

GLB Body Care Private Limited

Financial Statements

2021-22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of GLB Body Care Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GLB Body Care Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement 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 'Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31st March 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity, of the Company in accordance with the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/ provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position);
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that cause us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not proposed, declared or paid any dividend during the current year.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government of India 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AHBEJA2608

Mumbai, dated: 14th April 2022

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **GLB Body Care Private Limited** for the year ended 31st March 2022)

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 **GLB Body Care Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

(Membership No. 107723)

UDIN: 22107723AHBEJA2608

Mumbai, dated: 14th April 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **GLB Body Care Private Limited** for the year ended 31st March 2022)

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

(i)		As the Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets, intangible assets, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
(ii)	(a)	The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)	At any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
(iii)		During the year, the Company has not made any investments in companies and has not granted loans to its associate companies. The Company has not provided advances in nature of loans or any guarantee or security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
(iv)		According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
(v)		The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year nor has any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(vi)		Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
(vii)	(a)	Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Income- Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. According to information and explanation given to us dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Services tax, Sales Tax, duty of Customs, Duty of excise, Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Income-Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(vii)	(b)	There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on 31st March 2022.
(viii)		There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
(ix)	(a)	The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3 (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	(b)	The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.
	(c)	The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	(d)	On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, <i>prima facie</i> , not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

	(e)		The Company has no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and accordingly, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of such subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
	(f)		In view of the fact mentioned above, company has not raised any loans during the period by pledging of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
(x)	(a)		The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)		During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(xi)	(a)		To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
	(b)		To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
	(c)		As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
(xii)			The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
(xiii)			The Company is in compliance with 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
(xiv)			The Company did not have an internal audit system during the year and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
(xv)			During the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors, or directors of its holding company, subsidiary companies, associate companies or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
(xvi)			The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable. The Company does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
(xvii)			The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and immediately preceding financial year.
(xviii)			There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
(xix)			On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)			The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
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For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AHBEJA2608

Mumbai, dated: 14th April 2022

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

	Note	As at 31st March, 2022	₹ Lakhs As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	31.27	34.35
Other Financial Assets	2	4.14	1.58
Total Current Assets		35.41	35.93
Total Assets		35.41	35.93
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	3	1 57.07	1 57.07
Other Equity	4	(1 23.68)	(1 24.26)
Total Equity		33.39	32.81
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
- Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	5	1.81	2.96
Provisions	6	0.11	0.07
Other Current Liabilities	7	0.10	0.09
Total Current Liabilities		2.02	3.12
Total Liabilities		2.02	3.12
Total Equities & Liabilities		35.41	35.93
Significant accounting policies Notes on financial statements	1 to 17		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)

Mumbai
Dated : 14th April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Kapoor **Ashish Patil**
Director Director
(DIN:00264602) (DIN:00076627)

Hetal Rathod
Director
(DIN:00010711)

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Note	2021-22	₹ Lakhs 2020-21
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations		-	0.05
Other Income	8	1.79	2.09
Total Income		1.79	2.14
EXPENDITURE			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		-	0.04
Other Expenses	9.	1.01	1.19
Total Expenses		1.01	1.23
Profit before Tax		0.78	0.91
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	10	0.20	0.23
Profit for the year		0.58	0.68
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax benefit/ (charge)			
Total Comprehensive Income		0.58	0.68
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic and Diluted	11	0.04	0.04
Significant accounting policies			
Notes on financial statements	1 to 17		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)

Mumbai
Dated : 14th April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Kapoor **Ashish Patil**
Director Director
(DIN:00264602) (DIN:00076627)

Hetal Rathod
Director
(DIN:00010711)

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Reserves & Surplus	₹ Lakhs
	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
As on 1st April, 2020	(124.94)	(124.94)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	0.68	0.68
Balance at the end of reporting period 31st March, 2021	(124.26)	(124.26)
Balance at the beginning of reporting period 01st April, 2021	(1 24.26)	(1 24.26)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	0.58	0.58
Balance at the end of reporting period 31st March, 2022	(1 23.68)	(1 23.68)

