value								
As at March 31, 2020	**35,292.16**	**4,054.93**	**884.19**	**4,193.87**	**4,641.40**	**1,764.39**	**134.55**	**50,965.49**
As at March 31, 2019	26,368.04	3,862.49	918.68	4,281.19	4,418.90	1,052.51	200.06	41,101.87

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2019	317.11	317.11
Additions	118.81	118.81
Deletions	8.03	8.03
As at March 31, 2020	**427.89**	**427.89**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 1, 2019	195.03	195.03
Amortisation for the year	23.69	23.69
Deletions	7.25	7.25
As at March 31, 2020	**211.47**	**211.47**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2020	**216.42**	**216.42**
As at March 31, 2019	122.08	122.08

4 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investments		
Unquoted, Non- trade investment (at cost)		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Associate		
6,69,568 (2020: 6,69,568) Equity shares of ₹10 each of Leanbox Logistics Solutions Private Limited	1,942.44	1,942.44
Less: Impairement loss	(1,942.44)	(1,942.44)
	-	-

5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non- current financial assets - others		
Unsecured considered good		
Security deposits	2,415.78	5,535.39
	2,415.78	**5,535.39**

6 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital advances	4.54	4.07
Advances to Statutory Authorities	4,400.49	9,715.20
	4,405.03	**9,719.27**

7 INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Packing materials	236.68	352.08
* Valued at Weighted average basis		
	236.68	**352.08**

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good	73,588.23	81,527.38
Trade receivables - credit impaired	644.60	1,732.91
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(644.60)	(1,732.91)
	73,588.23	**81,527.38**

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
In current accounts	6.26	14.50
Cash on hand	6.10	16.60
	12.36	**31.10**

10 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank deposits (under lien)	267.93	270.90
	267.93	**270.90**

11 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans		
Inter corporate deposit given		
- Secured considered good	21,000.00	21,000.00
	21,000.00	**21,000.00**

12 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other current financial assets		
Interest Income Accrued	3,361.48	748.67
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	2,892.33	1,184.40
Security deposits- credit impaired	21.92	132.19
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits	(21.92)	(132.19)
	6,253.81	**1,933.07**

13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with Government authorities	324.99	198.12
Others (includes prepaid expenses, advance to suppliers etc.)	276.50	393.70
	601.49	**591.82**

14 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number	₹ in Lakh	Number	₹ in Lakh
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	50,000,000	5,000.00	50,000,000	5,000.00
	50,000,000	**5,000.00**	**50,000,000**	**5,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	43,883,598	4,388.36	43,883,598	4,388.36
	43,883,598	**4,388.36**	**43,883,598**	**4,388.36**

(i) Reconciliation of number of shares

Equity shares of ₹10 each

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Opening balance	43,883,598	40,081,113
Add: Equity shares issued and alloted during the year	-	3,789,350
Add: Allotment pursuant to exercise of stock options granted	-	13,135
	43,883,598	**43,883,598**

(ii) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding after distribution of all preferential amounts.

(iii) Pursuant to the applicable laws, the Company has entered into a shareholders' agreement with an Investor. According to the said Agreement and Articles of Association of the Company, the Investor is entitled to exercise, inter alia, the following rights so long the Investor holds not less than 10% of issued and paid up capital of the Company:

1. The right to nominate a Director on the Board of Directors of the Company;
2. The right to have its nominee Director on the Audit Committee as an Observer;
3. Right of First Refusal and Right of First Offer with respect to transfer of shares of the Company by Promoter;
4. Pre-emptive rights with respect to issue of new equity shares or any other convertible securities;
5. Right to approve/ disapprove, inter alia, following matters which are reserved for the consent of the Investor;
    a. entry by the Company into any transaction involving: (i) buyback (ii) capital reduction (iii) scheme of arrangement or compromise between the Company and its creditors and/or Shareholders (iv) restructuring, (v) merger, (vi) demerger, (vii) amalgamation, (viii) consolidation;
    b. Dissolution, winding-up or liquidation of the Company;
    c. Any creation of an Encumbrance over the assets of the Company, other than in the Ordinary Course of Business

(iv) More than 5 percent shareholding in the Company

Shareholders holding more than 5 percent of the equity shares in the Company are as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Equity shares				
Ritvika Trading Private Limited	9,632,685	21.95	20,515,817	46.75
IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited	10,883,132	24.80	-	-
Nippon Express (South Asia & Oceania) Pte. Ltd.	9,652,825	22.00	9,652,825	22.00
L&T Mutual Fund Trustee Limited-L&T Emerging Businesses Fund	-	-	2,791,351	6.36

(v) Share options granted under the ESOP

Share options granted under the ESOP carry no rights as to dividend and voting.

