SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED

(FORMERLY SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018-19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of "**SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED" (**FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2019, and its profit (financial performance), total comprehensive profit, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 Standards on Auditing (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 Companies Act, 2013, 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.

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 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 it appears from our examination of those books
   c) The Balance Sheet, the 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 relevant books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
   g) The company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration to its directors.
   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Company has disclosed that there is no pending litigations in its financial statements. Refer note 20 to the financial statements.
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any foreseeable losses;
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

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

For **Pathak H.D. & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.107783W)

(Mukesh Mehta)
Partner
Membership No.: 043495

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th April, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)

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

i. In respect of its fixed assets:

   a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.

   b) As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

   c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are in the name of the company except one piece of freehold land of Rs 4,63,87,146. Further we are informed that necessary actions are being taken to get it transferred in the name of company.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iii) (a), (b), (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made any investments and provided guarantees and securities as per Sections 185 and 186 of the Act during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act.

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, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with the 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, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, service tax, excise duty and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company's transactions with its related party are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

xiv. During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under 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, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence reporting under clause (xv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xvi. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, 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**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.107783W)

(Mukesh Mehta)
Partner
Membership No.: 043495

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th April, 2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (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 **SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED** (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED) ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2019 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Companies Act, 2013..

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control Over Financial reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. 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 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, 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 Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

For **Pathak H.D. & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.107783W)

(Mukesh Mehta)
Partner
Membership No.: 043495

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th April, 2019

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	**1**	157,202	159,611
Other Non-Current Assets	**2**	13,181	13,084
Total Non-Current assets		**170,383**	**172,695**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	**3**	39,096	34,600
Trade Receivables	**4**	797	1,521
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	35	1,229
Other Current Assets	**6**	5,359	5,237
Total Current assets		**45,288**	**42,586**
Total Assets		**215,670**	**215,281**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	**7**	500	500
Other Equity	**8**	(5,448)	(5,982)
Total Equity		**(4,948)**	**(5,482)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other Non-Current Liabilities	**9**	210,000	210,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**210,000**	**210,000**
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	**10**	10,619	10,763
Total Current Liabilities		**10,619**	**10,763**
Total Liabilities		**220,619**	**220,763**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**215,670**	**215,281**
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 24**		

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registeration No : 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Mumbai
Dated : 12th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala	**Rajmal Nahar**	**Aspi Mistry**
Director	**Director**	**Director**
(DIN : 00006481)	(DIN : 05345572)	(DIN : 06463615)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

	Notes	2018-19	2017-18
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	**11**	2,952	2,214
Other Income	**12**	2,994	2,323
Total Income		**5,946**	**4,537**
EXPENSES			
Maintenance Expenses	**13**	2,833	1,713
Depreciation / Amortisation and Depletion Expense		2,409	2,409
Other Expenses	**14**	250	213
Total Expenses		**4,943**	**4,335**
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		**1,003**	**202**
TAX EXPENSES			
Current Tax	**15**	470	306
For earlier years		-	269
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) For the Year		533	(372)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME :			
a) Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
b) Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)			
Total comprehensive income for the year		**533**	**(372)**
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 100 EACH			
Basic (in ₹)	**16**	106.63	(74.48)
Diluted (in ₹)	**16**	106.63	(74.48)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 24**		

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registeration No : 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Mumbai
Dated : 12th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director
(DIN : 00006481)

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN : 05345572)

Aspi Mistry
Director
(DIN : 06463615)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Thousand)

Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Change during the year 2017-18	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Change during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31st March, 2019
500	-	500	-	500

B. OTHER EQUITY (₹ in Thousand)

	Reserve and Surplus	Total
As at 31st March, 2018		
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	(5,609)	(5,609)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(372)	(372)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**(5,982)**	**(5,982)**
As at 31st March, 2019		
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**(5,982)**	**(5,982)**
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	533	533
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**(5,448)**	**(5,448)**

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registeration No : 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Mumbai
Dated : 12th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director
(DIN : 00006481)

