INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BHABANI BLUNT HAIRDRESSING PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing 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 on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit, its other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the

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financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) We have sought and 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, 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 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 A".

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

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements except as reported under the note no 33 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. The Company is not required to transfer any amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, except as disclosed in the note 40 to the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

   v. During the year, the Company has not declared or paid any dividend.

   vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems 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 and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.000452N
by the hand of

Rajkumar

RAJKUMAR KHULLAR
Partner
Membership No.092507
UDIN: 26092507YOVCLX6967

New Delhi, May 14, 2026

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **BHABANI BLUNT HAIRDRESSING PRIVATE LIMITED** of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financials Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control 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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 ICAI

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.000452N
by the hand of

Rajkumar

RAJKUMAR KHULLAR
Partner
Membership No.092507
UDIN: 26092507YOVCLX6967

New Delhi, May 14, 2026

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ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited** of even date)

(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 assets.

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

(c) There are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company.

(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) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, Paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

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(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 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations are given to us, 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, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service 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 Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service 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) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount
Nil				

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report).

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(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, Paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act and the relevant details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company had not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, 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), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The provisions of Section 135 of the Act in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xx)(a) and (b) are not applicable to the company.

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.000452N
by the hand of

Rajkumar

RAJKUMAR KHULLAR
Partner
Membership No.092507
UDIN: 26092507YOVCLX6967

New Delhi, May 14, 2026

SHARP & TANNAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 902, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	420.60	522.76
Capital work in Progress		-	-
Other intangible assets	4	6.77	7.69
Right-of-use assets	5	1,407.99	1,221.02
Financial assets			
i. Investments	14	1,981.55	1,910.53
ii. Other financial assets	7	153.03	140.07
iii. Loans & Advances	14.1	-	71.00
Income tax assets (net)	12	77.49	85.15
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	137.98	105.95
		4,185.41	**4,064.17**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	159.94	132.27
Financial assets			
i. Investments	14	446.91	333.10
ii. Trade receivables	9	141.56	132.35
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	72.07	69.19
iv. Other bank balances	11	485.00	503.64
v. Other financial assets	7	6.47	23.62
Other current assets	13	100.85	76.91
		1,412.80	**1,271.09**
Total assets		**5,598.21**	**5,335.26**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	2.76	2.76
Other equity	16	3,583.48	3,556.18
Total equity		**3,586.24**	**3,558.94**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	5	1,168.67	1,072.05
Provisions	17	66.87	48.97
		1,235.54	**1,121.02**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	5	369.83	285.34
ii. Trade payables	19		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		47.33	34.96
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		74.97	64.13
iii. Other financial liabilities	18	72.98	74.72
Other current liabilities	20	186.08	174.65
Provisions	17	25.24	21.50
		776.43	**655.30**
Total liabilities		**2,011.97**	**1,776.32**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,598.21**	**5,335.26**

As per our report of even date
For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 000452N

Rajkumar

Rajkumar Khullar
Partner
Membership no.: 092507
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 14, 2026

SHARP & TANNAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 82, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Ramanpreet Sohi
Director
DIN: 09450611
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Ghazal Alagh
Chairperson & Director
DIN: 07608292
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187
Statement of Audited Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	2025-26	2024-25
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	2,439.49	2,400.21
Other income	22	117.81	53.65
Total income		**2,557.30**	**2,453.86**
Expenses			
Purchases of traded goods	23	355.05	344.79
Changes in inventories of traded goods	24	(27.67)	(34.90)
Employee benefits expenses	25	449.12	413.47
Finance costs	26	133.92	101.52
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	566.19	450.66
Other expenses	28	1,024.23	925.24
Total expense		**2,500.84**	**2,200.78**
Profit before exceptional items		**56.46**	**253.08**
Exceptional items		**14.54**	-
Profit before tax		**41.92**	**253.08**
Tax expense			
Current tax		43.98	84.85
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		(32.30)	(19.78)
Earlier Year Tax Adjustment		7.20	(13.56)
Total Tax expense		**18.88**	**51.51**
Profit for the year		**23.04**	**201.57**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans		1.08	(2.66)
Income tax effect		(0.27)	0.67
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**0.81**	**(1.99)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**23.85**	**199.58**
Earnings per equity share	38		
Basic*			
Equity shares, Nominal value of INR. 10 each		83.53	785.48
Diluted*			
Equity shares, Nominal value of INR. 10 each		83.53	785.48
***Not annualised**			

As per our report of even date
For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 000452N

Rajkumar

Rajkumar Khullar
Partner
Membership no.: 092507
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 14, 2026

SHARP & TANNAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 203, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Ramanpreet Sohi
Director
DIN: 09450611
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Ghazal Alagh
Chairperson & Director
DIN: 07608292
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187
Audited Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Audited	Audited
Operating activities		
Profit before exceptional items	**56.46**	**253.07**
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	565.27	449.67
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.92	0.50
Capital Gain on sale of mutual funds	(2.01)	(1.54)
Employee stock compensation expense	-	0.00
Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	1.08	(2.66)
Interest income	(49.14)	(32.93)
Gain On Lease Modification	(43.77)	
Finance costs	133.91	101.52
Bad Debts & Penalties	25.27	(12.75)
Gratuity	(14.54)	-
Asset written off	41.53	-
Write-Back of Security Deposit	0.00	-
Forfeiture of Rent Deposit	14.01	-
Other Non-Operating Income	(1.70)	(0.12)
Unrealised Gain / Loss	(19.55)	(10.04)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**707.74**	**744.72**
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(9.21)	16.93
(Increase)/ decrease in Lease liabilities	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	71.00	-
(Increase)/ decrease in financial assets	4.19	(104.45)
(Increase)/ decrease in financial deposits	(18.64)	498.64
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(23.93)	(33.49)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	23.21	(50.44)
Increase/ (decrease) in Other bank balances	-	0.00
Increase/ (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(1.74)	12.87
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	21.65	14.07
Increase/ (decrease) in inventories	(27.67)	(34.90)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	11.43	55.33
	758.03	1119.28
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	101.20	133.65
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities [A]	**859.23**	**1252.93**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments(net)	(96.66)	273.05
Purchase of current investment (net)	(184.83)	(1088.65)
Interest received	50.32	36.52
Capital Gain on sale of mutual funds	2.01	-
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities [B]	**(229.16)**	**(779.08)**
Financing activities		
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(488.76)	(383.47)
Prior period lease adjustment	(4.49)	-
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(118.93)	(86.71)
Proceeds from borrowings from related party	-	-
Share Issued During the year	-	0.41
Finance cost paid	(15.00)	(14.81)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities [C]	**(627.18)**	**(484.59)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	**2.90**	**(10.74)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	69.19	79.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**72.07**	**69.19**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- On current accounts	21.03	64.02
- Cash on hand	3.04	5.17
- Deposits with remaining maturity of less than three month	48.00	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**72.07**	**69.19**

