

GLB Body Care Private Limited
Financial Statements
2018-19

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 31 March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 31 March 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive profit, 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 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 Director's Report in the annual report for the year ended 31 March 2019, 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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 prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the 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 Company has not paid/ provided any remuneration to its directors during the year.
- 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.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 (“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)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

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 31 March 2019)

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 31 March 2019 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 31 March 2019, 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)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

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** on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019)

- (i) The Company does not have fixed assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventories and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given loan and it has not made any investments or given any guarantee or security on which the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act applies and hence, reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income-Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as on March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
 - (c) There were no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax and Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken loans or borrowings from financial institutions and banks and has not issued any debentures or borrowed funds from Government and hence reporting under clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration as per provision of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act and hence, reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to information and explanation given to us, in terms of Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, provisions of

Section 177 Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 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 etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures hence reporting under Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act is 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 107723)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
₹ Lakh			
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	30.23	29.62
Other Financial Assets	2	2.99	2.27
Total Current Assets		33.22	31.89
Total Assets		33.22	31.89
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	3	1 57.07	1 57.07
Other Equity	4	(1 25.46)	(1 26.03)
Total Equity		31.61	31.04
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables due to	5		
– Micro & Small Enterprise		-	-
– Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		1.48	0.60
Provisions	6	0.06	0.20
Other Current Liabilities	7	0.07	0.05
Total Current Liabilities		1.61	0.85
Total Liabilities		1.61	0.85
Total Equities & Liabilities		33.22	31.89
Significant accounting policies	1 to 14		
See accompanying Notes to financial statements			

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		₹ Lakh	
	Notes	2018-19	2018-19
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations		0.05	-
Other Income	8	<u>1.83</u>	<u>2.24</u>
Total Income		<u>1.88</u>	<u>2.24</u>
EXPENSES			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		0.04	-
Other Expenses	9	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.60</u>
Total Expenses		<u>1.03</u>	<u>0.60</u>
Profit before Tax		<u>0.85</u>	1.64
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	10	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.42</u>
Profit for the year		<u>0.57</u>	1.22
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax benefit/(charge)			
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>0.57</u>	<u>1.22</u>
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic and Diluted	12	0.04	0.08
Significant accounting policies See accompanying Notes to financial statements	1 to 14		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

					₹ Lakh
A. Equity Share Capital					
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Changes during the year 2017-18	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Changes during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	
1 57.07	-	1 57.07	-	1 57.07	
B. Other Equity					
			Reserves & Surplus	Total	
			Retained Earnings		
As on 1st April, 2017			(127.25)	(127.25)	
Total Comprehensive income for the year			1.22	1.22	
Balance as at 31st March, 2018			(126.03)	(126.03)	
Balance as at 01st April, 2018			(1 26.03)	(1 26.03)	
Total Comprehensive income for the year			0.57	0.57	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019			(1 25.46)	(1 25.46)	

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

	₹ Lakh	
	2018-19	2017-18
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	0.85	1.64
Adjusted for:		
Interest income	<u>(1.83)</u>	<u>(2.19)</u>
	<u>(1.83)</u>	<u>(2.19)</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.98)	(0.55)
Adjusted for:		
Trade and other payables	<u>0.76</u>	<u>(0.66)</u>
	<u>0.76</u>	<u>(0.66)</u>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(0.22)	(1.21)
Taxes paid (net)	<u>(0.42)</u>	<u>(0.16)</u>
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(0.64)	(1.37)
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income	<u>0.67</u>	<u>1.36</u>
Net cash flow from investing activities	0.67	1.36
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.03	(0.01)
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	30.20	29.63
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note "1")	30.23	29.62

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 ₹ Lakh

A. Corporate Information

GLB Body Care Private Limited ('the Company'), is a public limited company. The registered office of the Company is located at F-18, 1st floor, TDI Fun Republic, Moti Nagar, Old Natraj Cinema Building, New Delhi - 110015 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 (including derivative instruments) 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.

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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

₹ Lakh

(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.

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.

In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period

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 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.

D. Standards Issued but not Effective

On March 30,2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases which shall not be applicable to the company. MCA also notified certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019.