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN : 05345572)

Aspi Mistry
Director
(DIN : 06463615)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

		2018-19	2017-18
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	1,003	202
	Adjusted for :		
	Net Gain on Sale of Investments	-	(8)
	Fair Value Adjusment of Mutual Fund	(2,697)	(2,315)
	Depreciation / Amortisation and Depletion Expense	2,409	2,409
	Liabilities no longer required / written back	(97)	-
	Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**618**	**287**
	Adjusted for :		
	Trade and Other Receivables	602	(1,521)
	Trade and Other Payables	(47)	122
	Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations	**1,173**	**(1,112)**
	Taxes Paid (Net)	(567)	(490)
	Net Cash flow from / (used in) Operating Activities	**606**	**(1,602)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from Sale of Investments	-	2,800
	Purchase of Investments	(1,800)	-
	Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	**(1,800)**	**2,800**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from Borrowings - Non - Current	-	-
	Net Cash Generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(1,194)**	**1,198**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,229**	**31**
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**35**	**1,229**
	(Refer Note No. 5)		

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registeration No : 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Mumbai
Dated : 12th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala	**Rajmal Nahar**	**Aspi Mistry**
Director	**Director**	**Director**
(DIN : 00006481)	(DIN : 05345572)	(DIN : 06463615)

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED ['the company'] is a public limited company incorporated in India having its registered office and principal place of business at Swadeshi Complex, Tower 2, Swadeshi Mills Road, Chunabhatti (East), Mumbai -400022. The principal activity of the company is business of real estate and development of commercial properties 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 assets and liabilities which has been measured at fair value as per requirement of IndAS.

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.

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is 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) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets. In case of land the Company has availed fair value as deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS. 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 Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for premium paid on Leasehold Land which is amortised over the period of the lease. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each Financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment 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 and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(c) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Company as a lessee

A leased asset is amortised over the period of the lease.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition. Intangible Assets are annually tested for impairment.

(e) 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

(f) Finance Costs

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.

(g) Impairment of non-Financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets :

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value inuse is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(h) 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 tothe passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(i) Tax Expenses

The tax expense 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 or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax 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 utilized

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.

(j) Foreign Currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets. Additionally, exchange gains or losses on foreign currency borrowings taken prior to April 1, 2016 which are related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are adjusted in the carrying cost of such assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where an advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(k) Revenue recognition

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 the it becomes unconditional.

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

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

(l) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, 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 measured 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 measured 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets measured 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.

C. Investment in Associates

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost at cost less impairment loss (if any).

D. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

E. 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 the 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.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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 recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently 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 derecognises 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 derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 next financial years.

(a) DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION AND USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT / INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) RECOVERABILITY OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipatedfuture payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) PROVISIONS

Provisions and liabilities are recognised 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 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.

(d) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using 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.

(e) IMPAIRMENT OF 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.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

On March 30,2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019.

A) ISSUE OF IND AS 116 - LEASES

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leasing standard i.e. Ind AS 17 and related interpretations. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with non-cancellable period of more than twelve months except for low value assets. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirement in Ind AS 17.

B) AMENDMENT TO EXISTING STANDARD

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards

i. Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations

iii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments

iv. Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

v. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

vi. Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

vii. Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs

viii. Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Thousand)

Description	**Gross Block**				**Depreciation/ Amortisation**				**Net Block**	
	As at 01.04.2018	**Additions/ Adjusements**	**Deductions/ Adjusements**	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 01.04.2018**	**For the year**	**Deductions/ Adjustments**	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own Assets :										
Freehold Land	46,387	-	-	46,387	-	-	-	-	46,387	46,387
Buildings	129,176	-	-	129,176	15,953	2,409	-	18,362	110,815	113,224
Total	**175,564**	**-**	**-**	**175,564**	**15,953**	**2,409**	**-**	**18,362**	**157,202**	**159,611**
Previous Year	175,564	-	-	175,564	13,544	2,409	-	15,953	159,611	