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

(Membership No. 107723)

Mumbai

Dated : 14th April, 2022

Sanjay Kapoor

Director

(DIN:00264602)

Ashish Patil

Director

(DIN:00076627)

Hetal Rathod

Director

(DIN:00010711)

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 2021-22

	2021-22	₹ Lakhs 2020-21
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	0.78	0.91
Adjusted for:		
Interest income	<u>(1.79)</u>	<u>(2.09)</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>(1.79)</u>	<u>(2.09)</u>
Adjusted for:		
Trade and other receivables	(2.57)	-
Trade and other payables	<u>(1.45)</u>	<u>1.55</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(4.02)</u>	<u>1.55</u>
Taxes paid (net)	<u>0.16</u>	<u>(0.22)</u>
Net cash used in/ (generated from) from operating activities	<u>(4.87)</u>	<u>0.15</u>
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income	<u>1.79</u>	<u>1.87</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>1.79</u>	<u>1.87</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3.08)	2.02
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	34.35	32.33
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note "1")	<u><u>31.27</u></u>	<u><u>34.35</u></u>

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)

Mumbai
Dated : 14th April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Kapoor **Ashish Patil**
Director Director
(DIN:00264602) (DIN:00076627)

Hetal Rathod
Director
(DIN:00010711)

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Corporate Information

GLB Body Care Private Limited ('the Company' or 'GBC'), is a public limited company. The registered office of the Company is located at 4th Floor, Court House, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Dhobi Talao, Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400002, India.

The Company's immediate holding Company is Reliance Retail Ventures Limited and Ultimate holding company is Reliance Industries Limited

B. Significant Accounting Policies

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

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

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

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000) except when otherwise stated.

Management is evaluating other business opportunities for which the holding company has confirmed continued financial and operational support to the Company. Accordingly, the management has considered it appropriate to prepare the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 on a going concern basis.

B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(b) Tax Expenses

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

i) Current Tax

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

ii) 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 and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Revenue Recognition

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

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

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

Interest Income

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

(d) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

C. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

a) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

c) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

GLB Body Care Private Limited**Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at	₹ Lakhs
	31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank	31.27	34.35
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance Sheet / Statement of cash flows	31.27	34.35
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
2. Other Financial Assets	As at	₹ Lakhs
	31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Others ⁽ⁱ⁾	4.14	1.58
Total	4.14	1.58
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes interest receivable.

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

		As at 31st March, 2022	₹ Lakhs As at 31st March, 2021
3. Share capital			
Authorised:			
60,00,000	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (60,00,000)	6 00.00	6 00.00
Total		6 00.00	6 00.00
Fully paid-up			
15,70,737	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (15,70,737)	1 57.07	1 57.07
Total		1 57.07	1 57.07

(i) Out of the above, 15,70,737 (previous year 15,70,737) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, the holding company, along with its subsidiary and nominees .

(ii) **The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :**

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Retail ventures Limited *	7,85,375	50.01	7,85,375	50.01
GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	7,85,362	49.99	7,85,362	49.99

* Includes 6 shares held along with its nominees

(iii) **Reconciliation of opening and closing number of shares**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,70,737	15,70,737
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	15,70,737	15,70,737

(iv) **Shareholding of Promoter :**

As at 31st March, 2022

Sr. No.	Class of Equity Shares	Promoters' s Name	No. of shares at the Beginning of the period	Changes During the year	No. of shares at the End of the period	% of total shares	%change during the year
1	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	7,85,362	-	7,85,362	49.99	-
2	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited*	7,85,375	-	7,85,375	50.01	-

* Includes 6 shares held along with its nominees

As at 31st March, 2021

Sr. No.	Class of Equity Shares	Promoters' s Name	No. of shares at the Beginning of the period	Changes During the year	No. of shares at the End of the period	% of total shares	%change during the year
1	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	7,85,362	-	7,85,362	49.99	-
2	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited*	7,85,375	-	7,85,375	50.01	-

