

HFL Healthcare and Wellness

Private limited

STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2026



NKN AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Office Address:

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Near Jain Mandir, Borivali West, Mumbai - 400092
Tel.: 72088 77101 Email: nkn.ca2020@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (Previously known as RECKITT BENCKISER SCHOLL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (Previously known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)** (the "Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended and notes to Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and total comprehensive income (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial 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 did not identify any matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, that they would be considered key audit matters. Accordingly, no such matters have been described in our auditor's report. Furthermore, there were no circumstances where disclosure was precluded by law or regulation, or where adverse consequences were expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on the record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company is not a public



company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026 on its financial position in its Financial Statements. Refer Note 30 to the Financial Statements.

ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv)

(i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 41 (ix) to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 41 (ix) to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:



- whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) 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 (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used Focus 9 accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that the audit trail feature for Focus 9 accounting software at the application level was enabled from Jan 01, 2026 and was enabled at the database level from Jan 09, 2026. Further, the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Also, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with respect of such accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective years.



For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
[FRN: 152319W]

Nikita Mahadik

Nikita Mahadik
Partner [M. No. 160267]
UDIN: 26160267HIDQEI3071

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (previously known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement's section of our report to the Members of HFL Healthcare and Wellness Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us 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. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets:
 - a.
 - A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible asset.
 - b. The Company has a regular program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets by which all property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are verified in phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its asset. In accordance with this program, the property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. The title deeds of the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 3(a) to the Financial Statement are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - d. The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right- of- use assets) and intangible assets during the year.



- e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
- a. The inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- b. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. The Company has not granted loans or given advances in the nature of loans or made investment or provided any guarantee or security to Companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.
- a.
- A. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantees or provided security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year.
- B. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantees or provided security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year.
- b. The reporting under this clause regarding loans, advances, investments, guarantee or security being prejudicial to the interest of the Company is not applicable since the Company has not granted loans or given advances in the nature of loans or made investment or provided any guarantee or security.



- c. The reporting under this clause regarding repayment of principal and interest is not applicable since the Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans.
 - d. The reporting under this clause regarding overdue of amount more than 90 days is not applicable since the Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans.
 - e. The reporting under this clause regarding renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle over dues is not applicable since the Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans.
 - f. The reporting under this clause regarding any loans or advances in the nature of loans granted which are either repayment on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment is not applicable since the Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans.
- iv. According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or given guarantees or provided security to directors or to persons in whom the directors are interested and hence, the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable and the Company has not given loans or advances in the nature of loans, made investment, provided guarantee or security to anybody corporate and hence, the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
 - v. The Company has not accepted any deposit from public nor amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. 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 by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of Company's products. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident



Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b. There are no statutory dues of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess or other material statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute *except* for the following:

Name of Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs.) (in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, If any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.76	AY 2010-11	Madras High Court	Nil
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.02	AY 2011-12	Madras High Court	Nil
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.58	AY 2013-14	Assessing Officer	Nil
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	6.34	FY 2017-18	GST Commissioner Appeals	Nil

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Hence, reporting under the clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



ix.

- a. The loans from the holding company are repayable on demand and the interest is payable on half yearly basis and the demand for repayment of principal to the extent made during the year was paid and the interest was paid.
- b. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- c. The Company has not taken any term loans during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) (c) is not applicable.
- d. The Company has not used funds raised on short-term basis during the year for long-term purposes.
- e. The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- f. The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

- a. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.

- a. Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.



- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c. To the best of our knowledge, the Company is not required to establish a vigil mechanism for whistleblower as per Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Power) Rules, 2014 and hence, reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. a. The Company is not required to conduct internal audit as per provision of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Company is not required to conduct internal audit as per provision of the Companies Act, 2013 Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.



xvi.

- a. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Company has not conducted any Non- Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
- c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d. The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

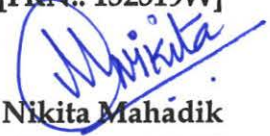
xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 39A to the Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xxi. Reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.



For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
[FRN: 152319W]


Nikita Mahadik
Partner [M. No. 160267]
UDIN: 26160267HIDQEI3071

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (Previously known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (Previously known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. 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 with reference to Financial Statements were 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 with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements include 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, 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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



**For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
[FRN:. 152319W]**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nikita Mahadik", written over a circular blue stamp.

**Nikita Mahadik
Proprietor [M. No. 160267]
UDIN: 26160267UZMPLW8841**

**Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026**

HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)

Regd. Office : At Plot No.F73 & F74, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamilnadu-602117

CIN : U24232TN1994PTC048002, E-mail : investorrelations@thevanitycase.com

STATEMENT OF AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. In Crores)

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Three Months ended on 31 March 2026 (Audited)	Three Months ended on 31 December 2025 (Unaudited)	Three Months ended on 31 March 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended on 31 March 2026 (Audited)	For the year ended on 31 March 2025 (Audited)
	Income					
I	Revenue from operations	26.82	32.68	23.41	126.26	92.32
II	Other income	1.84	0.48	0.24	3.22	0.67
III	Total income (I+II)	28.66	33.16	23.65	129.48	92.99
	Expenses					
IV	(a) Cost of material consumed	18.19	20.72	15.65	89.71	56.46
	(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	(1.48)	1.58	0.61	0.49	0.36
	(d) Employee benefits expense	4.90	3.58	3.13	15.13	11.68
	(e) Finance costs	0.78	0.12	0.14	1.15	0.35
	(f) Depreciation and amortization expenses	0.40	0.48	0.55	1.88	1.70
	(g) Manufacturing and operating costs	2.14	3.01	2.22	12.00	7.32
	(h) Other expenses	1.29	1.15	0.76	4.35	2.60
	Total expenses (IV)	26.22	30.64	23.06	124.71	80.47
V	Profit before tax (III- IV)	2.44	2.52	0.59	4.77	12.52
VI	Tax expense					
	(a) Current Tax	1.23	0.49	-0.07	1.72	2.59
	(b) Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)	(0.85)	0.17	0.16	(0.74)	0.55
	Total tax expense (VI)	0.38	0.65	0.09	0.98	3.14
VII	Profit for the period / year (V-VI)	2.06	1.87	0.50	3.79	9.38
VIII	Other comprehensive income (OCI)					
	Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss :					
	Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	(0.20)	(0.01)	0.06	(0.22)	(0.03)
	Income tax effect on above	0.05	0.00	-0.01	0.05	0.01
	Total other comprehensive income (VIII)	(0.15)	(0.01)	0.05	(0.17)	(0.02)
IX	Total comprehensive income for the period / year (VII+VIII)	2.21	1.86	0.45	3.96	9.40
X	Paid-up equity share capital (face value of Rs. 10/- each)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
XI	Other equity					
XII	Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each) :					
	(a) Basic	0.41	0.37	0.10	0.76	1.88
	(b) Diluted	0.41	0.37	0.10	0.76	1.88

