Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

Financial Statements
2020-21

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of RELIANCE INNOVATIVE BUILDING SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (" the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, its Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA") 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 Board report, 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial Position, Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flows and the Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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 fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income , the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rules 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 on its financial position.

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

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

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 102749

UDIN : 21102749AAAAIM3832

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 16, 2021

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE INNOVATIVE BUILDING SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

i) As the Company had no Fixed Assets during the year, clause (i) of paragraph of 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) As the Company had no Inventories during the year, clause (ii) of paragraph of 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Consequently, the requirement of clause (iii) (a) to clause (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) Company has not granted any loans, investments, guarantees and securities covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi) To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company.

vii) In respect of Statutory dues :

a) The company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues applicable to it.

b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of a dispute.

viii) The Company has not raised loans from financial institutions or banks or governments or by issue of debentures and hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term Loan and hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year and hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii) In our opinion company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their 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 has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and covered under section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. -101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 102749

UDIN : 21102749AAAAIM3832

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE INNOVATIVE BUILDING SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements over financial reporting of **Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 system 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system 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 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 with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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, the Company has, in all material respects, 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, 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. -101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 102749

UDIN : 21102749AAAAIM3832

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 16, 2021

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021

Rs. in '000

Particulars	Note		As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March, 2020
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Other Non Current Assets	1	7,964		10,502	
Total Non-Current Assets			7,964		10,502
Current Assets					
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	2	6		6	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	3,250		2,797	
Other Current Assets	4	1,96,000		2,19,316	
Total Current Assets			1,99,256		2,22,119
Total Assets			2,07,220		2,32,621
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	5	6,46,940		6,46,940	
Other Equity	6	(5,68,463)		(5,36,197)	
Total Equity			78,477		1,10,743
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	7	1,21,300		1,11,500	
Other Financial Liabilities	8	-		3,736	
Total Non Current Liabilities			1,21,300		1,15,236
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	9	5,620		4,695	
Other Current Liabilities	10	1,822		1,947	
Total Current Liabilities			7,443		6,642
Total Liabilities			1,28,743		1,21,878
Total Equity and Liabilities			2,07,220		2,32,621

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes to Financial Statements 1 to 23

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Tarun Kumar Jhunjhunwala
Director
(DIN: 02150455)

Pooja Karia
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: BRZPS7503M)

Rajiv Sharma
Chief Executive Officer
(PAN: ADBPS9087P)

Avani Gangapurkar
Company Secretary
(PAN: AJWPG9748G)

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

Rs. in '000

Particulars	Note	2020-21	2019-20
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations			
Other Income	**11**	**17,402**	17,377
Total Income		**17,402**	17,377
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	**12**	**8,731**	8,986
Other Expenses	**13**	**40,937**	23,346
Total Expenses		**49,668**	32,332
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		**(32,266)**	(14,955)
Tax Expenses		**-**	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year		**(32,266)**	(14,955)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(32,266)**	(14,955)
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	**14**	**(0.50)**	(0.23)
Significant Accounting Policies			
Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 23		

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

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Avani Gangapurkar
Company Secretary
(PAN: AJWPG9748G)

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

A. EQUITY

Rs. in '000

Balance as at 1st April, 2019	Changes in Equity Share capital during FY 2019-20	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	Changes in Equity Share capital during FY 2020-21	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
6,46,940	-	6,46,940	-	6,46,940

B. OTHER EQUITY

Rs. in '000

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
As on 31 March 2020		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2019	(5,21,242)	(5,21,242)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(14,955)	(14,955)
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2020	(5,36,197)	(5,36,197)
As on 31st March 2021		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2020	**(5,36,197)**	**(5,36,197)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(32,266)**	**(32,266)**
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March 2021	**(5,68,463)**	**(5,68,463)**

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

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(PAN: ADBPS9087P)

Avani Gangapurkar
Company Secretary
(PAN: AJWPG9748G)

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

Rs. in '000

	Particulars		2020-21		2019-20
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit/ (Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**(32,266)**		(14,955)
	Adjusted for:				
	Interest Income	**(170)**		(398)	
	Finance Costs	**8,731**		8,986	
			8,561		8,588
	Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes		**(23,705)**		(6,367)
	Adjusted for:				
	Trade and Other Receivables	**23,917**		3,335	
	Trade and Other Payables	**(2,935)**		1,863	
			20,982		5,198
	Cash (used in) Operations		**(2,723)**		(1,169)
	Taxes (Paid) / Refund (Net)		**1,937**		2,139
	Net Cash flow (used in) Operating Activities		**(786)**		970
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Interest received		**170**		398
	Net Cash flow from Investing Activities		**170**		398
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**				
	Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings		**9,800**		9,700
	Interest Paid		**(8,731)**		(8,986)
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**1,069**		714
	Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**453**		2,082
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**2,797**		715
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note "3")		**3,250**		2,797

Change in Liability arising from financing activity

Rs. in '000

	1 April 2020	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange	31 March 21
Borrowings - Non Current (Refer Note 7)	**1,11,500**	**9,800**	**-**	**1,21,300**

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

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Chief Executive Officer
(PAN: ADBPS9087P)

Avani Gangapurkar
Company Secretary
(PAN: AJWPG9748G)

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Company'), a Company registered under Companies Act 2013, incorporated on October 10, 2007, was a Joint Venture between Reliance Industrial Investments & Holdings Ltd. and SYNTHEON (Mauritius) Limited up to 30th March, 2015 after it has become wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited.