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
2	**OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)**		
	Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)	13,181	13,084
	Total	**13,181**	**13,084**

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ADVANCE INCOME TAX (NET OF PROVISION)		
At start of year	13,084	13,169
Tax paid/(refund received) during the year	567	490
Charge for the Year - Current Tax	(470)	(575)
At end of the year	**13,181**	**13,084**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Units	**Amount**	**Units**	**Amount**
3	**CURRENT INVESTMENTS**				
	IN MUTUAL FUND - UNQUOTED, FULLY PAID UP				
	ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Direct - Growth	141,441	39,096	134,557	34,600
	Total	**141,441**	**39,096**	**134,557**	**34,600**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
3.1	**Category-wise Current investment**		
	Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
	In Mutual Funds	39,096	34,600
	Total	**39,096**	**34,600**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
4	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	(UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)		
	Receivable from Related Parties	797	1,521
	Total	**797**	**1,521**

(₹ in Thousand)

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
5	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Balances with Bank	35	1,229
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**35**	**1,229**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	**35**	**1,229**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
6	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	(UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)		
	Security Deposits	4,802	4,680
	Others	557	556
	Total	**5,359**	**5,237**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Units	**Amount**	**Units**	**Amount**
7	**SHARE CAPITAL**				
	AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	5,000	500	5,000	500
			500		**500**
	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP:				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	5,000	500	5,000	500
	TOTAL		**500**		**500**

THE DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDER HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES :

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Name of Shareholder	**No. of Shares**	**% held**	**No. of Shares**	**% held**
Equity Shares				
Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Ltd.	5,000	100.00	5,000	100.00
	5,000	**100.00**	**5,000**	**100.00**

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

THE RECONCILIATION OF THE NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SHARES IS SET OUT BELOW: (₹ in Thousand)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Equity Shares		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,000	5,000
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,000**	**5,000**

7.1 The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

7.2 All equity shares are held by Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited, the Holding Company, directly and through its nominees.

(₹ in Thousand)

			As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018
8	**OTHER EQUITY**				
	RETAINED EARNINGS				
	As per Last Balance Sheet	(5,982)		(5,609)	
	Add: Profit for the year	533		(372)	
			(5,448)		**(5,982)**
	Total		**(5,448)**		**(5,982)**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
9	**OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Unsecured		
	Earnest Deposit against Pre-emption right	210,000	210,000
	Total	**210,000**	**210,000**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
10	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Creditors for Capital Expenditure	9,923	9,923
	Trade Payables*	-	97
	Other Payables	696	743
	Total	**10,619**	**10,763**

* There is no supplier covered under the provision of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

			2018-19		2017-18
11	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**				
	Income from Services	3,483		2,613	
	Less : GST Recovered	(531)		(399)	
			2,952		**2,214**
			2,952		**2,214**

(₹ in Thousand)

		2018-19	2017-18
12	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Net Gain / (loss) arising on sale of investment	-	8
	Net Gain / (loss) arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL	2,697	2,315
	Interest Income	200	-
	Miscellaneous Income	97	-
		2,994	**2,323**

(₹ in Thousand)

		2018-19	2017-18
13	**MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**		
	Maintenance Charges	2,283	1,713
		2,283	**1,713**

(₹ in Thousand)

			2018-19		2017-18
14	**OTHER EXPENDITURE**				
	Rates & Taxes		32		-
	Professional Fees		120		136
	Profession Tax		3		3
	Filing fees		3		4
	Payment to Auditors				
	Audit Fees	65		57	
	Cerification Fees	10		-	
			75		57
	General Expenses		17		14
	Total		**250**		**213**

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Thousand)

		2018-19	2017-18
15	**TAXATION**		
	Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Current Tax		
	In respect of the current year	470	306
	In respect of earlier years	-	269
	Deferred Tax	-	-
	Total Income Tax expenses recognised in the current year	**470**	**575**

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows: (₹ in Thousand)

