

# **Reliance Retail Ventures Limited**

**Financial Statements  
2021-22**

# Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Reliance Retail Ventures Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Reliance Retail Ventures Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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<sup>st</sup> 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 standalone 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 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.

### 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 year. 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 this matter. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<p>The Company has made investments in its subsidiaries aggregating Rs. 20,452 crore as at 31 March 2022 of which Rs. 623 crore relate to investment in Reliance Brands Limited. Refer Note 2 to the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>We considered this as a key audit matter because of the Company's assessment of existence of impairment indicators, and recoverable value of investment in subsidiaries having impairment indicators. This assessment involves judgements about the valuation methodology, future performance of business which includes discount rate and growth rate considered in the net present value of cash flow projections.</p>	<p>Our principal audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained an understanding of the process followed by the management to identify the subsidiaries where impairment indicator exists, the methodology used and key assumptions for the impairment assessment of such subsidiaries.</li> <li>• Evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls established by the Company relating to review of impairment testing performed.</li> <li>• Evaluated management's assessment of whether there is any indication of impairment of investment in any subsidiary, and the methodology followed by the management for the impairment assessment of such investment is in compliance with the prevailing accounting principles.</li> <li>• Validated impairment models used through testing of the mathematical accuracy and verifying the application of the input assumptions.</li> <li>• Evaluated the competence of the internal expert of the Company and reviewed the valuation prepared by such expert.</li> <li>• Evaluated appropriateness of key assumptions included in the cash flow projections used in computing recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary where impairment indicators were identified, with reference to our understanding of its business and past trends.</li> <li>• Performed sensitivity analysis of key assumptions.</li> <li>• Engaged internal valuation specialist to evaluate the appropriateness of methodology used to compute the recoverable amount of the investment where impairment indicators exists and the key underlying assumptions.</li> <li>• Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of recoverable amounts of such investments.</li> </ul>

## Independent Auditor's Report

### 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 Directors' report, 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 Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the 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.

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

### Auditor's Responsibility 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.
- 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.

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 year 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 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 Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> 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, during the year no remuneration is paid/payable by the Company to its directors, hence the provisions of Section 197 of the Act do not apply to the Company.
- 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 material pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company, to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
  - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and

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belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
  - v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Abhijit A. Damle**

Partner

Place: Thane  
Date: May 06, 2022

Membership No. 102912  
UDIN: 22102912AINGIX3294

# “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)**

## **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 **Reliance Retail Ventures Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 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 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 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 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<sup>st</sup> March 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by

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the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**

Partner

Place: Thane

Membership No. 102912

Date: May 06, 2022

UDIN: 22102912AINGIX3294

## “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)

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

(i)	(a)	(A)	The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
		(B)	The Company does not have intangible assets, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
(i)	(b)		Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment, were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(i)	(c)		The Company does not have any immovable properties, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
(i)	(d)		The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year, and does not have any right-of-use assets.
(i)	(e)		No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
(ii)	(a)		The Company bought and sold goods during the year in the normal course of business. The Company held such inventories for a short period of time prior to their sale and hence, physical verification was not necessitated during such time. In respect of inventories at the balance sheet date, being stores and spares, these were not physically verified by management in view of the value thereof.
(ii)	(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)	(a)		During the year, the Company has made investments in companies and in units of mutual funds (other parties) and has granted unsecured loans to its subsidiary companies. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to any other entity during the year.
		(A)	The aggregate amount of unsecured loans given during the year was Rs. 49,039 crore and the balance outstanding at the balance sheet date was Rs. 44,825 crore.
		(B)	The Company has not provided loans or advances in the nature of loans or given guarantee, or provided security to parties other than as mentioned above during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
(iii)	(b)		The investments made, and the terms and conditions of the grant of unsecured loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not granted advances in nature of loans, provided guarantees, or given any security for loans availed by others.
(iii)	(c)		In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulations.
(iii)	(d)		In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date i.e. 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022.
(iii)	(e)		None of the loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year.
(iii)	(f)		The Company has not granted any loan either repayable on demand or without specifying any term or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
(iv)			The Company has not granted loans or provided guarantees or securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made and loans granted to the parties covered under Section 186 of the Act. The Company has not provided guarantee or security to any party during the year.
(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)			The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under Section 148(l) of the Act.
			In respect of statutory dues:
			Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.
(vii)	(a)		There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 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 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022.

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(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 defaulted in the repayment of borrowings (commercial papers) or in the payment of interest thereon during the year.
(ix) (b)	The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or other lender.
(ix) (c)	The Company has not availed term loans during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
(ix) (d)	On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
(ix) (e)	On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.
(ix) (f)	The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, or 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.
(x) (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)	No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(xi) (b)	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 upto the date of this report.
(xi) (c)	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 Section 177 and 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) (a)	The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(xiv) (b)	We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year.
(xv)	During the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions covered by Section 192 of the Act with its directors or persons connected with them and hence reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
(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 Group 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 3(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 the 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 realisation 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 has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amounts for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**

Partner

Membership No. 102912

UDIN: 22102912AINGIX3294

Place: Thane

Date: May 06, 2022

# Balance Sheet

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	3,052	1,178
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	349	-
Intangible Assets Under Development	1	729	650
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Investments	2	21,933	12,544
Loans	3	16,048	2,799
Other Financial Assets	4	25	-
Other Non-Current Assets	5	175	120
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>42,311</b>	<b>17,291</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	6	-	-
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Investments	7	13,313	42,284
Trade Receivables	8	61	124
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	3	62
Loans	10	28,777	14,597
Other Financial Assets	11	3,665	417
Other Current Assets	12	365	101
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>46,184</b>	<b>57,585</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>88,495</b>	<b>74,876</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
Equity Share Capital	13	6,864	6,864
Other Equity	14	61,387	58,986
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>68,251</b>	<b>65,850</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	28	55
Provisions	16	10	8
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	210	137
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	18	19,875	8,800
Trade Payables Due to:	19		
Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		35	14
Other Financial Liabilities	20	49	-
Other Current Liabilities	21	36	11
Provisions	22	1	1
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>19,996</b>	<b>8,826</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>20,244</b>	<b>9,026</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>88,495</b>	<b>74,876</b>

Significant Accounting Policies

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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As per our Report of even date

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner  
Membership No. 102912

Date: May 06, 2022

**Isha M. Ambani**  
Executive Director

**V. Subramaniam**  
Managing Director

**K. Sridhar**  
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of the Board

**Mukesh D. Ambani** | Chairman

**Manoj H. Modi**  
**Akash M. Ambani**  
**Anant M. Ambani**  
**Pankaj Pawar**  
**Adil Zainulbhai**  
**Prof. Dipak C. Jain**  
**Ranjit V. Pandit**