* Includes 6 shares held along with its nominees

(v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹10 each and the holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time-to-time in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
4. Other Equity		
Surplus		
Profit and Loss Account		
As per last Balance Sheet	(1 24.26)	(1 24.94)
Add: Profit for the year	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.68</u>
	(1 23.68)	(1 24.26)
Total	<u>(1 23.68)</u>	<u>(1 24.26)</u>
5. Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	<u>1.81</u>	<u>2.96</u>
Total	<u>1.81</u>	<u>2.96</u>

5.1 There are no overdues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2022.

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Not due	Less than	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1.81	-	-	-	-	1.81
(iii) Disputed Dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Not due	Less than	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2.94	-	-	-	-	2.94
(iii) Disputed Dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
6. Provisions		
Provision for Income tax ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.11	0.07
Total	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.07</u>
(i) Provision for tax (Net of Advance tax)		
At start of year	0.07	0.07
Charge for the year - Current-Tax	0.20	0.18
Tax Paid (Net) during the year	(0.16)	(0.18)
At end of year	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.07</u>

GLB Body Care Private Limited**Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

	As at 31st March, 2022	₹ Lakhs As at 31st March, 2021
7. Other Current Liabilities		
Others ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.10	0.09
Total	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.09</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes statutory liabilities		
8. Other Income	2021-22	₹ Lakhs 2020-21
Interest income		
From Bank Deposits	1.79	2.09
Total	<u>1.79</u>	<u>2.09</u>
9. Other Expenses	2021-22	₹ Lakhs 2020-21
General expenses	0.01	0.01
9.1 Payments to auditor		
Audit fees	1.00	0.83
Certification and Consultation Fees	-	0.35
Total	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.19</u>

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

10. TAXATION	As at 31st March, 2022	₹ Lakhs As at 31st March, 2021
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	0.20	0.23
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	0.20	0.23
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current	<u><u>0.20</u></u>	<u><u>0.23</u></u>
The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before tax	0.78	0.91
Income tax rate %	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	0.20	0.23
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	0.20	0.23
Effective Tax Rate %	25.17%	25.17%
11. Earnings per share (EPS)		
	2021-22	2020-21
(i) Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ lakh)	0.58	0.68
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	15,70,737	15,70,737
(v) Basic/ Diluted Earnings per share of face value of ₹ 10 each (Amount in ₹)	0.04	0.04

GLB Body Care Private Limited**Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022****12 Financial & Derivative Instrument****12.1 Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note offset by cash and cash equivalent) and total equity of the Company.

12.2 The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Debt	-	-
Cash and bank balance (Including liquid investment)	31.27	34.35
Net Debt	(31.27)	(34.35)
Equity	33.39	32.81
Gearing ratio	NA	NA

13 Financial Instruments**Valuation Methodology**

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Carrying value of assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost which approximates its fair value.

Fair value measurement hierarchy: Particulars	₹ lakh	
	As at 31st March, 2022 Carrying Amount	As at 31st March, 2021 Carrying Amount
Financial Assets		
At Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	31.27	34.35
Other Financial Assets	4.14	1.58
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	1.81	2.96

GLB Body Care Private Limited

Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

		As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
14	Ratios		
i	Current Ratio *	17.55	11.52
ii	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	0.42	0.56
iii	Return on Investment	5%	6%
iv	Return on Equity Ratio	2%	2%
v	Return on Capital Employed	-404%	NA

* Current ratio increased due to reduction in current liabilities.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners)}}{\text{Average Net Worth}}$
3	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM Inventory) + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Other Expenses}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
4	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital financing)	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) + Finance Cost (-) Other Income (-) Share of Profit / (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$
5	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents & Other Marketable Securities}}$

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

15 Other Statutory Information

- (i) As per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no balances outstanding with struck off companies.
- (ii) The Company do not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- (iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

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

17 The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th April 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Kapoor

Director
(DIN:00264602)

Ashish Patil

Director
(DIN:00076627)

Hetal Rathod

Director
(DIN:00010711)

Mumbai

Dated : 14th April, 2022