(vi) As at March 31, 2021, total 1,58,085 (2020: 2,38,565) equity shares are reserved for issuance towards outstanding employee stock options granted. (Refer Note no. 33)

15 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Retained earnings	1,965.09	20,448.51
Securities premium	46,432.57	46,432.57
Debenture Redemption Reserve	2,500.00	2,500.00
Employee stock option outstanding	508.43	547.01
Total other equity	**51,406.09**	**69,928.09**

15.1 Description of reserves

Securities premium

This reserve is created to transfer a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on shares issued as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve

The Companies Act, 2013 requires that where a Company issues debentures, it shall create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits of the Company available for payment of dividend. The Company is required to maintain a Debenture Redemption Reserve of 25% of the value of debentures issued, either by a public issue or on a private placement basis. The amounts credited to the Debenture Redemption Reserve cannot be utilised by the Company except to redeem debentures.

Employee stock option outstanding

This reserve relates to share options granted by the Company to its employees and directors under ESOP. Further information about share-based payments to employees is set out in Note no. 33.

Retained Earnings

This represents the surplus/(deficit) of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate Financial Statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

16 NON CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Term loans		
From banks*	21,930.63	14,394.03
Non convertible debentures	19,814.83	19,766.87
	41,745.46	**34,160.90**

* Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost (Refer note no. 36)

17 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security deposits*	549.25	55.63
	549.25	**55.63**

* Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

18 NON CURRENT - PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note no. 38)	646.93	654.03
	646.93	**654.03**

19 CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured (Refer note no. 36)		
Working capital loans from bank	7,900.19	8,429.90
Current maturities of long term borrowings	2,093.27	12,549.83
	9,993.46	**20,979.73**

20 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security deposits	26.07	11.75
Capital creditors	1,061.85	1,222.55
Statutory dues	499.02	824.54
Unpaid dividends	0.26	0.26
Interest accrued	3,274.46	1,162.99
Other payables	3,722.15	4,484.83
	8,583.81	**7,706.92**

21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other payables (includes deferred rent expenses, advance from customers etc.)	324.12	556.41
	324.12	**556.41**

22 PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note no. 38)	9.44	9.03
	9.44	**9.03**

23 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of services	46,641.46	114,055.20
	46,641.46	**114,055.20**

24 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	3,027.93	1,685.66
Other non operating income	358.50	317.31
	3,386.43	**2,002.97**

25 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	7,064.38	7,820.90
Contribution to provident and other funds	301.77	441.59
Share based payments to employees (Refer note no. 33)	(38.58)	113.44
Staff welfare expenses	185.29	411.06
	7,512.86	**8,786.99**

26 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expenses on		
- Interest expenses	6,760.45	4,575.14
- Lease liabilities	3,007.25	3,178.25
- Other borrowing costs	70.05	327.65
	9,837.75	**8,081.04**

27 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Power and fuel	1,318.59	1,912.64
Repairs and maintenance	908.58	1,150.24
Insurance	112.11	166.78
Rates and taxes	70.60	367.87
Travelling and conveyance expenses	394.04	1,105.99
Auditors' remuneration	5.50	18.00
Security expenses	1,241.58	1,810.62
Corporate social responsibility	69.51	52.84
Allowances for expected credit loss	250.00	322.42
Provision for doubtful advances	-	45.00
Exchange fluctuation loss (Net)	1.11	0.14
Loss on sale of fixed asset	840.96	229.89
Miscellaneous expenses	1,553.38	2,758.46
	6,765.96	**9,940.89**

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board of Directors.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including loans and borrowings, foreign currency receivables and payables.

The Company manages market risk through treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures and borrowing strategies.

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders by striking a balance between debt and equity. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (total debt offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements except financial covenants agreed with lenders.

In order to optimize capital allocation, the review of capital employed is done considering the amount of capital required to fund capacity expansion, increased working capital commensurate with increase in size of business and also fund investments in new ventures which will drive future growth. The Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") reviews the capital structure of the Company at regular interval. As part of this review, the CFO considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company has a target Debt to Equity Ratio of 1:1 determined as the proportion of net debt to equity. The Company had net debt to equity ratio of 0.93x as on March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: 0.74x).

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk, as at the respective reporting dates.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to exchange fluctuation risk is insignificant for its purchase from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies.

The Company do not have any Foreign currency exposure during the year.

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity:

The Company analyses a 10% variation (sensitivity) in the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is not representative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from gross trade receivables amounting to ₹ 74,232.83 Lakh and ₹ 83,260.29 Lakh as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The Company has significant credit risk exposure on trade receivable from Future Retail Limited 64% (2019-20: 57%) and Future Enterprises Limited 5% (2019-20: 12%).