Directors

# Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

	Notes	2021-22	2020-21
(₹ in crore)			
<b>Income</b>			
Value of Sales		662	368
Income from Services		4,540	1,868
<b>Value of Sales &amp; Services (Revenue)</b>		<b>5,202</b>	<b>2,236</b>
Less: GST Recovered		697	284
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	23	<b>4,505</b>	<b>1,952</b>
Other Income	24	3,573	1,780
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>8,078</b>	<b>3,732</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		652	362
Cost of services		3,432	1,353
Employee Benefits Expense	25	129	66
Finance Costs	26	455	209
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	1	153	77
Other Expenses	27	114	76
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>4,935</b>	<b>2,143</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>3,143</b>	<b>1,589</b>
<b>Tax Expenses:</b>			
Current Tax		732	193
Deferred Tax		57	201
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>2,354</b>	<b>1,195</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss (Current Year ₹ 16,13,898)	24.1	-	1
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Current Year ₹ 4,06,218 and Previous Year ₹ 16,92,152)		-	-
(iii) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or loss	24.2	63	(278)
(iv) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(16)	70
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Year [Net of Tax]</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>(207)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		<b>2,401</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each</b>			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	29	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		1 to 40	

As per our Report of even date

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner  
Membership No. 102912

Date: May 06, 2022

**Isha M. Ambani**  
Executive Director

**V. Subramaniam**  
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**Ranjit V. Pandit**

Directors

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in crore)

Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Change during the year 2020-21	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Change during the year 2021-22	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
6,000	864	6,864	-	6,864

## B. Other Equity

Particulars	Instruments Classified as Equity				Reserves & Surplus			Total
	8.5% Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each, (OCPS)	Call money towards OCPS	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2021	-	-	18	57,973	1,202	(207)		58,986
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,354	47		2,401
<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>	-	-	18	57,973	3,556	(160)		61,387
Balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2020	200	650	-	800	7	-		1,657
Add : Called during the year	-	2,350	-	-	-	-		2,350
Add/(Less): Converted into Preference share capital and Securities premium	600	(3,000)	-	2,400	-	-		-
Less: Redemption of OCPS	(800)	-	-	(3,200)	-	-		(4,000)
Add: On Slump sale	-	-	18	-	-	-		18
Add: On Issue of fresh equity shares	-	-	-	58,051	-	-		58,051
Less: Others	-	-	-	(78)	-	-		(78)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,195	(207)		988
<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021</b>	-	-	18	57,973	1,202	(207)		58,986

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
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Directors

# Statement of Cash Flow

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>A: Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
<b>Net Profit before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	3,143	1,589
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Loss on sale / discarding of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	4	1
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	153	77
Net loss / (Gain) on Financial Assets	102	(575)
Interest Income	(3,675)	(1,201)
Finance Costs	455	209
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>(2,961)</b>	<b>(1,489)</b>
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</b>	182	100
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Trade and Other Receivables	34	(461)
Inventories (Current Year ₹ (2,59,541) and Previous Year ₹ (13,18,744))	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	26	16
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(445)</b>
<b>Cash Generated from/(used in) Operations</b>	242	(345)
Taxes Paid (Net)	(748)	(199)
<b>Net Cash Flow from used in Operating Activities *</b>	<b>(506)</b>	<b>(544)</b>
<b>B: Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work-in-Progress and Intangible Assets Under Development	(2,331)	(319)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1
Purchase of Business (Net Consideration)	-	(42)
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associates	(9,443)	(4,805)
Purchase of financial assets	(33,566)	(84,566)
Proceeds from Sale of financial assets	63,971	43,171
Application Money paid	(25)	-
Movement in Loans & Advances and other assets (Net)	(30,889)	(17,325)
Interest Income	2,108	415
<b>Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(10,173)</b>	<b>(63,470)</b>
<b>C: Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity shares (including securities premium)	-	58,837
Redemption of Preference shares	-	(4,000)
Call Money Received for Preference Shares	-	2,350
Borrowings Current (Net)	11,075	7,095
Interest Paid	(455)	(209)
<b>Net Cash Flow Generated from Financing Activities</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>64,073</b>
<b>Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 9)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>

\* Includes amount spent in Cash towards Corporate Social Responsibility ₹ 6 crore (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000).

As per our Report of even date

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner  
Membership No. 102912

Date: May 06, 2022

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Directors

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## A. Corporate Information

Reliance Retail Ventures Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company incorporated in India having its registered office at 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Court House, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Dhobi Talao, Mumbai –400 002, India. The Company’s holding Company is Reliance Industries Limited. The Company primarily carries on the business of supply chain and logistics management for retail.

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

## B. Significant Accounting Policies

### B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

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

- i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities,

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 as amended from time to time.

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

### B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

#### (b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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

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

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

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight-line method and based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the lower of estimated useful life or lease period.

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

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

#### (c) Leases

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

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

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

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

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### (d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation / depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the

carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company's Intangible Assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

### (e) Research and Development Expenditure

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

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

### (f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

### (g) Finance Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

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

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

### (h) Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, and other costs net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

### (i) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

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

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

### (j) 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.

### (k) Contingent Liabilities

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

### (l) Employee Benefits Expense

#### Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

#### Post-Employment Benefits

##### Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

##### Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

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

### (m) Tax Expenses

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

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## 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 utilised.

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

## (n) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

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

## (o) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangement, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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 recognised when it becomes unconditional.

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

### Contract balances

#### Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

#### Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## Interest Income

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

## Dividend Income

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

## (p) Financial Instruments

### i) Financial Assets

#### A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

#### B. Subsequent Measurement

##### a) Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

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

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

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

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

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets.

Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

#### C. Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

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

#### D. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the company's right to receive payment is established.

#### E. Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);

Or

- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

## ii) Financial Liabilities

### A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

### B. Subsequent Measurement

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

## 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 and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial Liability (or a part of a Financial Liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## iv) Offsetting

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

## (q) 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 and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed

and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

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

## (r) Earnings per share

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

## 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 years.

### (a) Depreciation / Amortisation and Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets

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

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## (b) Recoverability of Trade Receivable

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

## (c) Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses 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.

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

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

## (d) Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 32 of financial statements.

## (e) Leases

The Company evaluated if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of lease requires significant judgement.

Large portion of the Company's leases are cancellable by both lessor and lessee or are arrangements which qualify as variable leases and hence are not considered for recognition of Right of Use Asset and lease liabilities. There are few lease arrangements which are cancellable only at the option of the lessee but have not been considered for recognition of Right of Use Assets and lease liabilities on grounds of materiality and exercisability.

## (f) Global Health Pandemic on COVID-19

Management has performed the assessment of the effect of COVID-19 on the recoverability of the value of assets as at the end of the year and liquidity position as well as business activities in the foreseeable future. Based on the assessment, presently there are no significant concerns regarding recoverability of the value of the assets as well as on liquidity and continuity of the business. The impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

## D. Standards Issued but not Effective

On 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to the Company from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022.

