RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2022-2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED

Report on Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Syngas Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 Companies Act, 2013, as amended (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 31st March, 2023, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 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 standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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, the 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 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.

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 Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Order"), we give in "Annexure B" 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 it appears from our examination of those books.

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of 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 Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 our separate Report in "Annexure A." Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has paid managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2023 to its director(s) in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would have an 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.

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

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

(c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2)(h)(iv)(a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

3. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

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

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership No.: 047841
UDIN: 23047841BGVNJI1144
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th April, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF REIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f), under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section 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 Syngas Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS standalone 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. 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 and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 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, 2023, 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 ICAI.

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

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership No.: 047841
UDIN: 23047841BGVNJI1144
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th April, 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

i. In respect of its fixed assets:

a) A) Based on the audit procedures performed and as per the information and explanations provided to us, we report that the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets during the year under audit.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c) As per the information and explanations provided to us, The Company does not have any immovable properties of Freehold land or Building. In respect of immovable properties of building and land that have been taken on usage and occupancy basis and disclosed as right-to-use assets in the financial statements, the usage and occupancy rights are in the name of the Company.

d) As per the information and explanations provided to us, and the books of account and records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.

e) As per the information and explanations available with us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii.

a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.

b) As per the information and explanations provided to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

iii. With respect to investments made in or any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, granted during the year by the Company to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties:

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, during the year the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or provided guarantee or security, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties.

b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the investments made by the Company are not prejudicial to Company's interest. The Company has not provided any guarantees or given security and has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year.

c) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given and records examined by us, the Company has not granted any loans during the year and therefore the provisions of sub-clause (c), (d) ,(e) and (f) of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act 2013 (the "Act"). The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, wherever applicable, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public or amounts that are deemed to be 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 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 for the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the records of the Company examined by us, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues, whichever is applicable, 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, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2023, on account of disputes.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, and as disclosed under Note 28(7)to the notes to financial statements, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, any transactions that are not recorded in the books of account.

ix.

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings and therefore the provisions of Clause (ix)(a) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not raised any term loans, therefore the provisions of Clause (ix)(c) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associate. The Company does not have any subsidiaries or joint ventures.

f. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate further the Company does not have any subsidiaries or joint ventures.

x.

a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence Clause (x)(a) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures and hence the provisions of section 42 and section 62 of the Act are not applicable.

xi.

a. 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 has been noticed or reported during the year.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c. The Company is not required to have Whistle Blower Mechanism under applicable rules and regulation. Further, as represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) (a), (b), (c) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xiii) in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiv.

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b. We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.

xv. 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 directors of its Holding Company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

a. To the best of our knowledge 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.

b. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

c. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under Clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. However, there were cash losses of Rs. 41,469 in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xviii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed under Note no. 26, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations provided to us and as disclosed under Note 28.3 to the notes to the financial statements, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to Corporate Social Responsibility are applicable to the Company. However, the Company was not required to spend any amount on CSR activities as the average net profit of the Company as on 31st March 2022 was negative and accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx) is not applicable to the Company.

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

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership No.: 047841
UDIN: 23047841BGVNJI1144
Place: India
Date: 19th April, 2023

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

	Notes	(₹ in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	29,35,749	29,44,676
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	40,543	1,953
Intangible Assets	1	17,902	18,470
Financial Assets			
Investments	2	221	-
Other Non-Current Assets	3	7,831	-
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	4	3,51,803	3,43,155
Total Non-Current Assets		**33,54,049**	**33,08,254**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	5	81,540	85,188
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	3,424	-
Trade Receivables	7	46,276	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	81	10
Other Current Assets	9	11,598	10,362
Total Current Assets		**1,42,919**	**95,560**
Total Assets		**34,96,968**	**34,03,814**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	10	10	10
Other Equity	11	6,70,315	3,43,155
Total Equity		**6,70,325**	**3,43,165**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		46,886	-
Provisions	12	753	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**47,639**	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		3,727	-
Trade Payables Due to:	13		
Micro and Small Enterprises		1,629	220
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		25,091	10,568
Other Financial Liabilities	14	27,46,055	30,48,970
Other Current Liabilities	15	1,979	120
Provisions	16	523	771
Total Current Liabilities		**27,79,004**	**30,60,649**
Total Liabilities		**28,26,643**	**30,60,649**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**34,96,968**	**34,03,814**

Significant Accounting Policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements **1 to 31**

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355)

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership no. 047841

Date: 19th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjiv Singh
Director
DIN-05280701