The average credit period on sale of services is 30 to 90 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

Credit Risk Exposure

Movement in expected credit loss:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Beginning of the year	1,732.91	881.72
Movement in expected credit loss (Net)	(1,088.31)	851.19
Balances at the end	**644.60**	**1,732.91**

Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The Company had a working capital of ₹ 51,566.25 Lakh (2019-20: ₹ 46,406.70 Lakh) including cash and cash equivalent of ₹ 12.36 Lakh (2019-20: ₹ 31.10 Lakh)

29 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR:

Contingent Liability- ₹ Nil (2019-20: ₹ Nil)

30 ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF CONTRACTS REMAINING TO BE EXECUTED ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT: ₹ 271.61 Lakh (Net of Advances) (2019-20: ₹ 1,084.81 Lakh)

31 THE INFORMATION AS REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED UNDER THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO THE EXTENT SUCH PARTIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITH THE COMPANY.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end	1,258.14	315.78
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end	81.93	4.43
Interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	81.93	4.43
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

32 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Names of Related Parties and nature of relationship

Holding / Ultimate holding company	Future Enterprises Limited (till December 16, 2019)
Holding company	Ritvika Trading Private Limited (till December 16, 2019)
Subsidiary company	Vulcan Express Private Limited (till December 12, 2019)
	Leanbox Logistics Solutions Private Limited (from May 20, 2019 to June 27, 2019)
Associate company	Leanbox Logistics Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f June 28, 2019)

Others - Group Entities

- Future Lifestyle Fashions Limited (FLFL)
- Future Consumer Limited (FCL)
- Future Retail Limited (FRL)
- Future Ideas Company Limited (FICL)
- Praxis Home Retail Limited (PHRL)
- Galaxy Entertainment Corporation Limited (GECL)
- Future Speciality Retail Limited (FSRL)
- Future Stylelab Limited (FSL)
- Rachika Trading Limited (RTL)
- Aadhar Wholesale and Distribution Limited (AWDL)
- Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Limited (FGILICL)
- Apollo Design Apparel Park Limited (ADAPL)

- Goldmohur Design and Apparel Park Limited (GDAPL)
- Nufuture Digital (India) Limited (NFDIL)
- Shree Balaji Ethnicity Retail Limited (SBERL)
- Clarks Future Footware Private Limited (CFFPL)
- Future Corporate Resources Private Limited (FCRPL)
- Integrated Foodpark Private Limited (IFPL)
- Sublime Foods Private Limited (SFPL)
- The Nilgiris Dairy Farm Private Limited (TNDFPL)
- Hain Future Natural Products Private Limited (HFNPPL)
- Indus Tree Crafts Private Limited (ITCPL)
- Basuti Sales and Trading Private Limited (BSTPL) (w.e.f. August 29, 2020)
- Bloom Foods and Beverages Private Limited (BFBPL)
- Brattle Foods Private Limited (BFPL) (w.e.f. August 29, 2020)
- Precision Realty Developers Private Limited (PRDPL) (w.e.f. August 29, 2020)
- Fonterra Future Dairy Private Limited (FFDPL)
- Turtle Limited (TL)
- Travel News Service (India) Private Limited (TNSIPL)
- TNSI Retail Private Limited (TNSIRPL)
- Future Market Network Limited (FMNL)
- Retail Light Techniques India Limited (RLTIL)
- Future 7-India Convenience Limited (F7ICL)
- Work Store Limited (WSL)
- Future Enterprises Limited (FEL) (w.e.f. December 17, 2019)

Key Management Personnel (KMP):

- Mayur Toshniwal (Managing Director)

During the year, following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Purchase of fixed assets from associate company ₹ Nil (₹ 37.09 Lakh) and from others ₹ Nil (₹ 1,854.73 Lakh); Sale of fixed assets from associate company ₹ Nil (₹ 0.31 Lakh) and from others ₹ Nil (₹ 4.41 Lakh); Income from operation from ultimate holding company ₹ Nil (₹ 926.29 Lakh), from associate company ₹ 22.93 Lakh (₹ 436.76 Lakh) and from others ₹ 24,243.75 Lakh (₹ 84,914.72 Lakh); Interest Income from associate company ₹ Nil (₹ 11.91 Lakh) and from others ₹ 1,546.23 Lakh (₹ Nil); Reimbursement of expenses from ultimate holding company ₹ Nil (₹ 23.65 Lakh) and from others ₹ 50.36 Lakh (₹ 132.23 Lakh); Expenses from associate company ₹ 6.74 Lakh (₹ 31.23 Lakh) and from others ₹ 239.55 Lakh (₹ 1,164.30 Lakh); Remuneration to KMP ₹ 173.69 Lakh (₹ 205.17 Lakh); Purchase of investment from associate company ₹ Nil (₹ 942.44 Lakh); Receivables (Net) from associate company ₹ 783.61 Lakh (₹ 756.92 Lakh) and from others ₹ 63,284.35 Lakh (₹ 70,158.01 Lakh); Loan and advances from others ₹ 23,611.88 Lakh (₹ Nil).