- i. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
- ii. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument
- iii. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- iv. Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## 1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work-in-progress, and Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block		
	As at 1st April, 2021	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April, 2021	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Property, Plant and Equipment</b>											
<b>Own Assets:</b>											
Plant and Machinery	11	35	8	38	2	5	3	4	34	9	
Electrical Installations	207	386	2	591	14	35	2	47	544	193	
Equipment	877	990	4	1,863	43	80	3	120	1,743	834	
Furniture and Fixtures	43	306	-	349	3	12	-	15	334	40	
Leasehold Improvements	105	316	1	420	3	21	1	23	397	102	
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>1,178</b>	
Previous year	-	1,257	14	1,243	-	77	12	65	1,178	-	
<b>Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)</b>									<b>349</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD)</b>									<b>729</b>	<b>650</b>	

### 1.1 CWIP and IAUD Ageing Schedule as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

Particulars	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
<b>Capital Work-in-Progress</b>					
Project in Progress	349	-	-	-	349
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
<b>Intangible Assets Under Development</b>					
Project in Progress	79	650	-	-	729
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

### 1.2 CWIP and IAUD Ageing Schedule as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021

Particulars	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
<b>Capital Work-in-Progress</b>					
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
<b>Intangible Assets Under Development</b>					
Project in Progress	650	-	-	-	650
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
<b>2 Investments – Non-Current</b>				
<b>Investments measured at Cost</b>				
<b>In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies – Quoted, Fully Paid Up</b>				
Just Dial Limited of ₹ 10 each	5,59,75,693	5,735	-	-
		<b>5,735</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies – Unquoted, Fully Paid Up</b>				
Reliance Retail Limited of ₹ 10 each	4,98,70,26,060	4,993	4,98,70,26,060	4,993
Vitalic Health Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	1,18,05,526	752	1,09,05,946	691

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Addverb Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	2,02,149	685	-	-
Actoserba Active Wholesale Limited ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Actoserba Active Wholesale Private Limited)	8,80,680	442	8,80,680	442
Shopsense Retail Technologies Limited of ₹ 1 each (Formerly known as Shopsense Retail Technologies Private Limited)	1,58,11,375	365	1,58,11,375	365
Aaidea Solutions Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Aaidea Solutions Private Limited)	37,476	253	-	-
Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	25,06,91,985	214	25,06,83,331	208
NowFloats Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	1,80,737	189	1,80,737	189
Reliance Ritu Kumar Private Limited of ₹ 100 each (Formerly known as Ritika Private Limited)	1,04,868	182	-	-
Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited of ₹ 100 each (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	8,49,267	165	8,49,267	165
Grab a Grub Services Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	53,050	135	53,050	135
MAS Brands Exports (Private) Limited of 10 Sri Lankan rupees each	20,43,22,573	102	-	-
Genesis Colors Limited of ₹ 10 each	36,53,408	89	36,53,408	89
Reliance Brands Limited of ₹ 10 each	8,08,60,000	81	8,08,60,000	81
Amante India Private Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as MAS Brands India Private Limited)	4,97,36,836	68	-	-
MAS Brands Lanka (Private) Limited of 10 Sri Lankan rupees each	74,48,56,040	48	-	-
7-India Convenience Retail Limited ₹ 10 each	4,50,00,000	45	-	-
Jaisuryas Retail Ventures Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	1,37,42,503	42	-	-
C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	14,54,754	42	14,54,754	42
GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	4,49,70,186	39	4,49,70,186	39
Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	1,60,00,000	26	-	-
Kalanikethan Fashions Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	25	-	-
Intimi India Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	65,19,500	17	-	-
Genesis La Mode Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	60,00,006	11	60,00,006	11
Dadha Pharma Distribution Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	8,11,600	8	8,11,600	8
Abraham and Thakore Exports Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	41,800	7	-	-
GML India Fashion Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	25,00,006	4	25,00,006	4
Reliance Brands Luxury Fashion Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	3,59,917	3	3,59,917	3
Reliance GAS Lifestyle India Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	10,00,006	1	10,00,006	1
Reliance Retail and Fashion Lifestyle Limited of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year ₹ 1,00,000)	10,00,000	1	10,000	-
GLB Body Care Private Limited of ₹ 10 each (Current Year ₹ 15,62,884 and Previous Year ₹ 15,62,884)	7,85,375	-	7,85,375	-
Tresara Health Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited) (Current Year ₹ 1,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ 1,00,000)	41,23,562	-	41,23,562	-
Mesindus Ventures Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited) (Current Year ₹ 4,99,690 and Previous Year ₹ 4,99,690)	49,969	-	49,969	-
Tira Beauty Limited of ₹ 10 each (Current Year ₹ 1,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ NIL)	10,000	-	-	-
Future Lifestyles Franchisee Limited of ₹ 10 each (Current Year ₹ 1,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ NIL)	10,000	-	-	-
Nilgiris Stores Limited of ₹ 10 each (Current Year ₹ 1,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ NIL)	10,000	-	-	-
Foodhall Franchises Limited of ₹ 10 each (Current Year ₹ 1,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ NIL)	10,000	-	-	-

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Reliance Lifestyle Products Private Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited) (Current Year ₹ 7 and Previous Year ₹ 7)	5	-	5	-
		<b>9,034</b>		<b>7,466</b>
<b>In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies - Unquoted, Partly Paid Up</b>				
Addverb Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 9.75 Paid Up	88,635	250	-	-
		<b>250</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>In Equity Shares of Associate / Fellow-Subsidiary Companies - Unquoted, Fully Paid Up</b>				
Intelligent Supply Chain Infrastructure Management Private Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Jio Digital Cableco Private Limited) (Current Year ₹ 20,000 and Previous Year ₹ NIL)	2,000	-	-	-
		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total Investments in Equity Shares measured at Cost (A)</b>		<b>15,019</b>		<b>7,466</b>
<b>In Preference Shares of Subsidiary Companies - Unquoted Fully Paid Up</b>				
Reliance Retail Limited of ₹ 10 each	79,99,89,606	4,000	79,99,89,606	4,000
C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	13,20,000	20	13,20,000	20
		<b>4,020</b>		<b>4,020</b>
<b>In Preference Shares of Associate Companies - Unquoted Fully Paid Up</b>				
Dunzo Digital Private Limited - Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series 'F' of ₹ 55 each.	69,529	1,481	-	-
		<b>1,481</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total Investments in Preference Shares measured at Cost (B)</b>		<b>5,501</b>		<b>4,020</b>
<b>In Debentures of Subsidiary Companies - Unquoted, Fully Paid Up</b>				
Reliance Brands Limited of ₹ 10 each	54,20,00,000	542	54,20,00,000	542
Reliance Retail Limited of ₹ 10,00,000 each	3,300	330	3,300	330
Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited of ₹ 100 each	2,01,65,000	202	-	-
Kalanikethan Fashions Private Limited of ₹ 100 each	98,35,000	98	-	-
Reliance Retail and Fashion Lifestyle Limited of ₹ 10 each	5,10,00,000	51	-	-
Jaisurya Retail Ventures Private Limited of ₹ 100 each	40,00,000	40	-	-
Tresara Health Limited of ₹ 10,000 each (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited)	24,000	24	25,000	25
Mesindus Ventures Limited of ₹ 10,000 each (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited)	20,450	20	10,950	11
Shopsense Retail Technologies Limited of ₹ 10,000 each (Formerly known as Shopsense Retail Technologies Private Limited)	20,000	20	20,000	20
Shopsense Retail Technologies Limited of ₹ 100 each (Formerly known as Shopsense Retail Technologies Private Limited)	15,00,000	15	-	-
NowFloats Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 10,000 each	15,000	15	15,000	15
C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited of ₹ 10,000 each	15,000	15	15,000	15
NowFloats Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 100 each	14,98,550	15	-	-
Mesindus Ventures Limited of ₹ 100 each (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited)	10,00,000	10	-	-
Mesindus Ventures Limited of ₹ 10 each (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited)	80,00,000	8	-	-
C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	80,00,000	8	-	-
<b>Total Investments in Debentures measured at Cost (C)</b>		<b>1,413</b>		<b>958</b>
<b>Total of Investments measured at Cost - Non Current (A+B+C)</b>		<b>21,933</b>		<b>12,444</b>