As per our report of even date
For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 000452N

Rajlammar

Rajkumar Khullar
Place: New Delhi
Membership no.: 092507
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 14, 2026

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.
MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Ramanpreet Sohi
Director
DIN: 09450611
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Ghazal Alagh
Chairperson & Director
DIN: 07608292
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity share capital

	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at Apr 01, 2025	27,584	2.76
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	**27,584**	**2.76**
At April 01, 2024	23,521	2.35
Issued during the year	4,063	0.41
As at March 31, 2025	**27,584**	**2.76**

b) Other equity

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company						
	Other equity					Gains and Losses on Investments in Equity Instruments classified as FVOCI	Total equity
Reserves and Surplus	Securities premium	Share Option Outstanding	Reserve for Brand Development Expenditure	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings		
As at Apr 01, 2025	**2,931.34**	**100.16**	**100.17**	**0.07**	**333.49**	**90.94**	**3,556.17**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	23.04	-	**23.04**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	**0.81**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**23.85**	-	**23.85**
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	**2,931.34**	**100.16**	**100.17**	**0.07**	**357.34**	**90.94**	**3,580.01**
At April 01, 2024	**1,309.43**	**88.27**	**100.17**	**0.07**	**133.93**	**90.94**	**1,722.81**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	201.55	-	**201.55**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1.99)	-	**(1.99)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**199.56**	-	**199.56**
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,309.43**	**88.27**	**100.17**	**0.07**	**333.49**	**90.94**	**1,922.36**

Corporate information and summary of material accounting policies (refer note 1&2)

As per our report of even date
For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 000452N

Rajkumar

Rajkumar Khullar
Partner
Membership no.: 092507
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 14, 2026

SHARP & TANNAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 902, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited

Ramanpreet Sohi
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DIN: 09450611
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Date : May 14, 2026

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Chairperson & Director
DIN: 07608292
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate Information

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited is a company registered under Companies Act, 2013 and is primarily engaged in the business of hair styling, sale of hair products and is invloved in educating students in hair styling. The registered office of the Company is 3rd Floor, Kohli Villa, S.V.Road, Andheri West, Mumbai Maharashtra- 400058.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company's standalone financial statements consistently apply uniform accounting policies across all periods.'The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹). All the values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
•expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
•held primarily for the purpose of trading;
•expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
•cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
•expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
•held primarily for the purpose of trading;
•due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
•there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(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 entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs), which is functional and presentation currency of all tne entities in the Company.

ii) Transactions and balances:
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates 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 recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.4 Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.
A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet on the basis of historical cost. For the transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 01, 2021 (date of transition to Ind AS) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. Such cost comprises of the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

The exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value over the useful lives of assets estimated by the management, as below:

Asset category	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)	Useful lives as per schedule II of the Act (years)
Office equipment	5	5
Plant and Machinery	15	15
Computer & peripherals	3 to 6	3 to 6

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The useful lives have been determined based on managements' judgement which in certain instances are different from those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets residual values, method of depreciation and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, prospectively at the end of each reporting period. An 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.

2.6 Intangible assets

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), intangible assets were carried in the balance sheet on the basis of historical cost. For the transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all intangible assets recognised as of April 01, 2021 (date of transition to Ind AS) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss. when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Patent & Trademarks	7 years	Straight Line	Acquired

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2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or Company of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than it's carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.8 Inventories

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a latest purchase price. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised when, or as, control of a promised goods or services transfers to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those goods or services. To recognise revenues the following five step approach is applied: (i) identify the contract with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligation in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognise revenues when a performance obligations is satisfied.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at a point in time when control of the products is transferred to the customer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue from the sale of products is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, discounts and incentives.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount (discounts and incentives), the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods/services to the customer and such discounts and incentives are estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Rights of return

The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration given the large number of contracts that have similar characteristics. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. A refund liability is recognized for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price). A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover the goods from a customer.

Volume rebates

The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

Customer wallet points

The Company has a wallet points programme, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for subsequent purchase. The wallet points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of points by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on each reporting date and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

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Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section 2.15 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from the customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

2.11 Employee Benefits

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 recognised in respect of employee's 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 financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company presents the accumulated leave liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) defined benefit plans - gratuity, and
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

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 an independent 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 term approximating the term 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.

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. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Such accumulated re-measurement balances are never reclassified into the statement of profit and loss subsequently.

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 costs.

Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund scheme is the defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these schemes as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

2.14

The Stock option plan of the Company is classified as equity settled transaction based on the constructive obligation for settlement of option in equity.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using a black Scholes model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in employees stock option reserves 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 Company's 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 the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The Company's employees are granted share appreciation rights (SAR), settled in cash. The liability for the share appreciation rights is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the SAR by applying an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the SAR were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

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2.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
• Debt instruments at amortised cost
• Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
• Debt instruments and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
• Equity instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
• Equity instruments and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

(i)The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
(ii)Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:
(i)The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
(ii)The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the investments. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

•The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) tl Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

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Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and Lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After initial recognition, gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.
For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the re-classification prospectively from the re-classification date, which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.13 Income taxes

Income tax
Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.
Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). Management periodically evaluates whether it is probable that the relevant taxation authority would accept an uncertain tax treatment that the Company has used or plan to use in its income tax filings, including with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability or asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of tl transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary and associate, when the timing of the reversal of tl temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:
When the tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Otherwise, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Goods and services tax paid. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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2.14 Segment reporting

Identification of segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Company), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments of the Company are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed on a single segment considering the entire beauty and personal care products as one single operating segment. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the location in which the customers are situated.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

The Board of directors is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) and monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

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

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.17 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.19 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes and .

The Company bases its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions, if any, about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The judgements, estimates and assumptions management has made which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as below.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of goods includes expected discounts and incentives that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The Company uses the most likely amount methodology to determine the variable consideration.

The Company determines and updates its assessment of expected discounts and incentives periodically and the accruals are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected discount and incentives are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding these amounts may not be representative of actual amounts in the future.

Leases

The Company determines the lease term as non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company applies judgement and considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses internal rate of return for the assets which were earlier classified under finance lease and incremental borrowing rate (IBR) for Right of use assets at the lease commencement date.

The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The IBR requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates), when available and makes entity-specific estimates, wherever required.

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Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is derived on determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the management at the time of acquisition of asset and is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables

The measurement of expected credit loss reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and the best available forward-looking information. The correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and expected credit loss is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit loss is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecasted economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may not be representative of the actual default in the future.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for future years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Tax contingencies and provisions

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of tax contingencies and provisions, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, expected return, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.
The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 39.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statement cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

New and amended standards adopted by the group

2.20 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022 to amend the following Ind AS which were effective from April 01, 2023.

(i) Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37

The amendments to Ind AS 37 specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs for example direct labour and materials and an allocation of other costs directly related to contract activities for example an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

(ii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements.
The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately.
It has also been clarified that the existing guidance in Ind AS 103 for contingent assets would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Air conditioners	Computers & peripherals	Electric fittings	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross Block								
At April 01, 2024	**145.08**	**26.65**	**29.09**	**19.25**	**102.59**	**3.44**	**355.05**	**681.14**
Adjustment*	-	-	-		-		-	-
Additions	1.05	25.72	16.74	4.34	46.30	13.60	162.60	270.34
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**146.13**	**52.36**	**45.83**	**23.58**	**148.88**	**17.04**	**517.65**	**951.48**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**146.13**	**52.36**	**45.83**	**23.58**	**148.88**	**17.04**	**517.65**	**951.48**
Additions	0.98	7.41	7.79	2.62	17.04	5.26	62.50	103.60
Disposals	(20.27)	(3.03)	-	(1.26)	(34.93)	-	(37.96)	(97.45)
As at March 31, 2026	**126.84**	**56.74**	**53.62**	**24.94**	**130.99**	**22.30**	**542.19**	**957.63**
Accumulated depreciation								
At April 01, 2024	**73.29**	**18.20**	**15.61**	**12.21**	**43.93**	**0.23**	**123.11**	**286.57**
Charge for the period	13.61	4.20	3.42	2.15	17.14	1.43	100.20	142.14
Disposals								-
As at March 31, 2025	**86.90**	**22.40**	**19.03**	**14.36**	**61.07**	**1.66**	**223.32**	**428.73**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**86.90**	**22.40**	**19.03**	**14.36**	**61.06**	**1.66**	**223.32**	**428.73**
Charge for the period	12.29	7.31	4.92	2.72	23.18	3.73	104.78	158.93
Disposals	(15.52)	(2.22)	-	(0.89)	(18.03)	-	(13.98)	(50.63)
As at March 31, 2026	**83.68**	**27.50**	**23.95**	**16.20**	**66.22**	**5.38**	**314.11**	**537.03**
Net book value								
At April 01, 2024	**71.79**	**8.45**	**13.48**	**7.03**	**58.66**	**3.21**	**231.94**	**394.56**
As at March 31, 2025	**59.23**	**29.97**	**26.80**	**9.22**	**87.81**	**15.38**	**294.34**	**522.76**
As at April 01, 2025	**59.23**	**29.97**	**26.80**	**9.22**	**87.82**	**15.38**	**294.34**	**522.76**
As at March 31, 2026	**43.17**	**29.24**	**29.67**	**8.75**	**64.77**	**16.92**	**228.08**	**420.60**

4. Other Intangible Assets

	Trade marks	Computer software	Total
Gross Block			
At April 01, 2024	**10.20**	**11.95**	**22.15**
Additions	2.60	-	2.60
Deletions			-
As at March 31, 2025	**12.80**	**11.95**	**24.75**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**12.80**	**11.95**	**24.75**
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**12.80**	**11.95**	**24.75**
Accumulated Amortisation			
At April 01, 2024	**4.61**	**11.95**	**16.56**
Charge for the period	0.50	-	0.50
Deletions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**5.11**	**11.95**	**17.06**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**5.11**	**11.95**	**17.06**
Charge for the period	0.92		0.92
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**6.03**	**11.95**	**17.98**
Net book value			
At April 01, 2024	**5.59**	**0.00**	**5.59**
As at March 31, 2025	**7.69**	**0.00**	**7.69**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**7.69**	**0.00**	**7.69**
As at March 31, 2026	**6.77**	**0.00**	**6.77**

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5. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for office buildings. The lease term of the lease contracts are ranging from 2 years to 9 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

The Company has applied exemptions as per paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116 with respect to short term leases.