Ganesh Ramamurthy
Director
DIN-09478275

James Ambaichelvan
Whole-time Director
DIN-09478295

Riddhi Bhimani
Director
DIN-10072936

Bhargav Parekh
Company Secretary

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	Notes	(₹ in Lakhs) For Period from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) For Period from 1st November, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Value of Sales		3,079	-
Income from Services		5,42,456	-
Value of Sales & Services (Revenue)		**5,45,535**	**-**
Less: GST Recovered		28,704	-
Revenue From Operations	17	5,16,831	-
Other Income	18	441	-
Total Income		**5,17,272**	**-**
EXPENSES			
Purchase of Material		3,037	-
Employee Benefits Expense	19	13,041	-
Finance Costs	20	4,247	-
Depreciation / Amortisation		70,322	-
Other Expenses (PY - Rs. 41,469 /-)	21	1,08,186	0.41
Total Expenses		**1,98,833**	**0.41**
Profit Before Tax (PY - Loss of Rs. 41,469 /-)		**3,18,439**	**-0.41**
Tax Expense	22		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(8,647)	-
Profit for the Period (PY - Loss of Rs. 41,469 /-)		**3,27,086**	**(0.41)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
i. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	18.1	74	-
ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
iii. Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
iv. Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the Year (Net of Tax)		**74**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (PY - Loss of Rs. 41,469 /-)		**3,27,160**	**(0.41)**
Earnings Per Equity Share Of Face Value Of ₹ 10 Each			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	23	3,27,086	(0.41)
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		3,27,086	(0.41)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 31**		

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355)

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership no. 047841

Date: 19th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjiv Singh
Director
DIN-05280701

Ganesh Ramamurthy
Director
DIN-09478275

James Ambaichelvan
Whole-time Director
DIN-09478295

Riddhi Bhimani
Director
DIN-10072936

Bhargav Parekh
Company Secretary

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the 1st April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the reporting period	Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2023
10	-	10

Balance at the beginning of the 1st Nov, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the reporting period	Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2022
-	10	10

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Balance at the beginning of the 1st April, 2022	Changes in Reserve and Surplus during the reporting period	Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2023
RESERVES AND SURPLUS			
Retained Earnings	3,43,155	3,27,086	6,70,241
Other comprehensive income		74	74
Total	**3,43,155**	**3,27,160**	**6,70,315**

	Balance at the beginning of 1st Nov, 2021	Changes in Reserve and Surplus during the period	Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2022
RESERVES AND SURPLUS			
Retained Earnings	-	3,43,155	3,43,155
Total	**-**	**3,43,155**	**3,43,155**

As per our Report of even date

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Bhargav Parekh
Company Secretary

Date: 19th April, 2023

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) For Period from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) For Period from 1st November, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**3,18,439**	(0.41)
Adjusted for:		-
Depreciation	70,322	-
Effect of Exchange Rate Change	13	-
Excess provision reversed for diminution in Inventory	(70)	-
Realized / Unrealised Gain on Financial Assets	(15)	-
Finance costs	4,247	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**3,92,936**	**(0.41)**
Adjusted for:		
Trade and Other Receivables	(49,127)	-
Inventories	(5,656)	-
Trade and Other Payables	(2,84,546)	0.41
Financial Services - Receivable & Payable	(1,237)	-
Cash Generated from Operations	**52,370**	**-**
Taxes Paid (Net)	(4,993)	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**47,377**	**-**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(39,428)	-
Purchase of Investments	(7,721)	-
Proceeds from Redemption/ Sale of Investments	4,090	
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**(43,059)**	**-**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(4,237)	-
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	10
Interest Paid	(10)	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**(4,247)**	**10**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	71	10
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	-
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 8)	**81**	**10**

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355)

For and on behalf of the Board

Sandesh Ladha
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Riddhi Bhimani
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DIN-10072936

Bhargav Parekh
Company Secretary

Date: 19th April, 2023

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reliance Syngas Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company incorporated in India. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is at Office-101, Saffron, Near Centre Point, Panchwati 5 Rasta, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, PIN 380006. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of converting petroleum coke (the lowest value refinery residue) into high value syngas.

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. amended from time to time.
Company’s Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh (₹ `00,000), 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.

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.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

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 in respect of the following assets, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Schedule II;

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

Particular
Plant and Machinery (Useful life: 25 to 50 years) - Over its useful life as technically assessed.

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.