Date: 19th May, 2026

Place: Mumbai



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)
STATEMENT OF AUDITED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

(Rs. In Crores)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2025 (Audited)
I	ASSETS		
1	Non-current assets		
	Property, plant and equipment	22.31	22.90
	Right of use assets	1.48	1.50
	Capital work-in-progress	0.05	-
	Intangible assets	-	-
	Financial assets		
	Investments	2.87	2.87
	Loans	-	-
	Other financial assets	0.17	1.37
	Deferred tax asset (net)	-	-
	Non-current tax assets (net)	-	-
	Other non-current assets	0.03	0.19
	Total non-current assets	26.91	28.83
2	Current assets		
	Inventories	21.26	24.85
	Financial assets		
	Trade receivables	26.75	16.36
	Cash and cash equivalents	15.81	29.06
	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Loans	-	-
	Other financial assets	0.84	-
	Other current assets	5.56	4.22
	Current tax asset (net)	-	-
	Total current assets	70.22	74.49
	Total assets	97.13	103.32
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1	Equity		
	Equity share capital	50.00	50.00
	Other equity	29.52	25.51
	Total equity	79.52	75.51
2	LIABILITIES		
	Non-current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	Lease liabilities	-	-
	Employee benefits obligation	0.30	0.58
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	0.18	0.92
	Other non current liabilities	-	-
	Total non current liabilities	0.48	1.50
3	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	Borrowings	7.56	5.58
	Lease liabilities	-	-
	Trade payables		
	(i) outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.11	0.47
	(ii) outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.54	13.38
	Other financial liabilities	1.22	1.45
	Other current liabilities	0.18	3.91
	Employee benefits obligation	2.30	0.25
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-
	Current income tax (net)	0.22	1.28
	Total current liabilities	17.13	26.32
	Total liabilities	17.61	27.82
	Total equity and liabilities	97.13	103.32

Date: 19th May, 2026
Place: Mumbai



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS	Notes		
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	22.31	22.90
Right of use assets	3	1.48	1.50
Capital work-in-progress	3	0.05	-
Financial assets			
Investments	4	2.87	2.87
Other financial assets	5	0.17	1.37
Deferred tax asset (net)	6	-	-
Other non-current assets	8	0.03	0.19
Total non-current assets		26.91	28.83
Current assets			
Investments			
Inventories	9	21.26	24.85
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	26.75	16.36
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15.81	29.06
Other financial assets	5	0.84	-
Other current assets	8	5.56	4.22
Current tax asset (net)	7	-	-
Total current assets		70.22	74.49
Total assets		97.13	103.32
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	50.00	50.00
Other equity	13	29.52	25.51
Total equity		79.52	75.51
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits obligation	15	0.30	0.58
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6	0.18	0.92
Total non-current liabilities		0.48	1.50
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	7.56	5.58
Trade payables	16		
i) outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.11	0.47
ii) outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		5.54	13.38
Other financial liabilities	17	1.22	1.45
Other current liabilities	18	0.18	3.91
Employee benefits obligation	15	2.30	0.25
Current tax liabilities (net)	19	0.22	1.28
Total current liabilities		17.13	26.32
Total liabilities		17.61	27.82
Total equity and liabilities		97.13	103.32

Summary of significant accounting policies

2-3

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 are in integral part of these statements of account.

As per our report of even date attached

For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 152319W

Nikita Mahadik
Partner
Membership No. 160267

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U24232TN1994PTC048002

Ganesh T. Anekar
Director
DIN: 06865379

Sanjay Sehgal
Director
DIN: 00057677

Kedar Swain
Chief Financial Officer



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for Year ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	126.26	92.32
Other income	21	3.22	0.67
Total income		129.48	92.99
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	22	89.71	56.46
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	23	0.49	0.36
Employee benefits expense	24	15.13	11.68
Finance costs	25	1.15	0.35
Depreciation expense	26	1.88	1.70
Manufacturing & operating costs	27	12.00	7.32
Other expenses	28	4.35	2.60
Total expenses		124.71	80.47
Profit/Loss before tax		4.77	12.52
Tax expense			
Current tax		1.72	2.59
Deferred tax		(0.74)	0.55
Total tax expense		0.98	3.14
Profit/Loss for the year		3.79	9.38
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		(0.22)	(0.03)
- Income tax effect		0.05	0.01
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(0.17)	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3.96	9.40
Earnings per equity share (face value Rs 10 each)			
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	29	0.76	1.88
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	29	0.76	1.88

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-2

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 are in integral part of these statements of account.

