Reliance Petroleum Retail Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of RELIANCE PETROLEUM RETAIL LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **RELIANCE PETROLEUM RETAIL LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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 period 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, 2020 , its Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, its Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 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 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.

Responsibilities 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 Statement Of 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 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
   e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 **Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No.: 136007
UDIN: 20136007AAAADU8116

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April, 2020

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE PETROLEUM RETAIL 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 has no fixed assets during the year, clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

ii) As the Company has 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) The Company has not directly or indirectly advanced loan to the person or given guarantees or securities in connection with the loan taken by persons covered under Section 185 of the Act. Company has not made any investments or given any loan or any guarantee or security in connection with the loan to any person or body corporate covered under Section 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) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, were outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

  b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it, which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2020 on account of any dispute.

viii) The Company has not raised any loans from financial institutions or banks or government or debenture holders. Therefore, the 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 **Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No.: 136007
UDIN: 20136007AAAADU8116

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April, 2020

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE PETROLEUM RETAIL 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 Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **RELIANCE PETROLEUM RETAIL LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 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 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 (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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference To These Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 Over Financial Reporting With Reference To These Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No.: 136007
UDIN: 20136007AAAADU8116

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April, 2020

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	Notes	As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Other Financial Assets	**1**	**10 000**
Total Non-Current assets		**10 000**
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2**	**67 477**
Other Current Assets	**3**	**1 750**
Total Current Assets		**69 227**
Total Assets		**79 227**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	**4**	**1 00 000**
Other Equity	**5**	**(34 104)**
Total Equity		**65 896**
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables		**-**
Micro and Small Enterprises		**-**
Other	**6**	**13 331**
Other Current Liabilities	**7**	**-**
Total Current Liabilities		**13 331**
Total Liabilities		**13 331**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**79 227**
Significant Accounting Policies		
Notes to Financial Statements	**1 to 21**	

As per our Report of even date
For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593)

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

Place : Mumbai
Mumbai : 23rd April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Shailesh Dholakia
Director
DIN - 08486350

Radhika Disale
Director
DIN - 03107045

Siddharth Shah
Director
DIN - 08422221

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

	Notes	2019-20 (Rupees)
Income		
Revenue from Operations		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Operating Expenses	8	34 104
Total Expenses		34 104
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(34 104)
Tax Expense		
Current Tax	9	-
Deferred Tax		-
Profit / (Loss) for the period		(34 104)
Other Comprehensive Income		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(34 104)
Earning per equity share of face value of Rs 10		
(1) Basic	10	(3.41)
(2) Diluted		(3.41)
Significant Accounting Policies		
Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 21	

As per our Report of even date
For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593)

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

Place : Mumbai
Mumbai : 23rd April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Shailesh Dholakia
Director
DIN - 08486350

Radhika Disale
Director
DIN - 03107045

Siddharth Shah
Director
DIN - 08422221

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

A. Equity Share Capital			**(Rupees)**
	Balance at the beginning of the Reporting Period	**Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20**	**Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March 2020**
Equity Share Capital	**Nil**	**1 00 000**	**1 00 000**

B. Other Equity			**(Rupees)**
Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus - Retained Earnings**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total**
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-
Loss for the period	**(34 104)**	**-**	**(34 104)**
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e., 31st March 2020	**(34 104)**	**-**	**(34 104)**

As per our Report of even date
For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593)

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

Place : Mumbai
Mumbai : 23rd April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Shailesh Dholakia
Director
DIN - 08486350

Radhika Disale
Director
DIN - 03107045

Siddharth Shah
Director
DIN - 08422221

Cash Flow Statement for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

		2019-20 (Rupees)
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Net Profit /(loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**(34 104)**
	Adjusted for:	
	Finance Costs	**-**
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(34 104)**
	Adjusted for:	
	Working Capital changes	**1 581**
	Cash (Used in) / Generated from Operations	**(32 523)**
	Net Cash (Used in) / Generated from Operating Activities	**(32 523)**
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Net Cash (Used in) / Generated from Investing Activities	**-**
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Equity Share Capital subscription received	**1 00 000**
	Net cash Generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities	**1 00 000**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**67 477**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**67 477**

The cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as set in Indian Accounting Standards - 7 “cash flow statement” as notified in Companies Act.

As per our Report of even date
For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593)

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

Place : Mumbai
Mumbai : 23rd April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Shailesh Dholakia
Director
DIN - 08486350

Radhika Disale
Director
DIN - 03107045

Siddharth Shah
Director
DIN - 08422221

Significant Accouting Policies for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reliance Petroleum Retail Ltd. (the Company) [CIN : U74999MH2019PLC327096] is a public limited Company incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 2nd Floor, Maker Chambers IV, 222, Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400021.

The company will be in the business of retail selling and distribution of petroleum and related products in India.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

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

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

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency.

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 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) Intangible assets:

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Significant Accouting Policies for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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) 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.

e) Contingent Liabilities

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

f) Taxation

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

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 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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control or managerial involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

h) Interest income

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

i) Dividend Income

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

j) 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 added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Significant Accouting Policies for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

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 FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that 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 measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

C. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment assessment 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:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further 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.

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, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Statement of 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.

iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Significant Accouting Policies for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

k) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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

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

(a) Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(b) Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial assets:

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

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

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

(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) Estimation Uncertainty Relating To The Global Health Pandemic On Covid 19

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit their operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown.