The projects of the company have been completed and the management has decided not to pursue any business in future, accordingly, the operations of the company have been terminated. The management has identified all existing fixed assets to be not in active use and has accordingly, transferred them to 'assets held for sale/disposal'.

Amount of ₹ 12,97,41,468/- (previous year ₹ 15,26,37,021/-) representing the net book value (less of impairement provision) of the idle assets identified, have been disclosed under 'assets held for sale/disposal' to reflect the estimated recoverable amount of fixed assets based on valuation of plant and machineries and best estimates by management for rest of fixed assets. The management is firming up the plan to sell these assets.

In view of the above, no depreciation has been charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.
An asset is treated as Current when it is –
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Leases:

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

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

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

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

(d) Finance Cost

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

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

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

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If any such impairment exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

(g) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

- Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

-Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

(h) Revenue recognition

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services

Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-60 days from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

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

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

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

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

C. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses ‘Expected Credit Loss’ (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

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

For trade receivables Company applies ‘simplified approach’ which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:

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

(j) Earning Per Share

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

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

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

a) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

b) Impairment of Financial & Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

c) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

d) Global Health Pandemic On Covid-19

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has taken into account the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of financial statements, including its assessment of recoverable value of its assets based on internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and current indicators of future economic conditions.

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

1 Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Company'), a Company regist

(Unsecured and Considered Good)	**As at 31st March 2021**	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Security Deposits	**6,180**	6,780
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)	**1,784**	3,722
Total	**7,964**	10,502
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)		
At the Start of the year	**3,721**	5,860
Charge for the year	**-**	-
Tax paid/(Refund) during the year	**(1,937)**	(2,139)
At end of the year	**1,784**	3,721

2 Trade Receivables

(Unsecured and Considered Good)	**As at 31st March 2021**	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Receivables from Related Parties	**6**	6
Total	**6**	6

3 Cash and Bank Balances

	As at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Bank Balances:		
In Current Accounts	**3,250**	2,797
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**3,250**	**2,797**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow	**3,250**	**2,797**

4 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Balance with Goods and Service Tax/Sales Tax Authorities,etc.	**65,485**	66,146
Others* (Refer note no 21)	**1,30,515**	1,53,170
Total	**1,96,000**	2,19,316

* Includes Assets held for Sale, Prepaid Expenses, Advances to vendors and accrued interest.

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

5 Share Capital

Rs. in '000

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Cor		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Authorised:			
6,60,00,000 (6,60,00,000)	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	**6,60,000**	6,60,000
	Total	**6,60,000**	6,60,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:			
Fully paid-up			
6,46,93,950 (6,46,93,950)	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	**6,46,940**	6,46,940
	Total	**6,46,940**	6,46,940

(i) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity and is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the share holders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company,in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(ii) **The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :**

Name of the Shareholders*	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited	6,46,93,950	100	6,46,93,950	100

* Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited holds shares upto 13.09.2019

(iii) **The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021 No. of shares	As at 31st March, 2020 No. of shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	**6,46,93,950**	6,46,93,950
Add: Equity Shares issued during the year	**-**	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	**6,46,93,950**	6,46,93,950

6 Other Equity

Rs. in '000

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Retained Earnings		
As per Last Balance Sheet	**(5,36,197)**	(5,21,242)
Add: Profit (Loss) for the year	**(32,266)**	(14,955)
Total	**(5,68,463)**	(5,36,197)

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

7 Borrowings - Non Current

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Compa	**As at 31st March 2021**	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Unsecured		
From Related Party (Refer Note no : 15)	**1,21,300**	1,11,500
Total	**1,21,300**	1,11,500

8 Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current

	As at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Others - Lease Equalisation Reserve	**-**	3,736
Total	**-**	3,736

9 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Micro and Small Enterprises *	**-**	-
Others	**5,620**	4,695
Total	**5,620**	4,695

* There are no amounts outstanding to Micro and Small Enterprises as at March 31, 2021.

10 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000 As at 31st March, 2020
Others #	**1,822**	1,947
Total	**1,822**	1,947

Includes statutory liabilities.