Break up of Material Related Party Transactions:

Purchase of fixed assets includes FRL ₹ Nil (₹ 1,846.20 Lakh); Sale of fixed assets includes FCL ₹ Nil (₹ 4.41 Lakh); Income from operation includes FRL ₹ 19,438.89 Lakh (₹ 59,181.10 Lakh), FLFL ₹ 2,832.95 Lakh (₹ 8,151.69 Lakh) and PHRL ₹ 4,118.11 Lakh (₹ 6,548.27 Lakh); Interest income includes BSTPL ₹ 1,546.23 Lakh (₹ Nil); Reimbursement of expenses includes FLFL ₹ 20.04 Lakh (₹ 12.95 Lakh), FRL ₹ 10.37 Lakh (₹ 59.55 Lakh), FEL ₹ 16.83 Lakh (₹ 1.88 Lakh), FCRPL ₹ Nil (₹ 25.40 Lakh), FCL ₹ 0.27 Lakh (₹ 5.26 Lakh) and PHRL ₹ 1.16 Lakh (₹ 16.46 Lakh); Expenses includes FGILICL ₹ 72.37 Lakh (₹ 263.54 Lakh), NFDIL ₹ 45.61 Lakh (₹ 505.48 Lakh), FCRPL ₹ Nil (₹ 180 Lakh) and PRDPL ₹ 93.18 Lakh (₹ Nil).

33 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

(i) Details of the employee share based plan of the Company:

a) The ESOP titled as Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited Employees Stock Option Plan 2017 ("FSC ESOP 2017") was approved by the Board on August 5, 2017 and by the Shareholders on August 8, 2017. The same was also ratified by the Shareholders in terms of Regulation 12(3) of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 at the annual general meeting held on August 22, 2018. In aggregate, 4,00,000 options were covered under the FSC ESOP 2017 for 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

During the previous year 2017-18, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") of the Company granted 2,83,763 options under the FSC ESOP 2017 to certain directors and employees of the Company. The options granted are convertible into equal number of equity shares. The exercise price of each option is ₹ 350/-(including ₹ 340 as share premium).

During the previous year 2019-20, the NRC granted 50,000 options and 10,000 options under the FSC ESOP 2017 to employees of the Company on May 13, 2019 and July 31, 2019 respectively. The options granted are convertible into equal number of equity shares. The exercise price of each option is ₹ 457/-(including a premium of ₹ 447).

During the year 2020-21, no stock options were granted under FSC ESOP 2017.

The erstwhile options granted shall vest over a period of 3 years from the date of the grant in the manner specified in the resolution passed by the NRC while granting the options. Accordingly, such options may be exercised within 3 years from date of vesting.

b) The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the year:

Option scheme	Number of Options Granted	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (₹)	Fair value at grant date (₹)
FSC ESOP 2017	2,83,763	November 14, 2017	Note-1 below	350.00	599.00
FSC ESOP 2017	50,000	May 13, 2019	Note-1 below	457.00	606.80
FSC ESOP 2017	10,000	July 31, 2019	Note-1 below	457.00	526.10

Note-1 The options granted shall vest over a period of 3 years from the date of the grant in the manner specified in the resolution passed by the NRC while granting the options. Accordingly, these options may be exercised within 3 years from date of vesting.

(ii) Options were priced using a Black Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 1 year:

Inputs	FSC ESOP 2017	FSC ESOP 2017	FSC ESOP 2017
Grant date	November 14, 2017	May 13, 2019	July 31, 2019
Expected volatility (%)	25.26%	23.59%	25.09%
Option life (Years)	2.50-4.50	2.50-4.50	2.50-4.50
Dividend yield (%)	-	0.21%	0.24%
Risk-free interest rate (Average)	6.75% - 7.01%	6.82% - 7.09%	6.11% - 6.27%

(iii) Movement in share options during the year

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
Balance at beginning of year	2,38,565	372.43	2,39,200	350
Granted during the year	Nil	-	60,000	457
Exercised during the year	Nil	-	13,135	350
Cancelled during the year	80,480	403.18	47,500	372.53
Balance at end of year	**158,085**	**363.54**	**238,565**	**372.43**

(iv) Share options exercised during the year

The options exercised during the year: Nil

(v) Share options outstanding at the end of the year

The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 837 days (2019-20: 1,220 days).

Out of the ESOPs outstanding, the number of options exerciseable are as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
FSC ESOP 2017	1,42,085	87,838

(vi) The expenses recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Expenses arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	(38.58)	113.44

34 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/ (Loss) for the year (₹ in Lakh)	(18,436.19)	(6,388.24)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic EPS	4,38,83,598	4,11,86,178
Add: Weighted Average number of equity shares on account of Employee Stock Options outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Diluted EPS	4,38,83,598	4,11,86,178
Earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each		
- Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	(42.01)	(15.51)

35 LEASE

The Company has entered into lease arrangements for its warehouses, office premises etc.

These leasing arrangements which are non-cancellable range between 3 months and 12 years generally or longer and are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustments to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company has recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

During the previous year, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right of use' asset of ₹ 27,801.99 Lakh and a lease liability of ₹ 31,721.55 Lakh on transition. The cumulative effect of appyling the standard, amounting to ₹ 3,919.54 Lakh was debited to retained earnings, net of taxes. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on profit before tax, profit for the period and earnings per share. Ind AS 116 will result in increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activites on account of lease payments.