In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets, the Company has considered internal and external information. The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of the assets.

Notes to Financial Statements for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

		As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
1.	**Non Current Assets**	
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)	
	Other Financial Assets - Current	
	Deposit with NSDL	**10 000**
	Total	**10 000**

		As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
2.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	
	Cash on Hand	-
	Balances with Bank :	
	In current accounts	**67 477**
	Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	**67 477**
	Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	**67 477**

		As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
3.	**Other Current Assets (Unsecured Considered Good)**	
	Other Recoverables	**1 750**
	Total	**1 750**

		As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
4.	**Equity Share Capital**	
	Authorised, issued, subscribed and paidup Share Capital	
	Authorised Share Capital	
	100 000 (Nil) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	10 00 000
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid up	
	10 000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up	**1 00 000**
	Total	**1 00 000**

4.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity shares :

a. Equity Share Capital	As at 31st March 2020	
	Number of Shares	**(Rupees)**
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Shares subscribed	10 000	1 00 000
Closing Balance	**10 000**	**1 00 000**

Notes to Financial Statements for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

b. Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% Equity shares

	As at 31st March 2020	
	Number of Shares	**% held**
Name of Shareholder		
Reliance Industrial Investments And Holding Ltd	**10 000**	**100%**
	10 000	**100%**

Other Disclosure

The Company has only one class of Equity Share having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion of their shareholding.

	As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
5. Other Equity	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	(34,104)
Total	**(34 104)**

	As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
6. Trade Payable	
Micro and small Enterprises	-
Others	13 331
	13 331

There are no overdue amounts to Micro and Small Enterprises as at March 31, 2020 for which disclosure requirements under Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are applicable.

	As at 31st March 2020 (Rupees)
7. Other Current Liabilities	
Other Payable (1)	-
Total	**-**

1. includes Statutory liabilities

	2019-20 (Rupees)
8. Operating Expenses	
General Expenses	**24 104**
Payment to Auditor (Refer 8.1)	**10 000**
Total	**34 104**

Notes to Financial Statements for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

8.1 Payment to Auditor

	2019-20 (Rupees)
Statutory audit fees	**10 000**
	10 000

9. Tax Expenses

	2019-20 (Rupees)
Current Tax	-
Deferred Tax *	-
Total	-

* The Company is not having any Deferred Tax Asset or Liability.

10. Earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	**2019-20 (Rupees)**
(i) Net Profit /(Loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs.)	**(34 104)**
(ii) Weighted Average number of equity shares (Basic)	**10 000**
(iii) Weighted Average number of equity shares (Diluted)	**10 000**
(iv) Basic & Diluted Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each	**(3.41)**

11 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	**Name of the Related Party**	**Relationship**
1	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	Holding Company

ii) Transactions during the year with related parties: **(Rupees)**

Sr. No.	**Nature of transactions(Excluding Reimbursement)**	**Holding Company**	**Total**
1	Issue of Equity share capital	1 00 000	1 00 000
Balance as at 31st March 2020			
1	Equity Share Capital	1 00 000	1 00 000

Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions during the year:

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Relationship**	**2019-20**
1	**Issue of Equity Shares**		
	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	Holding Company	**1 00 000**

12. The Company has not commenced its commercial operation as yet and as such there are no reportable segment as per Ind AS 108- "Operating Segments".

13. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THECOMPANIES ACT, 2013

No Loans have been given and No Investments have been made

No Guarantees / Securities are given by the Company as at 31st March, 2020

Notes to Financial Statements for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

14. 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.

Net Gearing Ratio

There is no Debt in the company as on 31st March, 2020. Therefore Net Gearing Ratio is NIL as on 31st March, 2020.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(To the extent not provided for)	**As at 31 March 2020**
(a) Contingent Liabilities	-
(b) Commitments	-

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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, financial instruments and from credit exposures 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 maintaing 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.

Fair Value Measurement

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

Fair Valuation Measurement hierarchy **Amount in Rupees**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	**As at 31st March, 2020**		
			Fair Value	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
At Amortised Cost				
Cash and Bank balance	67 477	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	10 000	-	-	-
At Amortised Cost				
Trade Payables	13 331	-	-	-

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

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

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

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market area

17. The Company does not have, nor does it require under any statue to have, any short/long term Defined contribution plan or any defined benefit plan for employees. There are also no other short/long term Employee benefits which become due during or post-employment period of employees. In the absence of aforesaid employee benefits, the requirement to comply with Ind-AS 19 does not arise

Notes to Financial Statements for the period 21st June 2019 to 31st March 2020

18. The Company has examined the applicability of Ind AS 116 Leases which became applicable with effect from 1st April 2019 and the application of this standard does not have implications for the company.

19. These accounts have been prepared on going concern basis even after incurring losses in current year as the company has positive net worth.

20. Figures for the current period are from June 21, 2019, being the date of incorporation to March 31, 2020 and hence previous period comparatives are not applicable.

21. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23rd April, 2020.

As per our Report of even date
For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593)

Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

Place : Mumbai
Mumbai : 23rd April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Shailesh Dholakia
Director
DIN - 08486350

Radhika Disale
Director
DIN - 03107045

Siddharth Shah
Director
DIN - 08422221