As per our report of even date attached

For N K N AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 152319W


Nikita Mahadik
Partner
Membership No. 160267
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U24232TN1994PTC048002


Ganesh T. Argekar
Director
DIN: 06865379

Sanjay Sehgal
Director
DIN: 00057677


Kedar Swain
Chief Financial Officer



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)
Statement of Audited Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2026
(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

	As at 31 March 2026 (Audited)	As at 31 March 2025(Audited)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	4.77	12.52
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1.88	1.70
Interest on borrowing	0.51	0.26
Other finance charge	0.64	0.10
Interest income	-0.09	-0.04
Rent income	-0.36	-
Provision for doubtful debts	0.08	-
Sundry Balance Written back	-1.19	-
Profit on Sale of Asset	-0.03	-
Unrealised foreign exchange translation (gain)/loss	-0.30	-0.03
Operating profit before working capital changes	5.91	14.48
Adjustment for Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	3.60	-11.14
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	-10.12	12.24
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	-1.32	0.28
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets	0.30	0.03
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	-7.01	-25.31
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	-3.72	3.59
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities	-0.12	0.06
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	1.99	0.08
Cash used in operations	-10.50	-5.71
Income tax paid	-2.83	-2.84
Net cash inflows from operating activities (A)	-13.33	-8.56
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of assets under capital work in progress (net of capital creditors and including capital advances)	-1.35	-5.57
Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	0.10	-
Investments In fixed deposit accounts with original maturity for more than 12 months	-0.01	-0.15
Interest received	0.09	0.04
Rent income	0.36	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	-0.81	-5.68
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings(net)	1.99	5.27
Interest paid	-1.12	-0.26
Net cash inflow from financing activities (C)	0.87	5.01
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-13.26	-9.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	29.06	38.36
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalent	0.01	-0.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15.81	29.06
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
On current accounts	15.80	29.06
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Total cash and bank balances at end of the period	15.81	29.06

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under indirect method as set out in Ind AS-7-Statement of Cashflow

(i) The Figures in brackets represent cash outflow.

As per our report of even date attached

For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 152319W
Nikita Mahadik
Partner
Membership No. 160267
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U24232TN1994PTC048002

Ganesh T. Argekar
Director
DIN: 06865379

Sanjay Sehgal
Director
DIN: 00057677

Kedar Swain
Chief Financial Officer



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

(A) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid up
Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
5,00,00,000	50.00	5,00,00,000	50.00
-	-	-	-
5,00,00,000	50.00	5,00,00,000	50.00

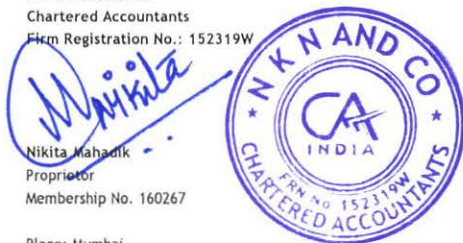
(B) Other equity

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	ESOP Share Based Payment Reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2024 *	0.08	16.03	-	16.11
Profit/Loss for the period	-	9.38	-	9.38
Other comprehensive income	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.08	25.44	-	25.51
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.08	25.44	-	25.51
Balance as at 1 April 2025 *	0.08	25.44	-	25.51
Profit/Loss for the year	-	3.79	-	3.79
Other comprehensive income	-	0.17	-	0.18
ESOP issued during the year	-	-	0.04	0.04
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.08	29.40	0.04	29.52
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.08	29.40	0.04	29.52

* There are no changes in other equity due to prior period errors

As per our report of even date attached

For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 152319W



Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U24232TN1994PTC048002





Guresh T. Argekar
Director
DIN: 06865379

Sanjay Sehgal
Director
DIN: 00057677

Kedar Swain
Chief Financial Officer



1.A Background

HFL Healthcare And Wellness Private Limited, (formerly known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited) ("the Company"), is engaged in the manufacture and sale of footcare products to the domestic and export markets and sale of sports shoes in Domestic market. The company has changed the name to HFL Healthcare And Wellness Private Limited with effective from 10th May 2023.

1.B Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current, non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(ii) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current, non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the Company.

(c) Foreign currency transactions and translations

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency'). Financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(i) Revenue from sale of products

Sales are recognized when risks and rewards of ownership of products are passed to the customers. Revenue is recorded net of trade discounts, rebates and taxes wherever applicable.

(ii) Revenue from sale of services

Sale of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. It is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

(iii) Other Income

Other Income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive such income is established.



(e) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for applicable jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April, 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application (1st April, 2019).

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Leasehold Land. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

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

The Company has recognised Right of use (ROU) asset on the date of initial application equivalent to lease liability. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(g) Impairment of Non financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors and other indicators, if any. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Non-financial assets that suffer an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and remittances in transit that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for expected credit loss.



(j) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) A: Other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value and in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 34 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

- (a) the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from default events on financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date), or
- (b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument).

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other income.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B: Financial liabilities

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- 1) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
- 2) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

ii. Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. At initial recognition, such financial liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are, at each reporting date, measured at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at Amortized Cost:

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the financial liabilities using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.



iii. De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

(l) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

(m) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(n) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment (other than Leasehold land) are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

a) All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Tangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition and subsequent improvements thereto including taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to a acquisition and installation.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as per the rates prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following assets located at Chennai where management's estimate of useful life, based on technical evaluation is other than useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)
Plant and equipments	13 and 21
Office equipments	13 and 21
Freehold Building	20 and 29
Computers	3 and 6
Furniture and fixtures	16

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Leasehold land are amortised over the period of lease.

Asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end, considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusted prospectively

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or loss arising from derecognition of assets are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and would be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per the agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(p) Provisions and contingent liabilities/ assets

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



(i) *Short-term obligations*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Past - employment obligations*

Provident Fund

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense as and when due.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (net of tax). They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

(iv) *Share-based payments*

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share options outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

(r) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the Company
- By weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares, if any.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2. Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements

Critical estimates and judgments

Areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of current tax expense and payable – Note 19
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 15

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Notes to the financial results:

- 1) The Company is predominantly engaged in a single business segment which is "Contract Manufacturing" and the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as contract manufacturing. The Company's other business for manufacturing and sale under its own Brand name does not meet the quantitative threshold as per para 13 of Ind AS 108 on Segment Reporting. Consequently, no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

Information about geographical areas;

(Rs. In Crores)

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown below :-

	From 1st April 2025 to 31 Mar 2026 (Rs in Crores)
Sales outside India	45.55
Sales in India	80.71
Total	126.26

Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026

For HFL Healthcare and Wellness Private Limited

Ganesh T. Argekar
Executive Director
DIN: 06865379



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3(a). Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold land #	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Office Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2025	1.90	11.74	22.55	2.65	2.75	0.06	1.11	8.88	51.64
Additions made during the year		0.25	0.96	0.12	(0.04)		0.05		1.34
Disposals/adjustments during the year			1.52	0.20	0.08	0.03	0.01		1.84
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	1.90	11.99	21.99	2.57	2.63	0.03	1.15	8.88	51.14
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance as at 1 April 2025	0.40	6.68	16.53	1.27	1.19	0.04	0.79	0.34	27.24
Depreciation charge for the year	0.02	0.38	0.71	0.25	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.29	1.88
Disposals / adjustments during the year			1.45	0.20	0.08	0.03	0.01		1.77
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	0.42	7.06	15.79	1.32	1.23	0.01	0.88	0.63	27.34
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	1.50	5.06	6.02	1.38	1.57	0.01	0.32	8.54	24.40
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2026	1.48	4.93	6.20	1.25	1.40	0.02	0.27	8.25	23.80

Right of use (ROU) assets as per IND AS 116 includes leasehold land

Note:

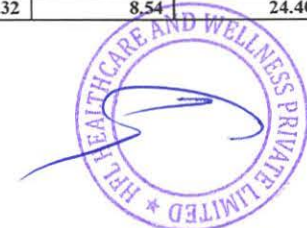
a) The lease term in respect of assets (leasehold land) acquired under lease is for a period of 99 years since the inception of the lease.

Particulars	Leasehold land #	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Office Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	1.90	10.95	18.24	1.58	1.86	0.06	0.94	7.86	43.40
Additions made during the year	-	0.78	4.30	1.07	0.90	-	0.17	1.02	8.24
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	1.90	11.74	22.55	2.65	2.75	0.06	1.11	8.88	51.64
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	0.33	6.30	15.90	1.12	1.08	0.04	0.70	0.05	25.53
Depreciation charge for the year	0.06	0.37	0.63	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.28	1.70
Disposals / adjustments during the year									-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	0.40	6.68	16.53	1.27	1.19	0.04	0.79	0.34	27.24
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	1.57	4.65	2.35	0.46	0.78	0.01	0.24	7.81	17.86
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	1.50	5.06	6.02	1.38	1.57	0.01	0.32	8.54	24.40

Right of use (ROU) assets as per IND AS 116 includes leasehold land

Note:

a) The lease term in respect of assets (leasehold land) acquired under lease is for a period of 99 years since the inception of the lease.



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3(b). Capital work-in-progress

The changes in the carrying value of capital work-in-progress for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as follows :

	As at 01 April 2025	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the year	As at 31 March 2026	As at 01 April 2024	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the year	As at 31 March 2025
Capital work-in-progress	-	0.05	-	0.05	1.63	0.53	2.16	-

i) Ageing of CWIP as on 31 March 2026

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	Amount
Projects which have exceeded their original timeline	-
Projects which have exceeded their original budget	-

ii) is overdue as compared to its original plan as

CWIP	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Under Process(A)	-	-	-	-
Temporarily suspended(B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A) + (B)	-	-	-	-

iii) Details of capital-work-in progress which has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31st March, 2026 :

There were no projects which have exceeded their original plan cost as at 31st March, 2026

iv) Ageing of CWIP as on 31st March, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	Amount
Projects which have exceeded their original timeline	-
Projects which have exceeded their original budget	-

v) is overdue as compared to its original plan as

CWIP	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Under Process(A)	-	-	-	-
Temporarily suspended(B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A) + (B)	-	-	-	-

vi) Details of capital-work-in progress which has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31st March, 2025 :

There were no projects which have exceeded their original plan cost as at 31st March, 2025



4 Investments

Investment in limited liability partnership Firm

(The company has made an investment in the form of capital contribution of 19% in Aero Care Personal Products LLP effective from 1st July 2022)

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.87	2.87
2.87	2.87

5 Other financial assets

In fixed deposit accounts with original maturity for more than 12 months#
Interest accrued on deposits
Security deposits
Provision for doubtful deposit
Total other financial assets

As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
-	0.84	0.91	-
0.02	-	0.01	-
0.46	-	0.45	-
-0.31	-	-	-
0.17	0.84	1.37	-

6 Deferred tax asset (net) / (Deferred tax Liability (net))

Difference in carrying value of property plant and equipment as per tax book and financial book.
Provision on employee benefits Gratuity
Provision on employee benefits - Leave Encashment
Provision on employee benefits - Bonus
MSME Outstanding
Provision for doubtful debts
Provision for doubtful deposit
Total Deferred tax assets / (Deferred tax Liability)

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-1.01	-1.28
0.49	0.12
0.16	0.09
0.07	0.07
0.01	0.08
0.02	-
0.08	-
-0.18	-0.92

7 Current tax asset

Current tax asset (net)

Current tax asset

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-	-
-	-

8 Other assets

Capital advances
Duty Draw Back Receivable
RoDETP receivable
Balance with government authorities (other than income tax)
Prepaid expenses
Unbilled revenue
Advances to suppliers
Advances to employees
Total other assets

As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
0.03	-	0.19	-
-	0.01	-	-
-	0.02	-	0.10
-	4.95	-	3.83
-	0.05	-	0.07
-	0.01	-	-
-	0.46	-	0.16
-	0.06	-	0.06
0.03	5.56	0.19	4.22

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Raw material and intermediate in stock
Packing material
Work in progress in stock #
Finished goods in stock
Store and spares parts
Total inventories
Includes Material With Third party as well

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
14.83	17.97
0.67	0.59
4.39	4.15
0.98	1.71
0.39	0.42
21.26	24.85

10 Trade receivables

Trade receivables
Receivables from related party
Less: Loss allowance
Total receivables
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts
Total trade receivables
Current portion

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
8.21	16.37
18.63	-
-	-
26.84	16.37
-0.09	-0.01
26.75	16.36
26.75	16.36