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

11 Other Income

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Company'),

Rs. in '000

		2020-21		2019-20
Other Non-Operating Income				
Rental Income	**17,232**		16,346	
Interest Income	**170**		398	
Sale of Scrap	**-**		633	
		17,402		17,377
Total		**17,402**		17,377

12 Finance Costs

Rs. in '000

	2020-21	2019-20
Interest Cost	**8,731**	8,986
Others	**-**	-
Total	**8,731**	8,986

13 Other Expenses

Rs. in '000

	2020-21		2019-20	
Establishment Expenses				
Other Repairs	**1,856**		7,808	
Rent including Lease Rentals	**15,062**		14,316	
Insurance	**206**		131	
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note no 13.1)	**55**		75	
Professional Fees	**397**		299	
Impairment Loss on Asset held for Sale	**22,896**		-	
Electricity Expenses	**-**		245	
General Expenses	**465**		472	
		40,937		23,346
Total		**40,937**		23,346

13.1 Payment to auditors :

Rs. in '000

	2020-21	2019-20
Statutory Audit Fees	**55**	50
Tax Audit Fees	**-**	15
Certification Fees	**-**	10
Total	**55**	75

14 Earning Per Share (EPS)

Rs. in '000

	2020-21	2019-20
(i) Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	**10.00**	10.00
(ii) Basic & Diluted Earning per Share (₹)	**(0.50)**	(0.23)
(iii) Net Profit (Loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in '000)	**(32,266)**	(14,955)
(iv) Weighted average number of equity shares (Used as Denominator for calculating Basic & Diluted EPS)	**6,46,93,950**	6,46,93,950

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

15 Related Party Disclosures:

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Company'), a Company registered under Companies Act 2013, incorporated on
(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited (from 13th September 2019)	Holding Company
Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited (till 12th September 2019)	Holding Company
Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies

(iii) Disclosure in respect of Material Related Party Transactions during the Year:

Rs. in '000

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Loan taken from Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	**9,800**	500
Loan taken from Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited	**-**	9,200
Lease rent received from Reliance Retail Limited	**17,232**	16,346
Interest payment to Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited	**8,731**	3,735
Interest payment to Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	**-**	5,251
Professional Fees Paid to Reliance Industries Limited	**56**	269

Balances as at 31st March 2021	Rs. in '000
Unsecured Loan	
Reliance Industrial Investments & Holdings Limited	**1,21,300** *1,11,500*
Trade Receiveables	
Reliance Retail Limited	**6** *6*
Trade Payables	
Reliance Industries Limited	**56** *269*

Note: Figures in italic represent Previous Year's amounts.
(1) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
(2) Review of outstanding balances is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. These balances are unsecured and their settlement occurs through Banking channel.

16 Leases

Operating lease: Company as lessee

The Company has taken factory premises on operating lease. The lease terms were for 9 years and 11 months, which expired on 28th February 2021. Lease payments for the Year amounted to₹ 1,43,16,077/- (Previous Period ₹ 1,63,46,417/-).

Future minimum lease payments under these operating leases as of March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Rs. in '000

Minimum Lease Payments	2020-21	2019-20
Within One year	-	1 72 31 848
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
More than five year	-	-
	-	**1 72 31 848**

The Company had leased out a portion of the factory premises on operating lease. The lease term is for 9 years 11 months and thereafter renewable at the option of both the parties. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreement. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

17 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments
Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited ('the Company'), a Company registered under Companies Act 2013, incorporated on Octo
Commitments (For commitment relating to lease arrangement, Refer note 17)

18 Income Tax Assessment of the Company for AY 2017-18 is completed u/s 143(1). There is no Contingent Liability as on 31-03-2021.

19 Capital Management
The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders. The company manages its capital structure and make adjustment in light of changes in business condition. The overall strategy remains unchanged as compare to last year.

Gearing Ratio Rs. in '000

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2021**	As at 31st March, 2020
Debt	**1,21,300**	1,11,500
Cash and Bank Balance (including Liquid investment)	**(3,250)**	(2,797)
Net Debt	**1,18,050**	1,08,703
Total Equity	**78,477**	1,10,743
Net debt to Equity ratio	**150%**	98%

20 Financial Instruments
All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Consequently, application of fair value accounting and the related disclosure is not applicable.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due, causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits from financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due, so that the company is not forced to obtain funds at higher rates.

21 The projects of the company have been completed and the management has decided not to pursue any business in future, accordingly, the operations of the company has terminated. The management has identified all existing fixed assets to be not in active use and has accordingly, transferred them to 'assets held for sale/disposal'. Amount Rs. 12,97,41,468/- (previous year Rs. 15,26,37,021/-) representing the net book value (less of impairement provision) of the idle assets identified, have been disclosed under 'assets held for sale/disposal to reflect the estimated recoverable amount of fixed assets based on valuation of plant and machineries and best estimates by management for rest of fixed assets. The management is firming up the plan to sell these assets. In view of the above, no depreciation has been charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

22 Previous Period's figures have been regrouped/reclassified/re-stated, wherever necessary, to conform to the Current Year's classification.

23 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16th April 2021.

Reliance Innovative Building Solutions Private Limited

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Tarun Kumar Jhunjhunwala
Director
(DIN: 02150455)

Pooja Karia
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: BRZPS7503M)

Rajiv Sharma
Chief Executive Officer
(PAN: ADBPS9087P)

Avani Gangapurkar
Company Secretary
(PAN: AJWPG9748G)