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit before tax	1,003	202
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	25.75%
Computed Tax Expense	261	52
Tax effect of :		
Additional Allowances net of MAT Credit		
Others	209	523
Current tax Provision	**470**	**575**
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**470**	**575**
Effective Tax Rate		**46.85%**
Effective Tax Rate	**46.85%**	**284.01%**

		2018-19	2017-18
16	**EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**		
	FACE VALUE PER EQUITY SHARE (₹)	-	-
	BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (₹)	106.63	(74.48)
	Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousands)	533	(372)
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	5,000	5,000
	DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (₹)	106.66	(74.48)
	Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousands)	533	(372)
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	5,000	5,000
	RECONCILIATION OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING		
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	5,000	5,000
	Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	-	-
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	5,000	5,000

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

17 The Previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary. Amounts and other disclosures for the preceding year are included as an integral part of the current year financial statements and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

18 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate and development of commercial properties in India. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS-108 "Operating Reporting". The Board (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance obtains financial information.

Revenue from one Customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for both 2018-19 and 2017-18.

19 RELATED PARTY

i) AS PER IND AS 24, THE DISCLOSURES OF TRANSACTIONS WITH THE RELATED PARTIES ARE GIVEN BELOW:

LIST OF RELATED PARTIES WHERE CONTROL EXISTS AND RELATIONSHIPS:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	Holding Company
3	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

ii) TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR WITH RELATED PARTIES : (₹ in Thousand)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction (Excluding Reimbursments)	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Total
1	Professional Fees paid	100	-	-	100
		101	-	-	*101*
2	Sale of Services	-	-	2,952	2,952
		-	-	*2,214*	*2,214*
Balance as at 31st March, 2019					
1	**Equity Share Capital**	-	500	-	500
		-	*500*	-	*500*
2	**Earnest Deposit against Pre-emption right**	210,000	-	-	210,000
		210,000	-	-	*210,000*
3	**Trade Receivables**	-	-	797	797
		-	-	*1,521*	*1,521*
4	**Other Current Liabilities**	-	-	-	-
		109	-	-	*109*

Note :

1 Figures in Italics represents previous year's amount.

2 The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Outstanding Balances assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. This balances are unsecured and their settlement occurs through banking channel.

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

iii) DISCLOSURE IN RESPECT OF MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR:

(₹ in Thousand)

	Particulars	Relationship	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Professional Fees**			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	100	101
2	**Sale of Services**			
	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2,952	2,214

20 Deferred tax assets (net) as at Balance Sheet date consists of the following items. As a matter of prudence, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in the books of accounts

(₹ in Thousand)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)		
Defered Tax Assets		
Carried forward Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation under Income Tax Act, 1961	3,748	5,195
Related to Property, plant & Equipment	6,075	3,207
Related to Financial Assets	(2,789)	(2,207)
Defered Tax Asset	**7,033**	**6,195**

(₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
21	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & COMMITMENTS**		
	Disputed liabilities in appeal		
	Income tax	-	12,905

22 FINANCIAL INTRUMENTS (₹ in Thousand)

A. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY

	As at 31st March, 2019				As at 31st March, 2018			
		Levels of Input used in				Levels of Input used in		
Particulars	**Carrying Amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Carrying Amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	797	-	-	-	1,521	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalnets	35	-	-	-	1,229	-	-	-
At FVTPL								
Investments	39,096	-	39,096	-	34,600	-	34,600	-

NOTES to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

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 data.

Fair value of Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Borrowings are carried at amortised cost as it is not materially different from its carrying cost largely due to short-term maturities of these financial assets and liabilities.

B. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The different types of risks the company is exposed to are 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 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. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

23 DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEES GIVEN COVERED UNDER SECTION 186(4) OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

i) Loans given ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

ii) Investments made ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

iii) Guarantees given by the company in respect of loans ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

24 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 12th April, 2019.

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registeration No : 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Mumbai
Dated : 12th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director
(DIN : 00006481)

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN : 05345572)

Aspi Mistry
Director
(DIN : 06463615)