Breakup of security details

Trade receivable considered good- secured
Trade receivable considered good- unsecured
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk
Trade receivable- credit impaired
Total
Less allowance for Bad and Doubtful Debts
Total trade receivables
* Refer Note 38

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-	-
26.84	16.37
-	-
-	-
26.84	16.37
-0.09	-0.01
26.75	16.36

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks
- In current accounts
Cash on hand
Total cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
15.80	29.06
0.01	0.01
15.81	29.06



12. Equity share capital

The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of Rs. 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares

Authorized

50,000,000 (Previous period 50,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

50,000,000 (Previous period 50,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each

Total

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorized	50.00	50.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	50.00	50.00
Total	50.00	50.00

(a)

Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year / period

Outstanding at the beginning of the year

Add: Issued during the year

Outstanding at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	50.00	5,00,00,000	50.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,00,00,000.00	50.00	5,00,00,000.00	50.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder

Hindustan Foods Limited

Mr. Ganesh Argekar

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding in the class	No. of shares	% of holding in the class
Hindustan Foods Limited	4,99,99,980	99.99996%	4,99,99,980	99.99996%
Mr. Ganesh Argekar	20	0.000040%	20	0.000040%
	5,00,00,000	100%	5,00,00,000	100%

As per the records of the Company, including shareholders/ members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents beneficial ownership of Shares

(d) Shares held by promoter of the company

Name of the shareholder

Hindustan Foods Limited

Mr. Ganesh Argekar

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Hindustan Foods Limited	4,99,99,980	50	4,99,99,980	50
Mr. Ganesh Argekar	20	0	20	0
	4,99,99,980	50	5,00,00,000	50

(e) Information regarding issue of Equity Shares since the date of incorporation

(i) No share is allotted pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash.

(ii) No bonus share has been issued

(iii) No share has been bought back

13 Other equity

Capital reserve

ESOP Share Based Payment Reserve

Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital reserve	0.08	0.08
ESOP Share Based Payment Reserve	0.04	0.00
Retained earnings	29.40	25.44
	29.52	25.51

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders

ESOP Share Based Payment Reserve

ESOP / Share Based Payment Reserve represents the cumulative employee compensation expense recognized for equity-settled share-based payments in accordance with Ind AS 102. The reserve is transferred to share capital/securities premium upon exercise of options and reversed to retained earnings for lapsed or unvested options

Retained earnings

Opening balance

Add: Net profit for the year

Add: Re-measurement (gain)/loss on post employment benefit obligation

Closing balance

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	25.44	16.03
Add: Net profit for the year	3.79	9.38
Add: Re-measurement (gain)/loss on post employment benefit obligation	0.17	0.02
Closing balance	29.40	25.44



14 Current borrowings

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured		
Loan from Related party		
Repayable on demand (Refer Note. 31)	7.56	5.58
Total current borrowings	7.56	5.58

Particulars	Rate of interest (p.a)	Repayment terms
Current - Unsecured borrowings		
Hindustan Foods Limited	8.70%-9.50%	Repayable on demand

15 Employee benefits obligation

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 36(A))				
- Provision for gratuity (funded)	0.25	1.70	0.31	0.16
- Leave encashment (unfunded)	0.05	0.60	0.27	0.09
Total employee benefits obligation	0.30	2.30	0.58	0.25

16 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.11	0.47
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.54	13.38
Total trade payables	5.65	13.85

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, 2006 based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
Principal	0.11	0.45
Interest	0.00	0.01
Total	0.11	0.47
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year / period.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year / period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year / period.	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-



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17 Other current financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Capital creditors	0.24	0.35
Employee related payable	0.98	1.10
Total other current financial liabilities	1.22	1.45

18 Other current liabilities

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Statutory dues payable	0.17	0.22
Advance from customers (Contract liability)	0.01	3.69
Total other current liabilities	0.18	3.91

19 Current tax liabilities

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Current tax payable (net)	0.22	1.28
Total current income tax liabilities	0.22	1.28



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(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

20 Revenue From operations

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Sale of products- Manufacturing	124.14	91.99
Other operating revenue		
Export incentive	0.28	0.20
Recovery towards slow moving stocks and other expenditure	1.68	-
Scrap sales	0.16	0.13
Total other income	126.26	92.32

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by major service lines.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Sale of products- Manufacturing	124.14	91.99
Total	124.14	91.99
Geographic revenue		
- India	80.71	43.71
- Rest of the world	45.55	48.62
	126.26	92.32

B. Trade receivables and contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and current liabilities from contracts with customers:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Receivables, which are included in trade receivables *	26.75	16.35
Unbilled revenue	-	0.02
Advances from customers	0.01	3.69
Total	26.76	20.05

* Trade Receivable represents the amount of consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customers that is unconditional. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue from sale of goods and services.

C. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation

There are no unsatisfied long-term contracts / performance obligation that have impact on financial statements.

The Company applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

D. Reconciliation of revenue recognised:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Gross revenue	126.26	92.86
Adjustment for credit notes	-	0.54
Total	126.26	92.32

E. The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

21 Other income

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest income on fixed deposits	0.09	0.04
Foreign exchange gain (net)	1.28	0.57
Profit on Sale of Asset	0.03	-
Rental Income	0.36	-
Sundry Balance Written back	1.19	-
Miscellaneous income	0.27	0.06
Total other income	3.22	0.67



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22 Cost of Material Consumed

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Raw Material		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	17.97	6.49
Purchase of Raw Material	55.93	43.70
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	14.83	17.97
Cost of Raw Material consumed	59.07	32.21
Packaging Material		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	0.59	0.79
Purchase of Packing Material	30.71	24.05
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	0.67	0.59
Cost of packaging Material consumed	30.64	24.25
Total Cost of Materials consumed	89.71	56.46

23 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	1.71	3.90
- Stock in trade	-	-
- Work-in-progress	4.15	2.33
	5.86	6.22
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	0.98	1.71
- Stock in trade	-	-
- Work-in-progress	4.39	4.15
	5.37	5.86
Net decrease/(increase)	0.49	0.36