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
<b>Investment Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss</b>				
In Equity Shares of Other Companies - Unquoted, Partly Paid Up				
Addverb Technologies Private Limited of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 9 Paid Up	-	-	88,635	100
<b>Total of Investment measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)</b>		-		<b>100</b>
<b>Total Investment - Non Current</b>		<b>21,933</b>		<b>12,544</b>
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments		5,735		-
Market Value of Quoted Investment		3,982		-
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments		16,198		12,544

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>2.1 Category-wise Investments- Non-Current</b>		
Financial assets measured at Cost	21,933	12,444
Financial assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	-	100
<b>Total Investments- Non-Current</b>	<b>21,933</b>	<b>12,544</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>3 Loans - Non-Current</b>		
<i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 33 (ii))	16,048	2,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>2,799</b>

### 3.1 Loans given to Subsidiaries

Name of the company	As at 31st March, 2022	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31st March, 2021	Maximum Outstanding during the year
<b>Loans - Non-Current</b> <sup>(i) &amp; (ii)</sup>				
Reliance Retail Limited	12,021	12,021	-	-
Reliance Brands Limited	3,530	3,546	2,607	2,607
Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	151	151	99	99
Aaidea Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Aaidea Solutions Private Limited)	88	88	-	-
Reliance Clothing India Private Limited	115	115	93	93
Amante India Private Limited (Formerly known as MAS Brands India Private Limited)	110	110	-	-
Dadha Pharma Distribution Private Limited	25	25	-	-
Abraham and Thakore Exports Private Limited	3	3	-	-
Jaisuryas Retail Ventures Private Limited	5	5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,799</b>

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

Name of the company	As at 31st March, 2022	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31st March, 2021	Maximum Outstanding during the year
<b>Loans - Current <sup>(i)</sup></b>				
Reliance Retail Limited	28,734	31,083	14,546	20,913
Netmeds Marketplace Limited	-	16	16	19
Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	25	35	35	35
Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited	18	18	-	-
Tresara Health Limited (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited)	-	-	-	3
7-India Convenience Retail Limited	-	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,777</b>	<b>31,154</b>	<b>14,597</b>	<b>20,970</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> All the above loans are given for business purposes

<sup>(ii)</sup> Loans under the category of 'Loans - Non-Current' are repayable within 3-5 years

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>4 Other Financial Assets</b>		
Application Money Pending Allotment	25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>5 Other Non- Current Assets</b>		
<i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Capital Advances	1	109
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)	27	11
Others (Previous Year ₹ 24,27,945)	147	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>120</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>5.1 Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)</b>		
At start of year	11	5
Charge for the year	(732)	(193)
Tax paid during the year (net of refunds)	748	199
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>6 Inventories</b>		
<i>(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)</i>		
Stores and Spares	-	-
(Current Year ₹ 15,78,285 and Previous Year ₹ 13,18,744)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>7 Current Investments</b>		
<b>Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Investment in Mutual Funds – In Units – Unquoted	1,390	5,280
Investment in Mutual Funds – In Units – Quoted	-	761
	<b>1,390</b>	<b>6,041</b>
<b>Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) *</b>		
Investment in Mutual Funds – In Units – Unquoted	11,698	35,841
Investment in Mutual Funds – In Units – Quoted	225	402
	<b>11,923</b>	<b>36,243</b>
<b>Total Investments – Current</b>	<b>13,313</b>	<b>42,284</b>
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investment	13,088	41,121
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investment	225	1,163
Market Value of Quoted Investment	225	1,163

\* Refer Note 32

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>8 Trade Receivables</b>		
<i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Trade receivables	61	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>124</b>

## 8.1 Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as at

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	56	5	-	-	-	61
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61</b>

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021</b>						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	105	19	-	-	-	124
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>9 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks <sup>(i)</sup>	3	62
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Balance Sheet	3	62
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Standalone Statement of Cash Flow</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Includes deposits ₹ 2 crore (previous year ₹ 3 crore) with maturity period of less than 12 months.

**9.1** Cash and Cash Equivalents includes deposits of ₹ 2 Crore (previous year ₹ 3 crore) 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.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>10 Loans – Current</b>		
<i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 33 (iii) & 3.1)	28,777	14,597
	<b>28,777</b>	<b>14,597</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>11 Other Financial Assets</b>		
Deposits	3,353	315
Others <sup>(i)</sup>	312	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>417</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Includes Interest receivable.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>12 Other Current Assets</b>		
<i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Balance with Customs, Central Excise, GST and State Authorities	304	69
Others <sup>(i)</sup>	61	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>101</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Includes prepaid expenses, advances to vendors and employees.

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>13 Share Capital</b>		
<b>Authorised Share Capital:</b>		
<b>20,00,00,00,000</b> Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (20,00,00,00,000)	20,000	20,000
<b>5,00,00,00,000</b> Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (5,00,00,00,000)	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:</b>		
<b>6,86,35,39,754</b> Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (6,86,35,39,754)	6,864	6,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>6,864</b>

13.1 Out of the above, 5,83,77,58,520 (Previous year 5,83,77,58,520) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Industries Limited, the Holding Company along with its nominee(s).