(b) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Office buildings	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2024	1,903.31	**1,903.31**
Additions	545.99	545.99
Disposals	-	-
Adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**2,449.30**	**2,449.30**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**2,449.30**	2,449.30
Additions	896.93	896.93
Disposals	(1,125.05)	(1,125.05)
Adjustment	(25.14)	
As at March 31, 2026	**2,196.04**	**2,221.18**
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2024	**920.29**	920.29
Charge for the period	307.99	307.99
Disposal		-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,228.28**	**1,228.28**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**1,228.28**	1,228.28
Charge for the period	407.98	407.98
Disposal	(848.21)	(848.21)
As at March 31, 2026	**788.05**	**788.04**
Net book value		
At April 01, 2024	**983.02**	**983.02**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,221.02**	**1,221.02**
As at Apr 01, 2025	**1,221.02**	**1,221.02**
As at March 31, 2026	**1,407.99**	**1,407.99**

(c) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Carried at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non current		
Lease liabilities	1,168.67	1,072.05
	1,168.67	**1,072.05**
Current		
Lease liabilities	369.83	285.34
	369.83	**285.34**

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(d) Following are the amounts recognised in Statement of profit and loss :

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Depreciation	407.98	256.11
Interest expense on lease liability	118.93	83.30
Rent expense for short term lease(included in other expense)	17.75	40.00
	544.66	**379.41**

(e) Impact on Statement of cash flow(increase/(decrease))

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Lease payments	488.76	311.18
	488.76	**311.18**
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	369.83	227.87
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	118.93	83.30
	488.76	**311.17**

(f) Movement in lease liabilities:

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Balance at beginning of the period	1,357.39	1,108.15
Add: Additions	896.93	545.99
Add: Interest	118.93	86.71
Less: Payments	(488.76)	(383.47)
Less: Reduction in liability on account of lease reduction	(341.49)	-
Less: Reduction on account of prior period adjustments	(4.49)	
Balance at the end of the period	**1,538.50**	**1,357.39**

(g) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	375.90	275.94
one to five years	1,108.76	714.61
more than five years	599.18	117.59
Total	**2,083.84**	**1,108.15**

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6. Tax expense (net)

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

a) Statement of Profit and Loss

Profit or loss section

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current income tax:		
Current tax (Including tax related to earlier year)	51.18	71.29
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(32.30)	(19.78)
Total tax expense	**18.88**	**51.51**

b) Other comprehensive income/(loss)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net loss / (gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.27)	0.67
Tax (income) / expense charged to OCI	**(0.27)**	**0.67**

c) Deferred tax relates to the following:

The Company has a net deferred tax assets with respect to certain timing differences.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI - Investment in equity instruments	6.88	2.91
Total deferred tax liabilities	**6.88**	**2.91**
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for the financial reporting	83.73	57.41
Right-of-use asset(net) and Lease liability	32.85	34.31
Security Deposit	0.07	0.08
Provision for gratuity	15.81	10.46
Provision for Leave encashment	5.61	4.84
Provision for Bonus	1.76	1.76
Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	5.03	-
Deferred tax assets	**144.86**	**108.86**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**137.98**	**105.95**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

d) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	**105.95**	**85.50**
Tax income/(expense) during the period		
- recognised in statement of profit and loss	32.30	19.78
- recognised in OCI	(0.27)	0.67
Closing balance	**137.98**	**105.95**

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e) **Movement for the period ended March 31, 2026**

	At April 01, 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liability				
Investment at FVTPL	2.91	3.97	-	6.88
Total deferred tax liabilities	**2.91**	**3.97**	**-**	**6.88**
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	57.41	26.32	-	83.73
ROU and Lease Liability	34.31	(1.46)	-	32.85
Security Deposit	0.08	(0.01)	-	0.07
Provision for Gratuity	10.46	5.62	(0.27)	15.81
Provision for Leave Encashment	4.84	0.77	-	5.61
Provision for Bonus	1.76	-	-	1.76
Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	5.03	-	5.03
Total deferred tax assets	**108.86**	**36.27 -**	**0.27**	**144.86**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**105.95**	**32.30**	**(0.27)**	**137.98**

Movement for the period ended March 31, 2025

	At Apr 01, 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At Mar 31, 2025
Deferred tax liability				
Investment at FVTPL	-	2.91	-	2.91
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	**2.91**	**-**	**2.91**
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	42.71	14.70	-	57.41
ROU and Lease Liability	31.49	2.82		34.31
Security Deposit	-	0.08		0.08
Provision for Gratuity	8.45	1.34	0.67	10.46
Provision for Leave Encashment	2.85	1.99	-	4.84
Provision for Bonus	-	1.76	-	1.76
Total deferred tax assets	**85.50**	**22.69**	**0.67**	**108.86**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**85.50**	**19.78**	**0.67**	**105.95**

g) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025**

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounting profit/ (loss) before income tax	**41.92**	**253.07**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168 % (March 31, 2026: 25.168%)	10.55	63.69
At the effective income tax rate of 25.168 % (March 31, 2026: 25.168%)	10.55	63.69
Tax impact on account of :		
Expenses not deductible under Income Tax	3.08	1.43
Impact of Temporary Differences and other Tax adjustments	(1.28)	(0.05)
Earlier year Tax Adjustments	7.20	(13.56)
Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss	**19.55**	**51.51**

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7. Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Security deposits	153.03	140.07
	153.03	**140.07**
Current		
Security deposits	-	10.00
Accrued Interest	6.47	13.62
	6.47	**23.62**

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Traded goods	159.94	132.27
	159.94	**132.27**

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	141.56	132.35
	141.56	**132.35**
Break-up for security details		
Unsecured, considered good	181.52	132.34
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(19.98)	12.75
	161.54	**145.08**
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(19.98)	(12.75)
	(19.98)	**(12.75)**
Trade receivables net of impairment	**141.56**	**132.34**

As at March 31, 2026

	Current but Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1.09	140.85	(4.75)	2.46	1.89	-	**141.55**
Undisputed - credit impaired			9.38	10.61	-		**19.98**
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.09**	**140.85**	**4.63**	**13.07**	**1.89**	-	**161.54**
Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	-	(9.38)	(10.61)	-	-	(19.98)
Total Trade Receivables	**1.09**	**140.85**	**(4.75)**	**2.46**	**1.89**	-	**141.56**