24 Employee Benefit Expenses

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Salaries, wages and bonus	10.87	9.36
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.41	0.44
* Gratuity expense	1.71	0.16
Staff welfare	2.10	1.72
** ESOP expenses	0.04	-
Total Employee benefit expenses	15.13	11.68
* Refer Note number 36A		
** Refer Note number 36C		

25 Finance costs

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Other finance charge	0.64	0.10
Interest Expense on Loans from Related Party (Refer Note.31)	0.51	0.26
Total finance costs	1.15	0.35



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26 Depreciation expenses

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Depreciation	1.86	1.64
Depreciation on right of use assets	0.02	0.06
Total depreciation expense	1.88	1.70

27 Manufacturing & operating cost

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Power, fuel & electricity	1.12	0.93
Repairs and maintenance - plant & machinery	0.06	0.09
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.75	0.45
Contract labour charges	9.40	5.48
Other manufacturing expenses	0.67	0.39
Total Manufacturing & operating cost	12.00	7.32

28 Other expenses

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Stores and spares consumed	0.05	0.03
Rates and taxes	0.15	0.22
* CSR	0.17	0.17
Electricity Charges	0.07	0.09
Courier Expenses	0.08	0.03
Repairs & maintenance	0.14	0.17
Travelling & Conveyance	0.20	0.15
Freight Outward	0.27	-
Telephone Expenses	0.03	0.02
Insurance Expenses	0.21	0.25
Printing & stationery	0.05	0.07
Security charges	0.78	0.50
House keeping/manpower expenses	0.48	0.40
** Audit fees	0.05	0.04
Professional Expenses	0.96	0.16
Provision for Doubtful Debts	0.08	-
Provision for Sipcot deposit	0.31	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.27	0.30
Total other expenses	4.35	2.60

*Refer note 36(B) for CSR

** As auditors:

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

Statutory Audit	0.03	0.03
Limited review fees	0.02	0.01
Total	0.05	0.04



29 Earnings per equity shares

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Profit/Loss attributable to equity holders	3.79	9.38
Add: Impact of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	3.79	9.38
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Crores) for basic and diluted EPS	5.00	5.00
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	0.76	1.88
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	0.76	1.88

30 Contingencies and commitments

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Demand relating to income tax	2.78	2.78
The Company is Co- Borrower in the term loan taken by the holding Company (Borrower) from Bajaj Finance Limited. If in case the loan and interest is not paid by the Holding Company then the Company is liable to repay the loan and interest taken. As at the year end the Loan and interest payable is disclosed in contingent liability	14.47	29.42
Capital commitments:		
Capital commitment expenses	0.06	0.10

31 Related party disclosures:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

Holding company
Hindustan Foods Limited

Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr Sanjay Sehgal
Mr Kedar Swain
Ms. Rupal Narvekar (upto 29th January 2026)

Associate
Aero Care Personal Products LLP

Companies in which directors are interested
HFL Consumer Products Private Limited
HFL Multiproducts Private Limited
KNS Shoetech Pvt Ltd

(B) Details of transactions with related party for the year ended:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Aero Care Personal Products LLP		
Rental Income	0.18	
Hindustan Food Limited		
Sale of Goods	0.18	0.56
Purchase of Goods	0.29	0.39
Purchase of Property, Plant, Equipment	-	0.07
Loan Taken	7.12	9.05
Loan Repaid	5.13	3.79
Reimbursement of Expenses paid on behalf of Company	0.07	0.01
Sale of Property, Plant, Equipment	0.05	-
ESOP issue Expenses	0.04	
Interest on loans taken	0.51	0.26
Sales of Export incentives License	0.28	0.11
KNS Shoetech Private Limited		
Sale of Goods	25.12	7.23
Purchase of Goods	9.16	6.05
Purchase of Property, Plant, Equipment	0.05	0.02
Rental Income	0.18	-
Compensation to Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Mr Sanjay Sehgal	0.96	0.91
Mr Kedar Swain	0.19	0.18
Ms. Rupal Narvekar	0.08	0.06



(C) Amount due to/from related party as on:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Hindustan Food Limited		
Investment in Equity Shares	73.53	73.49
Loans Taken	7.56	5.58
Receivable from KNS Shoetech Private Ltd		
Trade Receivable	18.63	1.27
Aero Care Personal Products LLP		
Investment in Fixed capital	2.87	2.87
Remuneration/Consultancy payable to Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Mr Sanjay Sehgal	0.08	0.07
Mr Kedar Swain	0.01	0.01
Ms. Rupal Narvekar	-	0.01

32 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets/liabilities are not significantly different from the carrying amount and therefore the impact of fair value is not considered for above disclosure.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 were as follows

Particulars	Note	Amortised Cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total fair value	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Investments	4	2.87	-	-	-	2.87
Other non-current financial assets	5	0.17	-	-	-	0.17
Trade receivable	10	26.75	-	-	-	26.75
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15.81	-	-	-	15.81
		<u>46.44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46.44</u>
Financial liabilities						
Current borrowings	14	7.56	-	-	-	7.56
Other current financial liabilities	17	1.22	-	-	-	1.22
Trade payables	16	5.65	-	-	-	5.65
		<u>14.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14.43</u>

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2025 were as follows

Particulars	Note	Amortised Cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total fair value	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Investments	4	2.87	-	-	-	2.87
Other non-current financial assets	5	1.37	-	-	-	1.37
Other current financial assets	5	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable	10	16.36	-	-	-	16.36
Cash and cash equivalents	11	29.06	-	-	-	29.06
		<u>49.66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49.66</u>
Financial liabilities						
Non-current borrowings	0	-	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	14	5.58	-	-	-	5.58
	0	-	-	-	-	-
Current and Non-current lease liabilities						
Other current financial liabilities	17	1.45	-	-	-	1.45
Trade payables	16	13.85	-	-	-	13.85
		<u>20.88</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20.88</u>

33 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

No financial assets/liabilities have been valued using level 1 fair value measurements.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:



Fair value measurement hierarchy of assets

Level 3

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Investments

Other non-current financial assets

Other current financial assets

Trade receivable

Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

	2.87	2.87
	0.17	1.37
	0.84	-
	26.75	16.36
	15.81	29.06
	46.44	49.66

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities:

Level 3

Current borrowings

Other current financial liabilities

Trade payables

As at 31 March 2026 As at 31 March 2025

	7.56	5.58
	1.22	1.45
	5.65	13.85
	14.43	20.88

34 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates is not significant. As a result this is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The following table shows unhedged foreign currency exposures receivable and payable at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
		Foreign currency in Crores	Rs. in Crores	Foreign currency in Crores	Rs. in Crores
Trade Payable	EURO	-	-	-	-
	GBP	-	-	0.00	0.43
	AUD	-	-	0.00	0.03
	USD	0.00	0.31	0.05	4.27
Trade Receivables	USD	0.09	8.13	0.14	12.08
	GBP	-	-	-	-
Balance with bank	USD	0.02	1.82	0.02	1.36

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the EURO exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

Particulars	Currency	Effect on profit- total gain / (loss)			
		5% decrease in exchange rate		5% increase in exchange rate	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Payables	EURO	-	-	-	-
	GBP	-	0.02	-	-0.02
	AUD	-	0.00	-	-0.00
	USD	0.02	0.21	-0.02	-0.21
Trade Receivables	USD	0.41	0.60	-0.41	-0.60
Trade Receivables	GBP	-	-	-	-
Balance with bank	USD	0.09	0.07	-0.09	-0.07



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(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and hasn't had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Company also in some cases ensure that the notice period rentals are adjusted against the security deposits and only differential, if any, is paid out thereby further mitigating the non-realization risk. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

For Debtors Ageing refer disclosed in financial statements

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management who monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31 March 2026			
Current borrowings	7.56	-	7.56
Trade payables	5.65	-	5.65
Other current financial liabilities	1.22	-	1.22
	14.43	-	14.43
As at 31 March 2025			
Current borrowings	5.58	-	5.58
Trade payables	13.85	-	13.85
Other current financial liabilities	1.45	-	1.45
	20.88	-	20.88

- 35 The Company is "contract manufacturing and the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as contract manufacturing. and its predominantly engaged in a both from a product and geographical perspective and has determined its business segment as manufacture and sale of footcare and footwear products' accordingly. The total segment revenue, the total segment results, total carrying amount of segments assets, total carrying of segment liabilities ,total capital expenditure during the year, total amount of charge of depreciation during the year are all as reflected in the financial statement as at end of the 31 March 2026.

Information about geographical areas:

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customer is under below:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue From Customers		
Sales outside India	45.55	48.62
Sales in India	80.55	43.56
Other operating income		
-Export Incentive	0.28	0.20
-Scrap Sales	0.16	0.13
Total	126.54	92.52



36(A) Employee benefits
The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

(A) Defined contribution plans
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance

(B) Defined benefit plans
Gratuity payable to employees

Actuarial assumptions

- i)
- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Discount rate (per annum) | 7.05% | 6.70% |
| Rate of increase in Salary | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years) | 18.50 | 19.60 |
| Attrition rate | 6.00% | 6.00% |

- ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year
Current service cost
Past service cost*
Interest cost
Benefits paid
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations
Present value of obligation at the end of the year

- iii) Change in the fair value of plan assets:

Opening fair value of plan assets
Interest income
Actuarial (losses)/ gains
Closing fair value of plan assets

- iv) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Current service cost
Past service cost*
Interest cost
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss

- v) Expense recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income

Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on asset
Total expenses recognized in the statement of other comprehensive Income

- vi) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:

Present value of funded obligation
Less: fair value of plan assets
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet

- vii) Expected contribution to the fund in the next year

Gratuity

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
7.05%	6.70%
7.00%	7.00%
18.50	19.60
6.00%	6.00%

Employee's gratuity fund

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
1.66	1.50
0.16	0.13
1.52	-
0.11	0.10
-0.02	-0.05
-0.21	-0.03
3.22	1.66

Employee's gratuity fund

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
0.16	0.13
1.52	-
0.03	0.02
1.71	0.16

Employee's gratuity fund

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
(0.21)	(0.03)
(0.00)	0.00
(0.21)	(0.03)

Employee's gratuity fund

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
3.22	1.66
(1.26)	(1.18)
1.96	0.47

Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
0.25	0.16



	Employee's gratuity fund	
	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate		
0.5% increase	3.08	1.59
0.5% decrease	3.35	1.73
Rate of increase in salary		
0.5% increase	3.31	1.73
0.5% decrease	3.10	1.59
Withdrawal rate		
110% change	3.22	1.66
90% change	3.20	1.66

ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Year	Employee's gratuity fund	
	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
Apr 2024- Mar 2025	-	-
Apr 2025- Mar 2026	-	0.10
Apr 2026- Mar 2027	0.21	0.10
Apr 2027- Mar 2028	0.21	0.10
Apr 2028- Mar 2029	0.36	0.18
Apr 2029- Mar 2030	0.21	0.10
Apr 2030 onwards	1.65	0.78

*During the year, consequent to revisions in employee benefit obligations arising from the proposed implementation of the new labour codes, the Company has recognised a past service cost of ₹1.15 crore based on actuarial valuation. The said amount has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense.

(C) Other long term employee benefit obligation
Leave entitlement

The liability for leave entitlement is recognized in the same manner as gratuity aggregating Rs. 0.29 Crores as at 31 March 2026 which includes past service cost of Rs. 0.25 Crores (31 March 2025: Rs. 0.03 Crores)

36(B) Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are in the field of promoting healthcare and education. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds are utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
Gross amount required to be spent :	0.17	0.17
Add: Amount Unspent from previous years	0.00	0.00
Total Gross amount required to be spent during the year	0.17	0.17
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	0.17	0.17
Amount spent during the year	0.17	0.17
i. construction/acquisition of any asset		
-under control of the Company for future use		
-not under control of the Company for future use		
ii. On purpose other than (i) above	0.17	0.17
Less: Amount capitalized as corporate social responsibility assets	-	-
Excess amount spent in previous years set off in current year	-	-
Provision for unspent CSR amount	-	-
	0.17	0.17

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has spent Rs 0.17 Crores on activities for promoting preventive health care, poverty and malnutrition, promoting education.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not incurred any CSR Expenditure with related Party/ contribution made to related party.