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
<b>13.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:</b>				
Reliance Industries Limited	5,83,77,58,520	85.06	5,83,77,58,520	85.06

### 13.3 Shareholding of Promoter:

Sr. No.	Class of Equity Share	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% of change during the year
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>							
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Industries Limited	5,83,77,58,520	-	5,83,77,58,520	85.06	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,83,77,58,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,83,77,58,520</b>		
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021</b>							
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Industries Limited	5,66,70,00,000	17,07,58,520	5,83,77,58,520	85.06	9.39
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,66,70,00,000</b>	<b>17,07,58,520</b>	<b>5,83,77,58,520</b>		

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
<b>13.4 The Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:</b>		
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,86,35,39,754	6,00,00,00,000
Add: Equity Shares issued during the year	-	86,35,39,754
<b>Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>6,86,35,39,754</b>	<b>6,86,35,39,754</b>

### 13.5 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 each. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. 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 the same proportion as the capital paid-up on the equity shares held by them bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>14 Other Equity</b>		
<b>Instruments Classified as Equity</b>		
<b>8.5% Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 2.5 each</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	200
Add: Call money converted into OCPS	-	600
Less: Redeemed during the year	-	(800)
	-	-
<b>Call money towards OCPS</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	650
Add: During the year	-	2,350
Less: Converted into OCPS and Securities premium	-	(3,000)
	-	-
<b>Securities Premium Reserve</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	57,973	800
Add: Converted from Call money for OCPS	-	2,400
Less: Redeemed during the year	-	(3,200)
Less: Share issue expenses	-	(78)
Add: On issue of equity shares	-	58,051
	57,973	57,973
<b>Capital Reserve</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	18	-
Add: During the year	-	18
	18	18
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,202	7
Add: Profit for the year	2,354	1,195
	3,556	1,202
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	(207)	-
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	47	(207)
	(160)	(207)
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,387</b>	<b>58,986</b>

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
<b>14.1 The reconciliation of the number of 8.5% Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares outstanding is set out below:</b>		
Preference shares at the beginning of the year	-	80,00,00,000
Less: Preference shares redeemed during the year	-	(80,00,00,000)
Preference shares at the end of year	-	-

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>15 Other Financial Liabilities – Non-Current</b>		
Others*	28	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>

\* Represents consideration payable for acquisition of shares in subsidiary.

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>16 Provisions – Non-Current</b>		
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 25.1) <sup>(i)</sup>	10	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>17 Deferred Tax</b>		
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)</b>		
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
At the start of the year	137	-
Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 28)	57	201
Other Comprehensive Income	16	(70)
On Slump Sale	-	6
<b>At the end of year</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>137</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2021	Charge / (Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>Component of Deferred tax Liabilities</b>				
<b>Deferred tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net) in relation to:</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	25	39	-	64
Carried Forward Loss	(1)	-	-	(1)
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	113	18	16	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>210</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>18 Borrowings – Current</b>		
<b>Unsecured – At amortised Cost</b>		
Commercial Papers <sup>(i)</sup>	19,875	8,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,875</b>	<b>8,800</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year was ₹ 20,400 crore (Previous year ₹ 9,350 crore).

18.1 Refer note 32 for maturity profile.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>19 Trade Payables due to</b>		
Micro and Small Enterprises (Current Year ₹ 2,61,773 and Previous Year ₹ 3,99,586)	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	35	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>

19.1 There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## 19.2 Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>					
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	19	-	-	-	19
(iii) Disputed Dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021</b>					
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2	-	-	-	2
(iii) Disputed Dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>20 Other Financial Liabilities</b>		
Others <sup>(i)</sup>	49	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Represents consideration payable for acquisition of shares in subsidiaries.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>21 Other Current Liabilities</b>		
Others Payables <sup>(i)</sup>	36	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Includes statutory dues and advances from customers.

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>22 Provisions – Current</b>		
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 25.1) <sup>(i)</sup>	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>23 Revenue from Operations</b>		
Value of Sales	653	368
Income from Services	3,852	1,584
<b>Total *</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>1,952</b>

\* Net of GST.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

	(₹ in crore)	
	2021-22	2020-21
<b>24 Other Income</b>		
<b>Interest</b>		
Bank Deposits (Previous Year ₹ 18,86,383)	8	-
Debt Instruments	3,667	1,201
Others (Current Year ₹ 9,05,921 and Previous Year ₹ 20,76,532)	-	-
	<b>3,675</b>	<b>1,201</b>
<b>Gain / (Loss) on Financial Assets</b>		
Realised Gain / (Loss)	(60)	533
Unrealised Gain / (Loss)	(42)	42
	<b>(102)</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>Other Non-Operating Income</b>	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>1,780</b>

Above Other Income comprises of assets measured at amortised cost ₹ 2,201 crore (Previous Year ₹ 509 crore), Fair value through Profit and Loss ₹ 71 crore (Previous Year ₹ 575 crore), Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ₹ 1,301 crore (Previous Year ₹ 692 crore) and Other Non-Operating Income ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 4 crore).

	(₹ in crore)	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
<b>24.1 Other Comprehensive Income – Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and loss</b>		
Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan (Current Year ₹ 16,13,898)	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

	(₹ in crore)	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
<b>24.2 Other Comprehensive Income – Items that will be reclassified to Profit and loss</b>		
Debt Income Fund	63	(278)
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(278)</b>

	(₹ in crore)	
	2021-22	2020-21
<b>25 Employee Benefits Expense</b>		
Salaries and Wages	117	56
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	7	9
Staff Welfare Expenses	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>66</b>

**25.1** As per IND AS 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosures of employee benefits as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

#### Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expenses for the year is as under:

	(₹ in crore)	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	4	2
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	1	1

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates post retirement benefit plans as follows:

### I. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	6	-
Current Service Cost	1	1
On Acquisition	-	1
Interest Cost	1	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	(1)
Benefits Paid	(1)	-
Transfer In / (Out)	-	5
Defined Benefit Obligation at year end	7	6

### II. Reconciliation of Fair Value of Assets and Obligations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Present Value of Obligation	7	6
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	7	6

### III. Expenses recognised during the year

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2021-22	2020-21
<b>In Income Statement</b>		
Current Service Cost	1	1
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1	-
Transfer in	-	5
<b>Net benefit expense</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>In Other Comprehensive income</b>		
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	(1)
<b>Net (Income) / Expense for the year Recognised in OCI</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>

### IV. Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2021-22 2012-14 (Ultimate)	2020-21 2012-14 (Ultimate)
<b>Mortality Table (IALM)</b>		
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.09%	6.95%
Rate of Escalation in Salary (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	2.00%	2.00%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

- V. The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with Financial year 2021-22.

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

### VI. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary, increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 0.25%)	-	-	-	-

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk: A decrease in the 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 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.

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>26 Finance Costs</b>		
Interest Expenses	455	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>209</b>

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>27 Other Expenses</b>		
<b>Selling and Distribution Expenses</b>		
Warehousing and Distribution Expenses	42	50
	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Establishment Expenses</b>		
Building Repairs and Maintenance	10	5
Rent including Lease Rentals	10	3
Insurance	3	1
Rates and Taxes	5	6
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	18	2
Payment to Auditors (Note 27.1)	2	2
Professional Fees	9	5
Loss on Sale/ Discarding of Assets	4	1
Exchange Differences (Net) (Previous Year ₹ 2,51,240)	1	-
Hire Charges (Previous Year ₹ 37,62,533)	3	-
Charity and Donation (Note 27.2) (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000)	6	-
General Expenses	1	1
	<b>72</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76</b>

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
<b>27.1 Payment to Auditors as:</b>		
(a) Statutory Audit Fees	2	2
(b) Certification Fees (Current Year ₹ 27,12,970 and Previous Year ₹ 1,00,000)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## 27.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(a) CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the Company during the year is ₹ 6 crore (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000).