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning of the year	32,222.77	27,801.99
Addition	3,209.71	17,687.63
Deletion	(482.22)	(3,102.51)
Depreciation	(9,747.74)	(10,164.34)
Balances at the end	**25,202.52**	**32,222.77**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Non-current lease liabilities	20,408.80	25,979.59
Current lease liabilities	9,038.64	10,472.98
Total	**29,447.44**	**36,452.57**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2021:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	36,452.57	31,721.54
Addition	3,105.76	17,412.03
Deletion	(482.22)	(3,102.51)
Finance cost accrued during the period	3,007.25	3,178.25
Gain on termination of lease asset	(155.90)	(10.04)
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,480.02)	(12,746.70)
Total	**29,447.44**	**36,452.57**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease Liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet obligations to lease liabiliites as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 1,108.49 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2021 (2019-20: ₹ 1,687.10 Lakh).

36 SECURITY CLAUSE IN RESPECT TO SECURED BORROWINGS

A. Short Term Borrowing

Short term borrowings of ₹ 9,993.46 Lakh (2019-20: ₹ 20,979.73 Lakh) is secured by (a) first pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company (b) second pari-passu charge on fixed assets (c) secured by personal guarantee of a director. Based on OTR implemented, the unpaid interest for FY 2019-20 has been converted into FITL and will be paid in equal installment in September 2021 & December 2021.

B. Long Term Borrowing

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has issued and allotted 19,900 Secured, Rated, Redeemable and Non Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 1 Lakh each aggregating to ₹ 19,900 Lakh on private placement basis. The NCDs have been listed on Wholesale Debt Market segment of BSE Limited. The NCDs are secured by maintaining an overall minimum asset cover/security cover of 1.25 times on net block of fixed assets on first pari passu basis on the outstanding amount. The NCDs were issued in Series I and Series II of ₹ 9,900 Lakh and ₹ 10,000 Lakh respectively with tenure of 3 and 4 years from date of allotment respectively. The NCDs carry interest @10.15% payable annnually and on redemption. The redemption date for Series 1 & Series 2 which was September 26, 2021 and September 26, 2022 respectively have been revised based on OTR plan. Accordingly amount repayable includes principal sum of ₹ 2,985 Lakh in 2022-23, ₹ 2,985 Lakh in 2023-24 and ₹ 13,930 Lakh in 2024-25 along with interest payment ₹ 4,039.70 Lakh in 2021-22, ₹ 2,019.85 Lakh in 2022-23, ₹ 1,716.87 Lakh in 2023-24 and ₹ 1,413.90 Lakh in 2024-25.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had taken a term loan of ₹ 5,000 Lakh from Yes Bank Limited. The same is secured by way of first pari-passu charge on entire fixed assets (excluding land) and second pari-passu charge on current assets and personal undertaking of Kishore Biyani. Rate of interest is 0.55% over and above 6 month MCLR and will be reset semi-annually and every half year thereafter. Based on OTR plan, amount repayable is ₹ 473.10 Lakh in 2021-22, ₹ 946.20 Lakh in 2022-23, ₹ 946.20 Lakh in 2023-24, ₹ 946.20 Lakh in 2024-25 and ₹ 1,375.53 Lakh in 2025-26. (Amount repaid is ₹ 312.48 Lakh in FY 2020-21 and ₹ Nil in FY 2019-20). Interest shall be paid monthly.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has taken a term loan of ₹ 22,500 Lakh from IDFC First Bank Limited. The same is secured by way of First pari-passu charge over fixed assets, second pari-passu charge over current assets and personal guarantee of Kishore Biyani and Rakesh Biyani. Rate of interest as per OTR is 11.65% pa. Based on OTR plan, amount repayable is ₹1,977.33 Lakh in 2021-22, ₹ 9,886.67 Lakh in

2022-23, ₹ 3,954.67 Lakh in 2023-24 and ₹ 3,954.66 Lakh in 2024-25. (Amount repaid is ₹ 2,676.31 Lakh in FY 2020-21 and ₹ 50.36 Lakh in FY 2019-20). Interest shall be paid monthly or as approved under the OTR scheme.

37 The Board of Directors have approved a Resolution Plan under the 'Resolution Framework for COVID 19 Related Stress' guidelines announced by the Reserve Bank of India vide circular No. RBI/2020-21/16 DOR. No. BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21, dated August 6, 2020 and subsequent circulars relating thereto, in respect of its Term Loans from Banks. The proposal for implementation of a Resolution Framework was invoked with effect from October 29, 2020 and consequently approved by requisite number of the lenders of the Company in terms of the Inter- Creditor Agreement dated November 27, 2020.

The terms of the OTR Scheme as were approved as part of the Framework Agreement between the Company and lenders dated April 26, 2021 are as below, with effect from October 29, 2020 ("the invocation date"):

(a) Unpaid interest from March 2020 till the implementation date and interest accrued thereafter till June 30, 2021 to be converted into Funded Interest Term Loan ("FITL"). FITL to be repaid in two tranches by December 31, 2021.

