RIL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD
Financial Statements
FY 2016-17

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of RIL {Australia) Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report, being a special purpose report, of RIL (Australia) Pty Ltd (the "Entity"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Entity, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act*

2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 31 March 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001,* which has been given to the Directors of the Entity, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Director's financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001.* As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report 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 report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the Director's for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation as described in Note 2 to the financial statements, including the non-going concern basis of accounting, is appropriate to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and are appropriate to meet the needs of the Members. The Director's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity 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 intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors 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.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Penny Woods
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Adelaide, 24 April 2017

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other COmprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	31.03.2017 $	31.03.2016 $
Revenue			
Other Income	**(3)**	**52,134**	**-**
Expenses			
Professional Fees	**(9)**	12,645.45	17,430
Accountancy expense		5,356.40	8,181
Legal Fees		-	-
Other expenses		727.60	835
Total Expenses		**18,729.45**	**26,446**
Income before income tax		33,405.00	(26,446)
Income tax expense		-	-
Income attributable to members of the entity		**33,405.00**	**(26,446)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**33,405.00**	**(26,446)**

Statement of Financial Position
As at March 2017

	Note	31.03.2017 $	31.03.2016 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**(4)**	6,633	26,214
Trade and other receivables	**(5)**	444	89
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		7,077	26,303
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		7,077	26,303
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	**(6)**	13,242	65,873
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,242	65,873
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		13,242	65,873
NET LIABILITIES		(6,165)	(39,570)
EQUITY			
Issued capital	**(7)**	66,30,001	66,30,001
Share Application Money	**(7)**	-	-
Accumulated losses		(66,36,166)	(66,69,571)
NET DEFICIT IN EQUITY		(6,165)	(39,570)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Share Capaital	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 April 2015	66,00,001	(66,43,125)	(43,124)
Ordinary shares issued	30,000	-	30,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(26,446)	(26,446)
Balance at 31 March 2016	66,30,001	(66,69,571)	(39,570)
Balance at 1 April 2016	66,30,001	(66,69,571)	(39,570)
Ordinary shares issued	-		
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	33,405	33,405
Balance at 31 March 2017	66,30,001	(66,36,166)	(6,165)

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	31.03.2017 $	31.03.2016 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers		(19,581)	(25,250)
Other Income		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(8)**	**(19,581)**	**(25,250)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Ordinary Share issued		-	30,000
Net cash generated by financing activities		-	**30,000**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(19,581)	4,750
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		26,214	21,464
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 Mar 2017	**(4)**	**6,633**	**26,214**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Note 1 **General Information**

LEGAL STATUS

RIL (Australia) Pty Ltd ("RILA or the Company") is a Limited by shares and proprietary Company registered under the Corporations Act 2001.

The Company was incorporated on 7 June 2007.

Reliance Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India is the sole shareholder of this Company.

The Company's registered office and its principle place of business are as follows:

Registered office	**Principal place of business**
c/o PKF Kennedy & Co Level 9, 81 Flinders Street, Adelaide South Australia 5000	c/o PKF Kennedy & Co Level 9, 81 Flinders Street, Adelaide South Australia 5000

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Company is engaged in the business of exploration and production of natural resources, primarily uranium, oil and gas from mineral properties.

On 7 December 2007, Company entered into a farm-in-agreement with Uranium Exploration Australia Ltd. ("UXA"). The agreement is effective from 1 July 2007. Under the term of the Farm-in agreement, RILA has 49% undivided interest in four South Australian exploration licences and four Northern Territory exploration licence applications.

The Company's assets were primarily working interests in uranium blocks situated in the Northern Territory. During the previous years RILA had completed the transfer of RILA 49% participating interest in Pandanus West and Nabarlek North tenements to UXA. Thus presently, RILA does not have tenement for exploration in Australia.

Statement of Significant Accounts Policies

Note 2

Financial reporting framework

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. The financial statements are therefore a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in order to meet the needs of members.

Statement of compliance

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Cash Flow Statements' , AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures'.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

Accounting standards not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, various Standards and Interpretations were in issue not yet effective. The directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material financial impact on the financial statements of the Company. These Standards and Interpretations will be first applied in the financial report of the Company that relates to the annual reporting period beginning after the effective date of each pronouncement.

Basis of Preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

The financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis as it is managements intention to wind up the company within the next 12 months. The Company will continue to receive financial support from the ultimate parent Company, Reliance Industries Limited

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the result for the period adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(b) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to each separate area of interest, has been recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

Statement of Significant Accounts Policies

(i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions are also met:

- Exploration and evaluation expenditure are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale: or
- Exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploration drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they relate directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances (as defined in AASB 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources") suggest that the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation assets (or the cash-generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated, being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision is made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment, reclassified to development properties, and then amortised over the life of the reserves associated with the area of interest once mining operations have commenced.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value.

(d) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(f) Joint Ventures

The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint Venture operations, which are accounted on the basis of available information on line-by-line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of the participating interest of the Company.

(g) Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Statement of Significant Accounts Policies

Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

(h) Equity Instruments Issued

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(i) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

(l) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Note 3 Revenue	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
Other revenue		
- Other Income	52,134	-
Total other revenue	52,134	-
Total revenue	52,134	-

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
Cash at bank and in hand	6,633	26,214
	6,633	26,214

Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
GST receivable	444	89
	444	89

Note 6 Trade and Other Payables	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	13,242	13,739
Other Payable	-	52,134
	13,242	65,873

Note 7 Issued Capital	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
6,630,001 fully paid ordinary shares	66,30,001	66,30,001
	66,30,001	66,30,001

The Company has authorised share capital amounting to 6,630,001 (Mar 2016: 6,630,001) ordinary shares. Reliance Industries Limited is the ultimate parent company holding 100% of the ordinary shares.

Ordinary Shares	No.	No.
At the beginning of reporting period	66,30,001	66,00,001
Ordinary shares issued during the year at $1	-	30,000
At reporting date	66,30,001	66,30,001

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the shareholders meeting. Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to a dividend.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Note 8 Cash Flow Information	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
(a) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	33,405	(26,446)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and term debtors	(355)	679
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(52,631)	517
Net cash used in operating activities	(19,581)	(25,250)

Note 9 Professional Fees	**31.03.2017 $**	**31.03.2016 $**
Audit/review of the financial report	10,545	15,330
Tax consultancy fees	2,100	2,100
	12,645	17,430

The auditor of the Company is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

Note 10 Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events subsequent to the Balance Sheet date.

Dated this 24th day of April, 2017