(b) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is ₹ 6 crore (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000).

Details of Amount spent towards CSR given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Environmental Sustainability & Rural Development (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000)	-	-
Healthcare – Medical Support towards COVID 19 pandemic	6	-
<b>Total *</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Represents amount spent through Reliance Foundation ₹ 6 crore (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000)

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>28 Taxation</b>		
<b>Income Tax recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss</b>		
Current Tax	732	193
Deferred Tax	57	201
<b>Total Income Tax expenses Recognised in the Current Year</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>394</b>

The Income Tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit before Tax	3,143	1,589
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expenses	791	400
<b>Tax Effect of:</b>		
Expenses / (Income) disallowed	23	(162)
Additional Allowances	(82)	(45)
<b>Current Tax Provision (A)</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>193</b>
Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets, CWIP and IAUD	39	19
Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Financial Assets and Other items	18	182
<b>Deferred Tax Provision (B)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	<b>25.10%</b>	<b>24.78%</b>

(₹ in crore)

	2021-22	2020-21
<b>29 Earnings Per Share (EPS)</b>		
<b>Face Value per Equity Share (₹)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Statement attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ crore)	2,354	1,195
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	6,86,35,39,754	6,41,32,85,310
<b>Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares outstanding</b>		
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	6,86,35,39,754	6,41,32,85,310
Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	-	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	6,86,35,39,754	6,41,32,85,310

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>30 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities</b>		
<b>Commitments</b>		
(A) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (Current Year ₹ NIL and Previous Year ₹ 3,94,701)	-	-
(B) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	50	200

## 31 Financial and Derivative Instrument

### Capital Management

The Company adheres to a disciplined Capital Management framework, the pillars of which are as follows:

- Maintain diversity of sources of financing in order to minimise liquidity risk.
- Manage financial market risks arising from foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity prices, and minimise the impact of market volatility on earnings.
- Leverage optimally in order to maximise shareholder returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of Balance Sheet. This framework is adjusted based on underlying macroeconomic factors affecting business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

### Net Gearing Ratio

The Net gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Gross Debt	19,875	8,800
Cash and Marketable Securities *	13,316	42,346
<b>Net Debt (A)</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>(33,546)</b>
<b>Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)</b>	<b>68,251</b>	<b>65,850</b>
<b>Net Gearing (A/B)</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>

\* Cash and Marketable Securities include Cash and Cash Equivalents of ₹ 3 crore (Previous Year ₹ 62 crore), Current Investments of ₹ 13,313 crore (Previous Year ₹ 42,284 crore).

## 32 Financial Instruments

### Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- The fair value of investment in unquoted Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.
- The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022				As at 31st March, 2021			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Fair value measurement hierarchy:</b>								
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>								
Trade Receivables	61	-	-	-	124	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Loans	44,825	-	-	-	17,396	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	3,690	-	-	-	417	-	-	-
<b>At FVTPL</b>								
Investments	1,390	1,390	-	-	6,141	6,041	-	100
<b>At FVTOCI</b>								
Investments	11,923	11,923	-	-	36,243	36,243	-	-

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022				As at 31st March, 2021			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
At Amortised Cost								
Borrowings	19,875	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	-
Trade Payables	35	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	77	-	-	-	55	-	-	-

Excludes Group Company & Other Investments ₹ 21,933 crore (Previous Year ₹ 12,444 crore) measured at cost (Refer Note No. 2.1).

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	At FVTPL	At FVTOCI	At FVTPL	At FVTOCI
<b>Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment categorised at level 3:</b>				
<b>Opening Balance</b>	100	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	100	-
Sale / Reduction during the year	(100)	-	-	-
Total Gain / (Loss)	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	-	-	100	-

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

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

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

## Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk and liquidity risk.

This note explains the sources of risks which the entity is exposed to and how it mitigates that risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Mitigation
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at cost.	Ageing analysis, Credit worthiness	Counterparty credit limits and Dealing with highly rated counterparties as a policy.
Liquidity Risk	Other liabilities	Ageing analysis, Rolling cash flow forecasts	Managing the outflow of payments towards liabilities in a timely and scheduled manner.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the Company as per policies approved by the management. The Company identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with its operation team. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

### A. Interest Rate Risk

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Borrowings - Current #	20,100	8,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>8,850</b>

# Includes ₹ 225 crore (Previous Year ₹ 50 crore) as Commercial Paper discount.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from Company's activities in investments, dealing in derivatives and receivables from customers. The Company ensure that sales of products are made to customers with appropriate creditworthiness. Investment and other market exposures are managed against counterparty exposure limits. Credit information is regularly shared between businesses and finance function, with a framework in place to quickly identify and respond to cases of credit deterioration.

The Company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities. The Company restricts its fixed income investments in liquid securities carrying high credit rating.

## C. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on the due date. The Company maintains sufficient stock of cash, marketable securities and committed credit facilities. It uses a range of products to ensure efficient funding from across well-diversified markets. Treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's cash flow position and ensures that the Company is able to meet its financial obligation at all times including contingencies.

The Company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and liquidity requirements. Treasury pools the cash surpluses and arranges to either fund the net deficit or invest the net surplus in a range of short-dated, secure and liquid instruments including short-term bank deposits and similar instruments. The portfolio of these investments is diversified to avoid concentration risk in any one instrument or counterparty.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

### Maturity Profile as at

(₹ in crore)

	Below 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Grand Total
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>							
Liquidity Risks *							
Non-Derivative Liabilities							
Current #	12,400	7,700	-	-	-	-	20,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,100</b>

(₹ in crore)

	Below 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Grand Total
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021</b>							
Liquidity Risks *							
Non-Derivative Liabilities							
Current #	8,850	-	-	-	-	-	8,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,850</b>

\* Does not include Trade Payable amounting to ₹ 35 crore (Previous Year ₹ 14 crore).