(b) Existing limits and security structure for each lender for respective facilities to continue. FITL of respective lender will be backed by the similar security as applicable to the original facility.

(c) Repayment of Term Loans outstanding as on March 31, 2021 in structured quarterly instalments from March 31, 2022 onwards.

Since the key regulatory steps to implement the Resolution Plan for the Term Loans (and Working Capital facilities, if applicable) were initiated before March 31, 2021, which is the end of the reporting period, even though the Resolution Plan was approved after the end of the reporting period but before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors, the same is considered as an adjusting event in terms of Ind AS-10 on Events after the Reporting Period. Accordingly, the effect for the same has been given in the financial statements.

The Company has received consents from Debenture holder and IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd., the Debenture Trustee to restructure the terms of the Non Convertible Debentures under Series – I and Series – II, including rescheduling the redemption timeframe. The in principle approval of the Stock Exchange (BSE Limited) where the NCDs are listed has also been obtained on June 2, 2021. According to such mutual consent, the redemption of NCDs are proposed to be restructured as follows:

Particulars of NCDs	No. of debentures	Original Redemption date	Proposed redemption date
Series – I	1,485	September 26, 2021	September 26, 2022
(Face value: ₹1,00,000)	1,485	September 26, 2021	September 26, 2023
	6,930	September 26, 2021	September 26, 2024
Total	**9,900**		
Series – II	1,500	September 26, 2022	September 26, 2022
(Face value: ₹1,00,000)	1,500	September 26, 2022	September 26, 2023
	7,000	September 26, 2022	September 26, 2024
Total	**10,000**		

Unpaid interest on NCDs:

Unpaid interest on NCDs under both series for the year 2019-20 (which was due on September 26, 2020 and deferred till April 30, 2021) has been converted into Funded Interest Term Loan ("FITL") and is payable by December 31, 2021 together with an interest @ 9.00% p.a. on such coupon amount of the year 2019-20 from May 1, 2021 till actual date of payment for the deferred period.

38 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plan

Amount recognised as an expenses and included in Schedule 25 under the "Contribution to Provident and Other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 301.77 Lakh (2019-20: ₹ 441.59 Lakh).

Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employee on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefit payable to the employees are based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefit are met by the Company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company's obligation towards Gratuity is a Defined Benefit plan and is not funded.

The plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk

A decrease in the Government bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity Risk

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

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2021 by M/s. Universal Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

As per Ind AS 19, the disclosures as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	431.26	268.26	235.51	156.14
Current service cost	74.86	82.99	45.86	57.79
Interest cost	29.06	20.70	15.85	12.05
Remeasurement-Actuarial (gain)/loss	47.23	127.13	(7.76)	70.53
Benefits paid by Company	(114.49)	(67.82)	(97.04)	(61.00)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	467.92	431.26	192.42	235.51

Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3.72	3.45
Investment Income	0.25	0.27
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	3.97	3.72

Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Assets)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation	467.92	431.26
Fair value of plan assets	(3.97)	(3.72)
Surplus/ (Deficit)	463.95	427.54
Net defined benefit liability/ (assets)	**463.95**	**427.54**

Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Leave Encashment	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	74.86	82.99	45.86	57.79
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ asset	28.81	20.44	15.85	12.05
Remeasurement on (gain)/ loss	-	-	(7.76)	70.53
Total expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**103.67**	**103.43**	**53.95**	**140.37**

Re-measurement Effects recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gains)/ loss	47.23	127.13
Total (gain) / loss included in OCI	**47.23**	**127.13**

Financial Assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discounted rate (per annum)	6.96%	6.80%	6.96%	6.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	5%	5%	5%	5%
Mortality rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Withdrawal rate (per annum)	1%	1%	1%	1%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years	58 Years	58 Years

Sensitivity analysis : Gratuity

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

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	467.92	431.26

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	536.24	410.91	499.86	374.59
Salary Growth rate (- / + 1%)	409.43	536.91	373.20	500.43
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	-	-	426.94	435.20
Mortality rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates)	-	-	430.94	431.58

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

39 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All categories of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

40 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

During the previous year ended March 31, 2020, the Company divested its entire stake in Vulcan Express Private Limited. The resultant loss of ₹ 5,311.26 Lakh has been shown as an exceptional item in the financial statement. Exceptional item for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2020 includes impairment loss of ₹ 1,942.44 Lakh on investment in associate, write off of Loan & advances of ₹ 572.90 Lakh and Expected Credit Loss on trade and other receivables amounting to ₹ 1,253.83 Lakh.