As at March 31, 2025

	Current but Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	74.36	45.27	9.38	3.35	- 0.02	-	**132.34**
Undisputed - credit impaired			9.38	3.37	-		**12.75**
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**74.36**	**45.27**	**18.75**	**6.72**	**- 0.02**	-	**145.09**
Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	-	(9.38)	(3.37)	-	-	(12.75)
Total Trade Receivables	**74.36**	**45.27**	**9.38**	**3.35**	**- 0.02**	-	**132.35**

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Notes:

(i) There are no non-current trade receivables as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ii) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(iii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 days.
There are no disputed trade receivables as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash in hand	3.04	5.17
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts	21.03	64.02
- Deposits with remaining maturity of less than or equal to three months	48.00	-
	72.07	**69.19**

11. Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than three month but less than or equal to twelve months	485.00	503.64
	485.00	**503.64**

12. Income tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advance tax (net)	77.49	85.15
	77.49	**85.15**

13. Other Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Unbilled Revenue	14.50	8.25
Advance to suppliers	0.00	0.00
Advance to employees	0.00	0.25
Advance to vendors	0.22	
Balances with government authorities	33.30	18.83
Prepaid expenses	52.82	49.59
	100.84	**76.91**

14. Investments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
(valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Unquoted:		
Investment in subsidiaries		
1,49,984 equity shares of INR 100 each in Bblunt spratt hairdressing Pvt Ltd *(1,47,000 equity shares as on 31.03.2025)*	1980.55	1,909.53
Others		
Equity Shares of Beauty Wellness Association India	1.00	1.00
	1,981.55	**1,910.53**

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	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No.of units	Amount	No.of units	Amount
Current				
Quoted:				
Investment in Mutual funds				
Aditya Birla SL OF	2,267	92.76	4,234.25	55.57
Aditya Birla SL MMF	80,331	354.16	67,357	277.53
		446.91		**333.10**
Aggregated market value of quoted investments		446.91		333.10
Aggregated book value of quoted investments		446.91		333.10
Aggregated amount of unquoted investments		1981.55		1910.53

Note: Non-Trade - Unquoted - Others: The Company has invested in Beauty Wellness Association India towards the corpus. These are

14.1. Loans & Advances

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan from Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited *(The aforesaid loans carry interest rate @ 9.8% p.a. and repayable on demand)*	-	71.00
	-	**71.00**

Name of entity	Nature	Country of incorporation	Date of acquisition	Ownership interest held by Company March 31, 2026	Ownership interest held by Company March 31, 2025
Bblunt Spratt Hairdressing Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	March 16, 2022	100.00%	100.00%

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15. Equity Share Capital

i) Authorised share capital

	Equity Shares	
Equity share capital of INR 10 each	**Numbers**	**Amount**
As at Apr 01, 2025	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	**50,000**	**5.00**
At April 01, 2024	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**50,000**	**5.00**

ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital

	Equity Shares	
Equity share capital of INR 10 each, fully paid up	**Numbers**	**Amount**
As at Apr 01, 2025	27,584	2.76
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	**27,584**	**2.76**
At April 01, 2024	23,521	2.35
Issued during the year	4,063	0.41
As at March 31, 2025	**27,584**	**2.76**

(iii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Dividend has not been declared and paid by the company during the period.

(iv) Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Honasa Consumer Limited (holding company)		
27,584 Equity Shares *(27,584 equity shares as on 31.03.2025)*	2.76	2.76

(v) Details of shareholding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos.	**Holding %**	**Nos.**	**Holding %**
Equity shares of INR. 10 each, fully paid				
Honasa Consumer Limited	27,584	100.00%	27,584	100.00%
	27,584	**100.00%**	**27,584**	**100.00%**

(vi) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Company has not allotted fully paid up equity shares without payment being received in cash and by way of bonus shares and has not bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

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16. Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital redemption reserve	0.07	0.07
Securities premium	2,931.34	2,931.34
Retained earnings	357.34	333.49
Reserve for brand development expenditure	100.17	100.17
Deemed capital contribution	103.62	100.17
Gains and losses on investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI	90.94	90.94
	3,583.48	**3,556.19**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	0.07	0.07
Increase during the period	-	-
Closing balance	**0.07**	**0.07**
b) Securities premium		
Opening balance	2,931.34	1,309.43
Increase during the period	-	1,621.91
Closing balance	**2,931.34**	**2,931.34**
c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	333.49	133.93
Add: Profit for the year	23.04	201.55
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss)	0.81	(1.99)
Closing balance	**357.34**	**333.49**
d) Reserve for Brand Development Expenditure		
Opening balance	100.17	100.17
Increase during the period	-	-
Closing balance	**100.17**	**100.17**
e) Deemed capital contribution		
Opening balance	100.17	88.28
Increase during the year	3.45	11.89
Closing balance	**103.62**	**100.17**
f) Gains and losses on investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI		
Opening balance	90.94	90.94
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-
Closing balance	**90.94**	**90.94**

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a) Securities premium
Securities premium account has been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings/accumulated losses after tax.

c) Capital Redemption Reserve
Face value of shares bought back during the period has been credited to capital Redemtion Reserve.

d) Reserve for Brand Development Expenditure
In accordance with the Scheme of reduction of Capital (Securities Premium Account), which was sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay, an amount of INR. 9,50,00,000/- was reduced from Securities Premium Account and transferred to Reserve for Brand Development Expenditure. The said reserve to be utilised for Brand Development expenditure.

e) Deemed capital contribution
Deemed capital contribution relates to the stock options granted by Honasa Consumer Limited, the Holding Company to the eligible directors of the Company.

f) Gains and Losses on Investments in Equity Instruments classified as FVOCI
Gains / Losses arising on Fair Value of Equity Instruments are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income as per IND AS-109 and shall be reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the subsequent years.