36 (C) Share - based payments

(i) Equity settled options - Hindustan Foods Limited employee stock option scheme 2025 (HFL ESOS 2025 scheme)

The Holding Company has established Hindustan Foods Limited employee stock option scheme 2025 (HFL ESOS 2025 scheme) with effect from April 10, 2025.

The objective of the HFL ESOS 2025 is to reward the eligible and potential Employees of Hindustan Foods Limited ("the Company") or its Subsidiary Company(ies) (whether now or hereafter existing, whether incorporated in India or overseas, whether working in India or outside India) for their performance and to motivate them to contribute to the growth and profitability of the Company. The Company also intends to use this scheme to retain the talent.

The Company has below share based payment arrangement under HFL ESOS 2025 scheme for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	Weighted average exercise price (in INR)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
Opening as at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	2.00	1,000.00	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at the closing of the year	2.00	1,000.00	-	-

Of the total number of options outstanding at 31 March 2026, no options had vested and were exercisable during the year ended March 31, 2026. The weighted average fair value of each option granted during the year was Rs.539.76 per option.

(ii) Information relevant to the determination of fair value of options granted during the year under the equity-settled share based remuneration schemes operated by the Group:

	Year Ended 31-March-2026	Year Ended 31-March-2025
Equity settled		
Option pricing model used	Black Scholes Model	-
Weighted average share price at grant date (in Rs.)	541.65	-
Exercise price (in Rs.)	2	-
Weighted average contractual life (in days)	365	-
Equity and cash settled		
Expected volatility	32.21%	-
Risk-free interest rate	5.54%	-

(iii) Expense recognised in the profit and loss (Note 24)

	Year Ended 31-March-2026	Year Ended 31-March-2025
Equity settled scheme	0.04	-
	0.04	-



37 Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31 Mar 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME		0.07	0.04	-	-	-	0.11
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME							-
(iii) Others		4.34	1.05	0.04	0.10	0.00	5.54
(iv) Disputed dues - Others							-
Total	-	4.41	1.10	0.04	0.10	0.00	5.65

As at 31 Mar 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME		0.14	0.33				0.47
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-						-
(iii) Others		7.40	5.87	0.10	0.00		13.38
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	7.53	6.20	0.10	0.00	-	13.85

38 Trade receivable ageing schedule

31 March 2026	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	8.01	14.15	4.60	0.08	0.00	-	26.84
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-0.09
	8.01	14.15	4.59	-0.00	-	-0.00	26.75

31 March 2025	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	12.16	4.19	0.02	0.01	(0.00)	-	16.37
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	-0.01	-0	-	-0.01
	12.16	4.19	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	-	16.36



39 Additional regulatory information

(A) Accounting ratios

Sr No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25		Ratio as on		Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25		
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets= Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Other current financial assets	Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other current financial liability + Current lease liabilities + Other Current liability	70.22	17.13	74.49	26.32	4.10	2.83	44.86%	The Current ratio is improved in the current year due to increase in trade receivable.
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + Short term borrowings	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	NA as the Company does not have long term debt						0.00%	NA
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	6.82	1.15	11.44	0.352	5.91	32.53	-81.83%	This increase in the current year due to availment of short term borrowings from the holding Company.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Shareholder's Equity	3.79	77.52	9.38	70.81	0.05	0.13	-63%	Due to product mix profit reduced
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold	(Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2	90.20	23.06	56.82	19.28	3.91	2.95	32.75%	Due to production of shoe line and product mix of Scholl it has increased
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net Credit Sales	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	126.26	21.56	92.32	22.47	5.86	4.11	42.55%	Due to increases in the Revenue credit sales has increased
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	86.64	9.75	67.75	26.53	8.89	2.55	248.01%	Due to increase in purchases during the year
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue	Average Working Capital= Average of Current assets + Current liabilities	126.26	50.63	92.32	45.31	2.49	2.04	22.38%	NA
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Net Sales	3.79	126.26	9.38	92.32	0.03	0.10	-70.50%	Majorly Due to product mix and increased in employee cost.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Total Assets - Current Liability	5.92	80.00	12.87	77.00	0.07	0.17	-55.73%	Due to production mix
(k)	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	3.79	79.52	9.38	75.51	0.05	0.12	-61.69%	Due to production mix



HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Formerly Known as Reckitt Benckiser Scholl India Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs. Crores, except EPS)

40 The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.11	0.45
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.00	0.01
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-

Note: The above information regarding dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.



41. Additional Disclosure

i) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

The Company does not hold any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company, at anytime during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

ii) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iv) Relationship with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

The Company does not have any transactions or balance outstanding with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

v) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

vi) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) Undisclosed income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous year) in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

viii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended 31 March 2026.

ix) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

(x) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous period.

(xi) Valuation of Property plant and equipment

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current year. Further, There were no revaluation on property, plant and equipment during the previous period.

(xii) Borrowing on the basis of Security of Current Assets

The company has not borrowed any loan from any bank or Financial insitutions on the basis of security of Current Assets.

(xiii) Loans or Advances to Promoters, Directors, KMP's and Related Parties

The company has not given loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters, Directors, KMP's and Related parties (As defined under as Companies Act 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person

42 The Company is Co- borrower as per the Sanction letter of Loan taken from Bajaj Finance Limited by the Holding Company. There is Exclusive charge on the entire movable and non movable assets, Fixed assets and curensts assets of the Company.

As per our report of even date attached

For N K N AND CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 152319W

Nikita Mahadik
Proprietor
Membership No. 160267
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HFL HEALTHCARE AND WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U24232TN1994PTC048002

Ganesh T. Arsekar
Director
DIN: 06865379

Sanjay Sehgal
Director
DIN: 00057677

Kedar Swain
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May, 2026