41 The current tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(18,436.19)	(6,388.24)
Income tax expenses	-	-
Effect of allowance to the extent of income tax expenses	-	-
Current tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	**-**

42 During the previous year, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on September 17, 2019 had approved issue of 37,89,350 equity share @ ₹ 664/- per equity share (including premium of ₹ 654/- per equity share) aggregating to ₹ 251,61,28,400/- on preferential basis to Nippon Express (South Asia & Oceania) Pte. Ltd., a foreign company incorporated under the laws of Singapore, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (the "ICDR Regulations"), the Companies act, 2013 including applicable rules made thereunder (the "Act"). There was execution of share subscription agreement and shareholder's agreement and article of association was altered to reflect relative terms and condition of the shareholder's agreement subject to requisite approvals including shareholders of the company. Subsequently Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on December 17, 2019 approved an allotment of 37,89,350 equity share of ₹10 each as full paid on preferential basis at a price of ₹ 664/- per equity shares (including premium of ₹ 654/- per equity share).

43 The Company is engaged only in Logistics services in India and there are no separate reportable business and geographical segments under Ind AS 108 relating to operating segments.

44 As required under Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 the Company has an outstanding loan amount of ₹ Nil (2019-20: ₹ Nil). Maximum Loan amount outstanding is ₹ Nil (2019-20: ₹ 572.90 Lakh).

45 COVID 19 pandemic and consequent lockdown imposed throughout the country, had a significant adverse impact on the business operations and the Financial Statements of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2021. The Company has assessed the impact of the lockdown, on its business operations and financial status and has considered all relevant information available up to the date of approval of these Financial Statements, in determination of the recoverability and carrying value of its financial assets and non-financial assets. The impact of COVID19 pandemic and slowdown of business and uncertain overall economic environment may affect the underlying assumptions and estimates used to prepare the Company's Financial Statements, where as actual outcome may differ from those assumptions and estimates considered as at the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

46 The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on August 29, 2020 has inter-alia, considered and approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement which involves: (i) merger of Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited ("the Company" or Transferor Company 5"), and other 18 Transferor Companies with Future Enterprises Limited ("FEL" or "Transferee Company") and their respective Shareholders and Creditors; (ii) Transfer and vesting of the Logistics & Warehousing Undertaking from FEL as a going concern on a slump sale basis to Reliance Retail Ventures Limited ("RRVL"); (iii) Transfer and vesting of the Retail & Wholesale Undertaking from FEL as a going concern on a slump sale basis to Reliance Retail and Fashion Lifestyle Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of RRVL ("RRVL WOS"); and (iv) Preferential allotment of equity shares and warrants of FEL to RRVL WOS ("The Composite Scheme of Arrangement"/ Scheme"), pursuant to Sections 230 to 232 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The combination contemplated under the Scheme has been approved by Competition Commission of India on November 20, 2020. Further, Stock Exchanges have issued observation letters without any adverse observation on January 20, 2021. Subsequent to this, the Scheme application has been filed with National Company Law Tribunal Mumbai (NCLT) on January 26, 2021 for obtaining directions by NCLT for convening the meetings of the Shareholders and Creditors of the Transferor Companies and Transferee Company. NCLT has heard this application and the intervention application filed by Amazon.com Investment Holdings LLC. (Amazon) and has reserved the order on the said intervention application filed by Amazon.

Amazon has initiated arbitration against Future Retail Limited (FRL) and its promoters on October 5, 2020 before Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC). After completion of Emergency Arbitration hearing held pursuant to application of Amazon, Emergency Arbitrator has passed and interim order on October 25, 2020 (EA Order) inter alia restraining FRL and promoters to take any steps in furtherance of the resolution passed on August 29, 2020. However, based on the legal advise received by FRL, it has contended that the EA Order would not be enforceable in view of FRL being not a signatory to the arbitration agreement under which arbitration has been initiated.

In terms of the information provided by FRL, also a party to the Scheme, it has filed a suit before Hon'ble Delhi High Court making a prayer to injunct Amazon from tortuously interfering with the Scheme. The Hon'ble Single Judge of the Delhi High Court has passed a Judgment in the Interim Application, wherein it has prima facie held that there is no arbitration agreement between Amazon and FRL; FRL's Resolution dated August 29, 2020 approving the Scheme is neither void nor contrary to any statutory provision nor the Articles of Association of FRL. The said Judgement further prima facie held that Amazon's representations to various regulatory authorities amounted to unlawful interference with the Scheme and a civil wrong actionable by both FRL and Reliance in case they suffer any loss. No injunction was granted and all the Statutory Authorities were directed to take the decision on the objections of Amazon in accordance with the law. The Hon'ble Court also prima facie held that conflation of the two shareholders agreements will be in violation of FEMA FDI Rules. An Appeal was preferred by Amazon against certain observations contained in this Judgment.

In another application of Amazon under section 17(2) of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 to enforce EA Order, Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its interim order dated February 2, 2021 directed the parties to maintain status quo (Status Quo Order). FRL challenged this Order before the Hon'ble Division Bench of Delhi High Court in an appeal. The Learned Division Bench has stayed the aforesaid Status Quo Order on February 8, 2021. Amazon has preferred a Special Leave Petition before Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of the Hon'ble Division Bench on February 13, 2021. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ruled that the proceedings before NCLT will be allowed to go on but will not culminate in any final order of sanction of the Scheme.