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17. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 34)	49.80	34.43
Provision Leave Encashment	17.07	14.54
	66.87	**48.97**
Current		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 34)	13.03	9.79
Provision Leave Encashment	5.21	4.71
Provision for Bonus	7.00	7.00
	25.24	**21.50**

18. Other Financial liabilities

Carried at amortised cost

Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Refundable Security deposits	10.00	5.92
Employee related dues	58.44	53.46
Creditors for Capex Expenditure	4.38	15.34
Credit Card Expense Payable	0.16	-
	72.98	**74.72**

19. Trade payables

Carried at amortised cost

Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	47.33	34.96
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	74.97	64.13
	122.30	**99.09**

(a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled up to 60 days
(b) For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 36.
(c) Trade payables ageing schedule:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026					
(i) MSME	47.33	0.00	-	-	47.33
(ii) Others	74.67	0.00	0.18	0.12	74.97
	122.00	-	**0.18**	**0.12**	**122.30**

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
(i) MSME	34.98 -	0.02	-	-	34.96
(ii) Others	64.69 -	0.08	-	-	64.13
	99.66 -	**0.10**	-	-	**99.09**

20. Other current liabilities

Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	41.83	43.77
Liabilities for expenses	87.88	54.15
Contract Liability (refer note below)	56.37	76.73
	186.08	**174.65**

Note:
Consist of contract liability relating to services of INR 56.37 lacs .Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when there are transfer of controls of the related goods or services to the customer.

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21. Revenue from operations

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Sale of products	216.74	210.48
Sale of services	2,222.75	2,189.73
	2,439.49	**2,400.20**
Sale of products (net of Goods and Service Tax)		
Traded goods	216.74	210.48
	216.74	**210.48**
Sale of services		
Salon Service	1,913.49	1900.55
Royalty income	309.26	289.18
	2,222.75	**2,189.73**

22.1 Contract balances

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Contract Assets		
Trade receivables	141.56	132.35
Contract Liabilites		
Advance from Customers	56.37	76.73

22.2 Timing of revenue recognition

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Goods transferred at a point of time	216.74	210.48
Services transferred at a point of time	2,222.75	2,189.73
	2,439.49	**2,400.20**

22. Other income

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Interest income:		
Deposits with banks	35.10	28.56
Interest on security deposit	11.54	7.96
Income tax refund	2.50	1.16
Interest Receievd on Loan	1.18	2.43
Write-Back of Security Deposit	0.47	0.00
Forfeiture of refundable deposit	1.41	1.39
Gain On Lease Modification / Termination	43.77	0.00
Capital gain on sale of mutual fund	2.01	1.54
Unrealised gain / loss - Investments	19.55	10.04
Other non-operating income	0.28	0.57
	117.81	**53.64**

23. Purchases of traded goods

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Purchase of beauty products	355.05	344.79
	355.05	**344.79**

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24. Changes in inventories of traded goods

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Inventories at the beginning of the period		
Traded goods	132.27	97.37
Inventories at the end of the period		
Traded goods	159.94	132.27
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	**(27.67)**	**(34.90)**

25. Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	411.90	370.91
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (refer note 34)	25.16	24.61
Gratuity expense (refer note 34)	23.16	6.07
Employee stock compensation expense*	3.45	11.89
	463.67	**413.48**

*Spoorthy Shetty, CEO of the Company is eligible for shares under Employee Stock Option Plans of Honasa Consumer Limited, the Holding Company. The Company has recorded during the year ended March 31, 2026 an amount of INR 3.44 lacs (March 31, 2025 : INR 11.89 lacs) as cost of such stock option plans with corresponding credit to Statement of Changes in Equity.

26. Finance costs

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Interest on lease liability	118.93	86.71
Interest on Loan	-	-
Interest on others	14.99	14.81
	133.92	**101.51**

27. Depreciation & Amortisation expense

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	157.29	142.17
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.92	0.50
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	407.98	307.99
	566.19	**450.66**

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Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.
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Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
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28. Other expenses

	March 31, 2026	March 31,2025
Hairstyling and Beautician Fees	545.90	591.19
Incentives	3.49	2.03
Repairs and maintenance	20.53	15.16
Rent expenses	17.75	24.34
Write-off of Security Deposit	15.42	0.00
Write-Off of Prepaid Rent	4.54	0.00
Advertising and business promotion expenses	20.15	24.52
Communication costs	4.70	4.45
Legal and professional fees	46.85	35.23
Rates and taxes	11.64	14.84
GST Expenses	45.35	0.00
Commission & Brokerage	61.17	62.26
Asset written off	41.53	0.00
Loss on sale of asset	-	0.00
Travelling and conveyance	5.90	7.67
Printing and stationery	2.95	5.89
Insurance expenses	8.47	8.34
Utility Expenses	55.32	41.86
Software support expenses	13.73	9.89
Audit Fees (refer note (i))	7.90	6.84
Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	13.04	12.75
Interest & Penalties	12.23	3.14
Office & salon expenses	29.49	33.84
Miscellaneous expenses	36.18	21.01
	1,024.23	**925.23**

(i) Payments to auditors (excluding input tax)		
As auditor:		
- Audit fees	7.00	6.13
- Tax Audit fees	0.90	0.70
- Other expeses	-	0.01
	7.90	**6.84**

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(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

31. Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Board of Directors being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. CODM believes that these are governed by same set of risks and returns hence CODM reviews as one balance sheet component. Further, the economic envioronment in which the company operates is significantly similar and not subject to materially different risk and rewards. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per the Statement of Profit and Loss represents the revenue, total expenses and net profit of the only reportable segment.

(a) Geographical Information

The Company's revenue from operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

(i) The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by location of customers is shown below:	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
India	2,439.49	2,400.21
Outside India	-	-
	2,439.49	**2,400.21**

ii) The break-up of non-current assets by location of assets is shown below:	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
India	4,185.41	4,064.17
Outside India	-	-
	4,185.41	**4,064.17**

Non-current assets other than deferred tax assets are located in India.