# Include ₹ 225 crore (Previous Year ₹ 50 crore) as Commercial Paper Discount.

## 33 Related Party Disclosures:

### (i) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company
2	7-India Convenience Retail Limited *	
3	Aaidea Solutions Limited * (Formerly Known as Aaidea Solutions Private Limited)	
4	Abraham and Thakore Exports Private Limited *	
5	Actoserba Active Wholesale Limited (Formerly known as Actoserba Active Wholesale Private Limited)	
6	Addverb Technologies BV *	
7	Addverb Technologies Private Limited *	Subsidiary
8	Addverb Technologies Pte Limited *	
9	Addverb Technologies Pty Limited *	
10	Addverb Technologies USA Inc *	
11	Amante India Private Limited * (Formerly known as MAS Brands India Private Limited)	
12	C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited	

\* The above entities/person includes related parties where relationship existed for part of the year

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
13	Dadha Pharma Distribution Private Limited	
14	Foodhall Franchises Limited *	
15	Future Lifestyles Franchisee Limited*	
16	Genesis Colors Limited	
17	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	
18	GLB Body Care Private Limited	
19	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	
20	GML India Fashion Private Limited	
21	Grab a Grub Services Private Limited	
22	Hamleys (Franchising) Limited	
23	Hamleys Asia Limited	
24	Hamleys Global Holdings Limited ®	
25	Hamleys of London Limited	
26	Hamleys Toys (Ireland) Limited	
27	Intimi India Private Limited *	
28	Jaisuryas Retail Ventures Private Limited *	
29	JD International Pte Limited *	
30	Just Dial Inc *	
31	Just Dial Limited *	
32	Kalanikethan Fashions Private Limited *	
33	Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited *	
34	Luvley Limited ®	
35	MAS Brands Exports (Private) Limited *	
36	MAS Brands Lanka (Private) Limited *	
37	Mesindus Ventures Limited (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited)	
38	MYJD Private Limited *	Subsidiary
39	Netmeds Marketplace Limited	
40	Nilgiris Stores Limited *	
41	NowFloats Technologies Private Limited	
42	Reliance Brands Holding UK Limited	
43	Reliance Brands Limited	
44	Reliance Brands Luxury Fashion Private Limited	
45	Reliance Clothing India Private Limited	
46	Reliance GAS Lifestyle India Private Limited	
47	Reliance Lifestyle Products Private Limited	
48	Reliance Petro Marketing Limited	
49	Reliance Retail and Fashion Lifestyle Limited	
50	Reliance Retail Limited	
51	Reliance Ritu Kumar Private Limited * (Formerly known as Ritika Private Limited)	
52	Reliance-GrandOptical Private Limited	
53	Ritu Kumar ME (FZC) * (Formerly known as Ritu Kumar ME [FZE])	
54	Scrupalicious Limited ®	
55	Shopsense Retail Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Shopsense Retail Technologies Private Limited)	
56	Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	
57	The Hamleys Group Limited ®	
58	Tira Beauty Limited *	
59	Tresara Health Limited (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited)	
60	Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	
61	Vitalic Health Private Limited	
62	Dunzo Digital Private Limited *	
63	Intelligent Supply Chain Infrastructure Management Private Limited * (Formerly known as Jio Digital Cableco Private Limited)	Associate

\* The above entities/person includes related parties where relationship existed for part of the year

® Ceased to be related party

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
64	Jio Platforms Limited	
65	Reliance Commercial Dealers Limited	
66	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	
67	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	
68	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
69	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	
70	Reliance Prolific Traders Private Limited	
71	Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited	
72	Mr. V Subramaniam	
73	Mr. Dinesh Thapar *	Key Managerial Personnel
74	Mr. K Sridhar	
75	Reliance Foundation	Enterprise over which Key Managerial Personnel of the Holding Company are able to exercise significant influence
76	Sir HN Hospital Trust	

\* The above entities/person includes related parties where relationship existed for part of the year

## (ii) Transaction during the year with related parties (excluding reimbursements)

								(₹ in crore)
Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Joint Ventures / Associate	Key Managerial Personnel	Others	Total
1	Call Money Received towards OCPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2,350	-	-	-	-	-	2,350
2	Redemption of Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
3	Equity Share Capital Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11,650	-	-	-	-	-	11,650
4	Net Deposits Given / (Repaid)	-	-	3,313	-	-	-	3,313
		-	-	40	-	-	-	40
5	Net unsecured loans Given / (returned)	-	27,429	-	-	-	-	27,429
		-	17,306	-	-	-	-	17,306
6	Purchase / subscription / Redemption of investments	-	651	-	-	-	-	651
		-	2,730	874	-	-	-	3,604
7	Purchase of Undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	42	-	-	-	-	42
8	Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment / Project Materials and Intangible Assets	-	2	2,260	-	-	-	2,262
		-	-	206	-	-	-	206
9	Revenue from Operations	-	3,804	2	-	-	-	3,806
		-	1,659	-	-	-	-	1,659
10	Other income	-	2,193	-	-	-	-	2,193
		-	508	-	-	-	-	508
11	Warehousing and distribution expenses	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
		-	4	-	-	-	-	4
12	Interest Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26	-	-	-	-	-	26
13	Professional Fees	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Travelling and Conveyance expenses	-	-	82	-	-	-	82
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Payment to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		-	-	-	-	2	-	2
16	Donations	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Joint Ventures / Associate	Key Managerial Personnel	Others	Total
<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022</b>								
a)	Share Capital #	17,317	-	-	-	-	-	17,317
		<i>17,317</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>17,317</i>
b)	Other Financial Asset – Current	-	236	3,353	-	-	-	3,589
		-	<i>102</i>	<i>40</i>	-	-	-	<i>142</i>
c)	Other Financial Asset – Non Current	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Investments	-	20,452	-	1,481	-	-	21,933
		-	<i>12,444</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>12,444</i>
e)	Trade and Other Receivables	-	34	-	-	-	-	34
		-	<i>78</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>78</i>
f)	Loans Given	-	44,825	-	-	-	-	44,825
		-	<i>17,396</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>17,396</i>
g)	Other Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	64	-	-	-	64

# Includes Securities Premium

Figures in italics represents previous year's amount.

### (iii) Disclosure in respect of major related party transactions during the year:

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2021-22	2020-21
1	<b>Call Money Received towards OCPS</b>			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	2,350
2	<b>Redemption of Preference Shares</b>			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	(4,000)
3	<b>Equity Share Capital Issued</b>			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	11,650
4	<b>Net Deposits Given / (Repaid)</b>			
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3,313	40
5	<b>Net unsecured loans Given / (returned)</b>			
	Reliance Brands Limited	Subsidiary	923	2,607
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	26,209	14,475
	Netmeds Marketplace Limited	Subsidiary	(16)	-
	Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	Subsidiary	(10)	35
	Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	Subsidiary	52	99
	Reliance Clothing India Private Limited	Subsidiary	22	93
	Aaidea Solutions Limited * (Formerly known as Aaidea Solutions Private Limited)	Subsidiary	88	-
	Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited *	Subsidiary	18	-
	Amante India Private Limited * (Formerly known as MAS Brands India Private Limited)	Subsidiary	110	-
	Jaisuryas Retail Ventures Private Limited*	Subsidiary	5	-
	Dadha Pharma Distribution Private Limited	Subsidiary	25	-
	Tresara Health Limited (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited)	Subsidiary	-	(4)
	Abraham and Thakore Exports Private Limited*	Subsidiary	3	-