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

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

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

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

(d) Intangible assets
Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, 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 and Loss when the asset is derecognised. The Company’s intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

A summary of amortisation/depletion policies applied to the Company’s Intangible Assets to the extent of depreciable amount is as follows:

Particular
Technical Know-How - Over the useful life of the underlying assets ranging from 5 years to 35 years.
Computer Software - Over a period of 5 years.
The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

(e) Finance Costs
All borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits 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.

(g) Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any, except in case of by-products which are valued at net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, chemicals, stores and spares, packing materials, trading and other products are determined on weighted average basis.

(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 to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(i) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income and equity.

Current Tax

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.
Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(j) 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. The Company is generally the principal as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

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

Contract Balances:

Trade Receivable

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract Liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or is due from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company rerforms under the contract.

Interest income:

Interest Income from a Financial Asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income:

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

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(k) Financial instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. 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 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 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. 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. Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture 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’. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

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:
• 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 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.

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 carried at amortised 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.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

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.

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.

(l) 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. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

(m) 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 in use 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.

(n) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liability 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 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.

(o) Employee Benefit expenses

Short-Term Employee Benefits - The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services. Post-Employment Benefits. Defined Contribution Plans. The company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or refund.

Defined Benefit Plans - The company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service at the time of resignation / superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective Income Tax authorities. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees’ services. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, in Other Comprehensive Income. Employee Separation Costs The company recognises the employee separation cost when the scheme is announced and the company is demonstrably committed to it.

Defined Contribution Plans: The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(p) 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 a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognised. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

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

(a) Recoverability of Trade Receivable

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 anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(b) Provisions

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

(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) Depreciation and useful lives of property plant and equipment

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/ amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life 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 life and residual values are based on the Company’s historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological and future risks. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(e) 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, assessment of impairment indicators involves consideration of future risks. Further, the 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.

(f) Leases:

The company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The company uses judgement in assessing whether a contract (or part of contract) include a lease, the lease term (including anticipated renewals), the applicable discount rate, variable lease payments whether are in-substance fixed. The judgement involves assessment of whether the asset included in the contract is a fully or partly identified asset based on the facts and circumstances, whether the contract include a lease and non-lease component and if so, separation thereof for the purpose of recognition and measurement, determination of lease term basis, inter alia the non-cancellable period of lease and whether the lessee intends to opt for continuing with the use of the asset upon the expiry thereof, and whether the lease payments are fixed or variable or a combination of both.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE:

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment
iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures
v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
viii Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
x Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

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

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

1. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT, CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation / Amortisation and Depletion				Net Block	
	As at 01-04-2022	Additions / Adjustments*	Deductions / Adjustments	As at 31-03-2023	As at 01-04-2022	For the Period	Deductions / Adjustments	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own Assets :										
Plant & Machinery	28,40,337	10,142	139	28,50,340	-	56,269	2	56,267	27,94,073	28,40,337
Electrical Installations	1,01,663	0	-	1,01,663	-	12,216	-	12,216	89,447	1,01,663
Equipments	2,442	195	-	2,637	-	725	-	725	1,912	2,442
Furniture & Fixtures	96	12	-	108	-	12	-	12	96	96
Vehicles	138	-	-	138	-	20	-	20	118	138
Sub-Total	**29,44,676**	**10,349**	**139**	**29,54,886**	**-**	**69,242**	**2**	**69,240**	**28,85,646**	**29,44,676**
Right-of-Use Assets:										
Land	-	19,514	-	19,514	-	197	-	197	19,317	-
Buildings	-	31,100	-	31,100	-	314	-	314	30,786	-
Sub-Total	**-**	**50,614**	**-**	**50,614**	**-**	**511**	**-**	**511**	**50,103**	**-**
Total (A)	**29,44,676**	**60,963**	**139**	**30,05,500**	**-**	**69,753**	**2**	**69,751**	**29,35,749**	**29,44,676**
Intangible Assets										
Technical Know how Fees	18,441	-	-	18,441	-	560	-	560	17,881	18,441
Software	29	-	-	29	-	8	-	8	21	29
Total (B)	**18,470**	**-**	**-**	**18,470**	**-**	**568**	**-**	**568**	**17,902**	**18,470**
Total (A + B)	**29,63,146**	**60,963**	**139**	**30,23,970**	**0**	**70,322**	**2**	**70,320**	**29,53,651**	**29,63,146**
Previous Year	**-**	**29,63,146**	**-**	**29,63,146**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,63,146**	**-**
Capital Work-in-Progress	**1,953**	**38,590**	**-**	**40,543**					**40,543**	**1,953**