No single external customers amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue. Accordingly, information about major customer is not provided. Further the company's operations are domiciled in India.

32. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) as on balance sheet date is Nil previous year Nil).

33. Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Order dated 06-03-2025 passed by ST Department on service tax matter for the FY 2014-15	4.66	4.66
	4.66	**4.66**

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Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. MUMBAI

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30. Related party disclosures

(a) Name of related parties and related party relationship

Holding company	:	Honasa Consumer Limited (From 16.03.2022)
Subsidiary Company		B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. (From 16.03.2022)
Fellow Subsidiaries	:	Just4Kids Services Private Limited (Amalagamated last year) Fusion Cosmeceutics Private Limited (Amalagamated last year) Honasa Consumer General Trading LLC., Dubai PT Honasa Consumer Indonesia BTM Ventures Private Limited Couch Commerce Private Limited - Associate
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	:	Mrs. Spoorthy Shetty Mr. Varun Alagh Mrs. Ghazal Alagh Mr. Raman Preet Sohi

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. There are no commitments with related parties.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related

Nature of transactions	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Remuneration paid*		
Spoorthy Shetty	176.37	157.07
	176.37	**157.07**
Purchases		
Honasa Consumer Limited	4.16	(0.24)
	4.16	**(0.24)**
Services/Retail Sales		
Honasa Consumer Limited	2.46	-
	2.46	-
Retail Sales		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	2.64	-
	2.64	-
Royalty (Including Income Accrual)		
Honasa Consumer Limited	309.26	289.18
	309.26	**289.18**
Reimbursement of Expenses		
Honasa Consumer Limited	-	-
	-	-
Allocation of Expenses (Income)		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	140.31	140.17
	140.31	**140.17**
Other (Income)		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.- Insurance	5.86	6.24
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.- FA	6.94	
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.- Other	1.09	0.38
	13.89	**6.62**
Commission to		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	61.84	47.61
	61.84	**47.61**
Interest on Usecured Loan Payable to		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	-	-
	-	-

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Interest on Usecured Loan receiveble from		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	**1.18**	2.43
	1.18	**2.43**
Share based payment expenses		
Spoorthy Shetty	**3.45**	11.89
	3.45	**11.89**
Investment in Subsidiary		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. *(37,000 shares invested during last year & 2984 in Q1 FY26)*	71.02	815.00
	71.02	**815.00**
Unsecured Loan Given to		
Bblunt Spratt hairdressing Pvt Ltd.	-	71.00
	-	**71.00**
Balances outsatnding as at	**As at 31st Mar'26**	**As at 31st Mar'25**
Trade Receivables		
Honasa Consumer Limited	67.60	75.47
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	69.04	34.79
	136.64	**110.27**
Unsecured Loan Repaid		
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	-	71.00
	-	**71.00**
Trade Payable		
Honasa Consumer Limited	0.01	(1.16)
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	34.41	-
	34.42	**(1.16)**

*The remuneration to the Key Management Personnel does not include provision made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole and share based payment transactions.

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34. Employee benefits plan

(i) Defined contribution plans - Provident Fund, ESI and labour welfare fund

The Company makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund, Employee state insurance and labour welfare fund. During the year, the Company recognised Rs. 22.30 lakhs towards Provident fund contributions and 1.23 Lakhs towards Employee State Insurance scheme contributions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans (unfunded):

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (As amended). Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days basic salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The plan is not funded by the Company.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the Following Risks:

Interest risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availabilty of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.
Salary escalation risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liabilty.
Demographic risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumptions made.
Regulatory risk	Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts.

The following table sets out movement in defined benefits liability and the amount recognised in the special purpose financial statements:

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the period ended March 31, 2026:

		Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
At April 01, 2024	**A**	**36.69**	-	**36.69**
Current Service cost		3.45	-	3.45
Net interest expense/(income)		2.62	-	2.62
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**B**	**6.07**	-	**6.07**
Benefits paid	**C**	(1.20)	-	(1.20)
Remeasurement				
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions		0.76	-	0.76
Experience adjustments		1.90	-	1.90
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**D**	**2.66**	-	**2.66**
As at March 31, 2025	**(A+B+C+D)**	**44.22**	-	**44.22**
Non-current		34.43	-	34.43
Current		9.79	-	9.79

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at Apr 01, 2025	**44.22**	-	**44.22**
Current service cost and interest cost	5.33	-	5.33
interest cost	3.28		
Past Service Cost	14.54		
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**23.16**	-	**5.33**

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Benefits paid	(3.46)	-	(3.46)
Remeasurement			
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.30)	-	(0.30)
Experience adjustments	(0.78)	-	(0.78)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(1.08)**	-	**(1.08)**
At March 31, 2026	**62.83**	-	**62.83**
Non-current	49.80	-	49.80
Current	13.03	-	13.03

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.54%	7.20%
Future salary increases	Starting from the 1st year 10.00% p.a. thereafter, starting from the 2nd year	7.50% p.a. for the next 1 years, starting from the 1st year10.00% p.a thereafter, starting from the 2nd year
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates, based on service period: (per annum)		
Up to 2 years	35.00%	35.00%
Above 3 years	25.00%	25.00%
Mortality	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are as shown below:

	Sensitivity Level	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Defined benefit obligation on increase/decrease in assumptions		Defined benefit obligation on increase/decrease in assumptions	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1% increase / decrease	(1.80)	1.93	(1.25)	1.34
Future salary increase	1% increase / decrease	1.39	(1.34)	0.89	(0.85)
Attrition rate	1% increase / decrease	(0.31)	0.33	(0.19)	0.20

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The following payments are expected cash flows to the defined benefit plan in future years:

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 15 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months	13.03	9.79
Between 2 and 5 years	38.40	26.79
Between 6 and 10 years	19.71	13.64
Beyond 10 years	7.74	5.01

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(All amounts in INR lacs, unless otherwise stated)

35. Fair value measurement

i) The carrying value of financial assets by categories is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Measured at amortised cost		
Investments	2,428.46	2,243.63
Other financial asset	159.50	150.07
Trade receivables	141.56	132.35
Cash and cash equivalents	72.07	69.19
Other Bank balances	485.00	503.64
Total financial assets	**3,286.59**	**3,098.88**

ii) The carrying value of financial liabilities by categories is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Measured at amortised cost		
Lease liabilities	1,538.50	1,357.39
Borrowings	-	-
Trade payables	122.30	99.09
Other financial liabilities	72.98	74.72
Total financial liabilities	**1,733.78**	**1,531.20**

36. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of lease obligation, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is carried out by the management under the policies approved by the Board of Directors that help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risks associated with the activities of the Company. These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assessed for the impact on the financial performance. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes will be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade receivables, trade payables and lease liabilities.