A) Amendment to Existing Standard

The MCA has carried out amendments of the following accounting standards

- i. Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
- ii. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
- iii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments
- iv. Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements
- v. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
- vi. Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits
- vii. Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs
- viii. Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 ₹ Lakh

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank ⁽ⁱ⁾	<u>30.23</u>	<u>29.62</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet/standalone statement of cash flows	<u><u>30.23</u></u>	<u><u>29.62</u></u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes ₹ 4.22 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 3.29 Lakh) with maturity period of more than 12 months.		
1.1	Cash and cash equivalents includes deposits maintained by the Company with banks, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point of time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.	
		₹ Lakh
2. Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Interest accrued on deposits	<u>2.99</u>	<u>2.27</u>
Total	<u><u>2.99</u></u>	<u><u>2.27</u></u>
		₹ Lakh
3. Share capital	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised:		
60,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (60,00,000)	<u>6 00.00</u>	<u>6 00.00</u>
Total	<u><u>6 00.00</u></u>	<u><u>6 00.00</u></u>
Issued Subscribed and Paid up		
15,70,737 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (15,70,737)	<u>1 57.07</u>	<u>1 57.07</u>
Total	<u><u>1 57.07</u></u>	<u><u>1 57.07</u></u>
(i)	Out of the above 15,70,737 (previous year Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, the holding company, along with its nominees and Subsidiary.	
(ii)	The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:	
Name of the Shareholders	31st March 2019	
	No. of Shares	% held
	31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	7,85,375	50.01
GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	7,85,362	49.99
	15,70,737	1 00.00
(iii)	Reconciliation of opening and closing number of shares	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	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)	The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 ₹ Lakh

			₹ Lakh
4. Other Equity	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	
Retained Earnings			
As per last Balance Sheet	(1 26.03)	(1 27.25)	
Add: Profit for the year	<u>0.57</u>	<u>1.22</u>	
Total	<u><u>(1 25.46)</u></u>	<u><u>(1 26.03)</u></u>	
			₹ Lakh
5. Trade Payables due to	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	<u>1.48</u>	<u>0.60</u>	
Total	<u><u>1.48</u></u>	<u><u>0.60</u></u>	
5.1 There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2019 for which disclosure requirements under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are applicable.			
			₹ Lakh
6. Provisions	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	
Provision for Income tax ⁽ⁱ⁾	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.20</u>	
Total	<u><u>0.06</u></u>	<u><u>0.20</u></u>	
⁽ⁱ⁾ Provision for tax (Net of Advance tax)			
At start of year	0.20	(0.06)	
Charge for the year - Current-Tax	0.28	0.42	
Tax Paid (Net) during the year	<u>(0.42)</u>	<u>(0.16)</u>	
At end of year	<u><u>0.06</u></u>	<u><u>0.20</u></u>	
			₹ Lakh
7. Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	
Statutory Liabilities	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.05</u>	
	<u><u>0.07</u></u>	<u><u>0.05</u></u>	
			₹ Lakh
8. Other Income	2018-19	2017-18	
Interest income			
From Bank Deposits	1.83	2.19	
Other non-operating income	-	0.05	
Total	<u><u>1.83</u></u>	<u><u>2.24</u></u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 ₹ Lakh

	₹ Lakh	
	2018-19	2017-18
9. Other Expenses		
General expenses	0.30	0.01
9.1 Payments to auditor		
Audit fees	0.69	0.59
Total	0.99	0.60

	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
10. Taxation		
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	0.28	0.42
Current tax	0.28	0.42
Deferred tax	-	-
In respect of the current year		
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year		

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

Profit before tax	0.85	1.64
Applicable tax rate %	26.00%	25.75%
Computed expected tax expenses	0.22	0.42

Effect of:

Effect of expenses not allowed for tax purposes	0.06	-
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Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	0.28	0.42
Effective Tax Rate	33.10%	25.75%

- 11** The Company is mainly engaged in 'Organised Retail' primarily catering to Indian consumers in various consumptions baskets. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment". The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of the entity's business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

	₹ Lakh	
	2018-19	2017-18
12 Earnings per share (EPS)		
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic/ Diluted Earnings per share (₹) *	0.04	0.08
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ Lakh)	0.57	1.22
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	15,70,737	15,70,737

*Diluted EPS is same as basic EPS

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

₹ Lakh

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13. The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.
14. The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 15, 2019.

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ashish Patil
Director