On March 18, 2021 a detailed order was passed by the Single Judge of the High Court ("Detailed Order") inter alia confirming the directions in the Status Quo Order passed by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in the application under section 17(2) of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, granting further reliefs in favour of Amazon, and inter alia restricting all respondents from taking any further action in violation of the EA Order. An appeal was filed by FRL, as well as other respondents, before the Hon'ble Division Bench against the Detailed Order. On March 22, 2021 the Hon'ble Division Bench was pleased to pass a common order in both the appeals, staying the detailed Order.

Amazon filed special leave petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of the Hon'ble Division Bench passed on March 22, 2021. On April 19, 2021 the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to stay the proceedings before the Single Judge and the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court and directed parties to complete the pleadings and listed all the three SLPs for final disposal on May 4, 2021. Due to Covid-19 related restrictions and preponement of court's summer vacation, the SLPs are now expected to be listed after June 28, 2021.

Further in relation to the Arbitration Proceedings, a Tribunal has been constituted by SIAC on January 5, 2021 and FRL has filed two applications before the Tribunal, first being an application under section 16 of Arbitration

& Conciliation Act, 1996 ("Arbitration Act") challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal; and second being an Application under Rule 10 of Schedule I of SIA Rules for vacation of the EA Order. As per the schedule finalised by the Tribunal, hearing for both the application would commence on the July 12, 2021.

47 DETAILS OF PAYMENTS TO AUDITORS:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
As Auditor		
Audit Fees	3.00	18.00
Tax audit fees	1.50	-
In other capacity		
Other services	1.00	-
Total	**5.50**	**18.00**

48 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by Company.The proposed area of CSR activiites are various objective(s) as pescribed under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.The expenditure incurred during the year on this activities are specified in Schedule VII on the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: ₹ 69.51 Lakh

(b) Amount unspent for the earlier years: ₹ 52.84 Lakh

(c) Amount spent during the year : ₹ 148.57 Lakh

(d) Amount carried forward to the future obligations during next three financial years: ₹ 26.22 Lakh

49 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

50 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Financial Statements were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on June 24, 2021.

As per our report of even date attached
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 116886W

Anant Nyatee
Partner
Membership No.: 447848

Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited

Mayur Toshniwal
(Managing Director)
DIN : 01655776

C P Toshniwal
(Director)
DIN : 00036303

Samir Kedia
(Chief Financial Officer)

Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (for audit report with modified opinion) on Standalone Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

I	Sl. No.	Particulars	Audited Figures (as reported before adjusting for qualifications)	Adjusted Figures (audited figures after adjusting for qualifications)
I	1	Turnover / Total income	50,027.89	50,027.89
	2	Total Expenditure	68,464.08	68,464.08
	3	Net Profit/(Loss)	(18,436.19)	(18,436.19)
	4	Earnings Per Share (₹)	(42.01)	(42.01)
	5	Total Assets	1,78,577.78	1,78,577.78
	6	Total Liabilities	1,22,783.33	1,22,783.33
	7	Net Worth	55,794.45	55,794.45
	8	Any other financial item(s) (as felt appropriate by the management)	None	None
II	**Audit Qualification (each audit qualification separately):**			
	a.	**Details of Audit Qualification:** Refer to Exhibit A		
	b.	**Type of Audit Qualification:** Qualified Opinion		
	c.	**Frequency of qualification:** repetitive		
	d.	**For Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is quantified by the auditor, Management's Views:** Not Applicable		
	e.	**For Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is not quantified by the auditor:** Refer exhibit A		
		(i) Management's estimation on the impact of audit qualification:		
		(ii) If management is unable to estimate the impact, reasons for the same:		
		(iii) Auditors' Comments on (i) or (ii) above:		
III	**Signatories:**			
	~~CEO~~/ Managing Director			Sd/-
	CFO			
	Audit Committee Chairperson			
	Statutory Auditors			
	Place: Mumbai			
	Date: June 24, 2021			

Exhibit A to the Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (for audit report with modified opinion) on Standalone Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Sr No.	Audit Qualification	Management response	Auditors remarks/ comment
1	Total trade receivables amounting to ₹ 74,232.83 Lakh includes related party receivables amounting to ₹ 64,067.96 Lakh as at March 31, 2021. There have been substantial delays in receipt from customers and subsequent receipts have not been significant. In view of the above, we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence and are unable to comment on adequacy of loss provision, valuation and recoverability of balance outstanding amounting to ₹ 73,588.23 Lakh (net of provision ₹ 644.60 Lakh as at March 31, 2021).	The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted consumption and businesses in India. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the consequent multiple lock-downs, disruptions in transportation and supply chains, travel bans, quarantines, social distancing and other such emergency measures have caused widespread disruptions in the economy and businesses. Many of our customers took precautionary measures in terms of payments, which has led to a sharper increase in our trade receivable days. The Company expects the receivables to be realised in full as normal business operations starts post the pandemic. The Company has also additional security of inventories of debtors lying in its warehouse to recover the outstanding.	Impact cannot be ascertained for non-recoverable balances as on the date of signing of this report.