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. As the company does not have any floating interest rate borrowings or deposits, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

ii. Foreign Currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company does not have any Sales to foreign countries. The Company has not taken any derivative instrument during the period and there is no derivative instrument outstanding as at the year end.

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b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities (primarily deposits with banks). Accordingly the Company considers the credit risk low.

The maximum credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments	2,428.46	2,243.63
Security deposits	159.50	150.07
Trade receivables	141.56	132.35
Cash and cash equivalents	72.07	69.19
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	485.00	503.64
	3,286.59	**3,098.88**

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedurs and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents including time deposits with banks and interest receivable are placeed with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its position and maintains adequate source of financing.

Particulars	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at Mar 31, 2026				
Lease liabilities	-	369.83	1,168.67	**1,538.50**
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	122.00	0.30	**122.30**
Other current financial liabilities	-	72.98	-	**72.98**
	-	**564.81**	**1,168.97**	**1,733.78**
As at March 31, 2025				
Lease liabilities	-	285.34	1,072.05	**1,357.40**
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	99.76	0.10	**99.86**
Other current financial liabilities	-	74.72	-	**74.72**
	-	**459.82**	**1,072.15**	**1,531.98**

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37. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business and to maximise the shareholders value. The capital management focuses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximises shareholder value.
The company has not taken any debt and is funded through equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended Mar 31, 2026.

38 Earnings per share

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS comput	2025-26	2024-25
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company (a)	23.04	201.55
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period for basic and diluted E	27,584	25,659
Basic and diluted earning per share (in INR) (a/b)	83.53	785.48

*Not annualised

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39. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance exceeding 25% as compared to the preceding period
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.82	1.94	-6%	Not Applicable
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debts	Shareholder's Equity	0.43	0.38	12%	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio^	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Depreciation	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.52	2.10	-28%	Due to decrease in profit
Inventory Turnover ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	4.17	5.23	-20%	Not Applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.64%	7.63%	-92%	Due to decrease in profit
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	17.81	17.05	5%	Not Applicable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.21	2.77	16%	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	3.83	3.90	-2%	Not Applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.94%	8.40%	-89%	Due to decrease in profit
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	3.95%	7.58%	-48%	Due to decrease in profit

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40. Other statutory information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act,1956 during the financial year.
(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies ("ROC") beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the
(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
(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
(vii) The Company have not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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).
The company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act,1956 during the financial year.

41. Utilisation of IPO Proceeds for Expansion of BBlunt Salons

The Holding Company, Honasa Consumer Limited, had completed its Initial Public Offer (IPO) during the year ended March 31, 2024 and its equity shares were listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited on November 7, 2023.

As per the objects of the issue, a portion of the net IPO proceeds amounting to ₹2,600 lakhs was earmarked for investment in the Company for setting up new BBlunt salons. Pursuant to the same, the Holding Company has invested ₹1,622 lakhs in the Company towards the said object, out of which ₹886 lakhs has been further invested by the Company in its subsidiary for setting up salons and ₹331 lakhs has been utilised up to March 31, 2026 for the intended purpose. The balance amount of ₹405 lakhs remains unutilised as at the reporting date and is lying in fixed deposits and the monitoring account.

42. Impact of Labour Codes: On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "Labour Codes"). The Labour Codes consolidate various existing labour laws and introduce changes, including a harmonised definition of wages, which impacts the computation of employee benefit obligations such as gratuity and compensated absences. Based on the assessment carried out by the Company, an incremental liability of Rs. 14.54 lakhs has been recognised as past service cost and disclosed as an exceptional item in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year . The Company continues to monitor developments relating to the Labour Codes and will assess the impact, if any, on the measurement of employee benefit liabilities in future periods.

43 Disclosure Pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 27, Separate Financial Statements

Investments in the subsidiary company is accounted at cost:

Name of the subsidiary company	**Principal place of business**	**Proportion of direct ownership as on 31st March, 2026**	**Proportion of direct ownership as on 31st March, 2025**
B:Blunt Spratt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%	100%

44. Brand Development Expenditure:
Management has noted that an amount of ₹100.17 lakhs is currently recorded under the head "Reserve for Brand Development Expenditure" in the books. This represents the remaining balance out of the total reserve of ₹950 lakhs, which was sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the purpose of incurring brand development expenditure. However, there has been no movement or utilization of this reserve for a considerable period. In view of this, the Company is in the process of seeking expert opinion regarding the future treatment and potential utilization of the said reserve.

45. The Company has opted for exemption from the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements as per Proviso to Rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

46 The previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

47 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever applicable.

As per our report of even date
For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 000452N

Rajkumar

Rajkumar Khullar
Partner
Membership no.: 092507
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 14, 2026

SHARP & TANNAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 902, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Private Limited
CIN: U93020MH2004PTC148187

Bhabani Blunt Hairdressing Pvt. Ltd. MUMBAI

Ramanpreet Sohi
Director
DIN: 09450611
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026

Ghazal Alagh
Chairperson & Director
DIN: 07608292
Place: Gurugram
Date : May 14, 2026