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

				(₹ in crore)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2021-22	2020-21	
<b>6</b>	<b>Purchase / subscription / Redemption of investments</b>				
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	-	2,619	
	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holding Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	685	
	Tresara Health Limited (Formerly known as Tresara Health Private Limited)	Subsidiary	(1)	25	
	Mesindus Ventures Limited (Formerly known as Mesindus Ventures Private Limited)	Subsidiary	27	11	
	Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	189	
	Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	Subsidiary	-	25	
	Shopsense Retail Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Shopsense Retail Technologies Private Limited)	Subsidiary	15	20	
	NowFloats Technologies Private Limited	Subsidiary	15	15	
	C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited	Subsidiary	8	15	
	7-India Convenience Retail Limited *	Subsidiary	45	-	
	Reliance Retail and Fashion Lifestyle Limited	Subsidiary	52	-	
	Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited *	Subsidiary	202	-	
	Kalanikethan Fashion Private Limited *	Subsidiary	98	-	
	Jaisuryas Retail Ventures Private Limited *	Subsidiary	40	-	
	Addverb Technologies Private Limited *	Subsidiary	150	-	
<b>7</b>	<b>Purchase of Undertaking</b>				
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	-	42	
<b>8</b>	<b>Purchase of Property Plant &amp; Equipment / Project Materials and Intangible Assets</b>				
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2,260	206	
	Addverb Technologies Private Limited *	Subsidiary	2	-	
<b>9</b>	<b>Revenue from Operations</b>				
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	3,791	1,651	
	Reliance Brands Limited	Subsidiary	11	8	
	Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited (Previous Year ₹ 20,28,748) (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	Subsidiary	2	-	
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2	-	
<b>10</b>	<b>Other income</b>				
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	1,938	506	
	Netmeds Marketplace Limited (Current Year ₹ 7,18,767)	Subsidiary	-	1	
	Reliance Brands Limited (Previous Year ₹ 49,99,466)	Subsidiary	229	-	
	Reliance Clothing India Private Limited (Previous Year ₹ 1,78,395)	Subsidiary	8	-	
	Shri Kannan Departmental Store Limited (Previous Year ₹ 1,90,531) (Formerly known as Shri Kannan Departmental Store Private Limited)	Subsidiary	7	-	
	Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Urban Ladder Home Décor Solutions Private Limited)	Subsidiary	3	1	
	Aaidea Solutions Limited* (Formerly known as Aaidea Solutions Private Limited)	Subsidiary	4	-	
	Kalanikethan Silks Private Limited*	Subsidiary	1	-	
	Amante India Private Limited* (Formerly known as MAS Brands India Private Limited)	Subsidiary	3	-	
	Dadha Pharma Distribution Private Limited	Subsidiary	1	-	
<b>11</b>	<b>Application Money Pending Allotment – OFCD</b>				
	Grab a Grub Services Private Limited	Subsidiary	25	-	
<b>12</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>				
	<b>a) Travelling and Conveyance expenses</b>				
	Reliance Commercial Dealers Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	82	-	
	<b>b) Warehousing and distribution expenses</b>				
	Reliance Retail Limited	Subsidiary	3	4	

## Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

				(₹ in crore)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2021-22	2020-21	
c)	<b>Professional Fees</b>				
	Jio Platforms Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	4	-	
d)	<b>Interest Cost</b>				
	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	26	
e)	<b>Payment to Key Managerial Personnel</b>				
	Mr. Dinesh Thapar *	Key Managerial Personnel	2	2	
	Mr. K Sridhar (Current Year ₹ 33,00,000 and Previous Year ₹ 28,00,000)	Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	
f)	<b>Donation</b>				
	Reliance Foundation (Previous Year ₹ 8,20,000)	Others	6	-	

\* The above entities / person includes related parties where relationship existed for part of the year / previous year.

			(₹ in crore)	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21		
<b>33.1 Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel</b>				
Short-term benefits	2	2		

### 34 Segment Information

As per Ind AS 108 – “Operating Segments”, segment information has been provided under the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
<b>35 Ratios</b>			
i	Current Ratio <sup>a</sup>	2.31	6.52
ii	Debt Service Coverage ratio	7.91	8.61
iii	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA
iv	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio <sup>b</sup>	171.35	237.22
v	Net Profit Ratio	45.25	53.48
vi	Return on Investment (%)	6.06	5.95
vii	Debt-Equity Ratio <sup>c</sup>	0.29	0.13
viii	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	3.50	3.24
ix	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio <sup>d</sup>	56.24	36.03
x	Net Capital Turnover Ratio <sup>e</sup>	0.20	0.05
xi	Return on Capital Employed (%)	4.51	5.21

a) **Current Ratio** decreased due to increase in current borrowings.

b) **Trade Payable Turnover Ratio** decreased due to normal increase in business.

c) **Debt-Equity Ratio** increased due to increase in current borrowings

d) **Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio** increased due to normal increase in business.

e) **Net Capital Turnover Ratio** increased due to General improvement in business.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## 35.1 Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
i	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
ii	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Interest, Tax and Exceptional Items}}{\text{Interest Expense + Principal Repayments made during the period for long term loans}}$
iii	Inventory Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold (Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases + Changes in inventories)}}{\text{Average Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Process and Stock-in-Trade}}$
iv	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM Inventory) + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Other Expenses}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
v	Net Profit Ratio %	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Value of Sales and Services (including GST)}}$
vi	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents, Loans & Other Marketable Securities}}$
vii	Debt-Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
viii	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Average Net Worth}}$
ix	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales and Services (including GST)}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}$
x	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales and Services (including GST)}}{\text{Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)}}$
xi	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital financing)	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense / (Income) + Finance Cost}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$

## 36 Details of loan given, investment made and guarantee given covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

- i) Loans given by the Company to body corporate as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 (Refer Note 3.1).
- ii) Investments made by the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 (Refer Note 2)
- iii) No Guarantees given by the Company.

37 The composite scheme of arrangement *inter alia* for transfer of the logistics & warehousing business of Future Group to the Company was approved by the shareholders and creditors of the Company. As per the voting results filed by Future Retail Limited (FRL) with the stock exchanges, the shareholders and unsecured creditors of FRL have voted in favour of the composite scheme but the secured creditors of FRL have voted against the composite scheme. In view thereof, the composite scheme of arrangement cannot be implemented.

# Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

## 38 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 did 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 has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - (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 has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - (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 has no transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

39 The figures of the corresponding year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

40 The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 06, 2022.

As per our Report of even date

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

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner  
Membership No. 102912

Date: May 06, 2022

**Isha M. Ambani**  
Executive Director

**V. Subramaniam**  
Managing Director

**K. Sridhar**  
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of the Board

**Mukesh D. Ambani** | Chairman

**Manoj H. Modi**  
**Akash M. Ambani**  
**Anant M. Ambani**  
**Pankaj Pawar**  
**Adil Zainulbhai**  
**Prof. Dipak C. Jain**  
**Ranjit V. Pandit** | Directors