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)
(a) Aging schedule as at 31st March, 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	40,543	-	-	-	40,543
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**40,543**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,543**

(a) Aging schedule as at 31st March, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1,953	-	-	-	1,953
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,953**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,953**

Company do not have any Capital Work-In-Progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2. INVESTMENTS - NON CURRENT				
INVESTMENT MEASURED AT COST				
In Equity Shares of Associate				
Unquoted - Fully Paid				
Name of the Company	**No. of Shares**	**₹ in Lakhs**		
Jamnagar Utilities & Power Private Limited - Equity class A- Measured at Cost #	2,00,000		221	-
Total	2,00,000		221	-

Company has only voting power in respect of above investment and no right to dividend.

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
3. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)		
Capital Advances	2,802	-
Advance Income Tax	4,993	-
Others	36	-
Total	**7,831**	**-**
3.1 ADVANCE INCOME TAX (NET OF PROVISION)		
At start of year	-	-
Charge for the year - Current tax	-	-
Tax paid (Net) during the year	4,993	-
At end of year	**4,993**	**-**
4. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Deferred tax asset in relation to:		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset	1,83,929	3,43,155
Short Term Provisions	131	-
Lease Liabilities	12,739	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	1,55,003	-
Total	**3,51,803**	**3,43,155**
5. INVENTORIES		
Stores and Spares	81,540	85,188
Total	**81,540**	**85,188**
6. INVESTMENTS - CURRENT		
MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS (FVTPL)		
In Mutual Fund- Quoted	3,424	-
Total	**3,424**	**-**
7. TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables (Unsecured and considered good)	46,276	-
Total	**46,276**	**-**

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

7.1 Trade Receivables Ageing :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	30,319	15,957	-	-	-	-	**46,276**
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**30,319**	**15,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,276**

Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on Hand (Rs. 24,701/-)	0	-
Balances with Banks		
In current account	81	10
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**81**	**10**
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Cash Flows Statement	**81**	**10**
9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)		
Balance with GST authorities	6,706	6,812
Others #	4,892	3,550
Total	**11,598**	**10,362**

Includes primarily prepaid expenses and claims receivable.

10. SHARE CAPITAL		
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL:		
1,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	15	15
	15	**15**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL:		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10	10
	10	**10**

10.1 THE DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES

Name of Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	**% held**	**Number of Shares**	**% held**
Reliance Industries Limited (Holding Company)	1,00,000	100%	1,00,000	100%

10.2 Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares	% change during the period
As at 31st March, 2023					
Reliance Industries Limited	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	100%	0%

Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares	% change during the period
As at 31st March, 2022					
Reliance Industries Limited	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	0%	100%

10.3 Reconciliation of number of Equity shares outstanding:

a. Equity Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Numbers	**₹ in Lakhs**	**Numbers**	**₹ in Lakhs**
Equity Shares at the beginning of the reporting period	1,00,000	10	-	-
Add : Shares issued during the reporting period	-	-	1,00,000	10
Equity Shares at the end of the reporting period	**1,00,000**	**10**	**1,00,000**	**10**

b. Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares

The Equity Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
11. OTHER EQUITY		
Retained Earning		
Opening Balance	3,43,155	-
Add: Profit for the period/(Loss) - (PY - Loss of Rs. 41,469 /-)	3,27,086	-
Add: Others#		3,43,155

Deferred tax assets recognised on acquisition of Gasification undertaking being transfer from holding company through slump sale.

Other Comprehensive Income		
Addition for the period	74	0
Total	**6,70,315**	**3,43,155**

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
12. PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT		
Provisions for Employee Benefits	753	-
Total	**753**	**-**
13. TRADE PAYABLES DUE TO		
Micro and Small Enterprises *#	1,629	220
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	25,091	10,568
Total	**26,720**	**10,788**

* There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2023
# There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2022

13.1 Trade Payables Ageing :

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
MSME	1,629	-	-	-	-	1,629
Others	9,466	15,625	-	-	-	25,091
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**11,095**	**15,625**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,720**

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
MSME	220	-	-	-	-	220
Others	10,568	-	-	-	-	10,568
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**10,788**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,788**

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
14. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT		
Payable to Holding Company	27,45,970	30,48,970
Other Payables	85	-
Total	**27,46,055**	**30,48,970**
15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other Payables ^	1,781	120
Advances From Customer	198	-
Total	**1,979**	**120**

^ Mainly for liabilities towards Statutory dues.

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	**As at 31st March, 2022**
16. PROVISIONS - CURRENT		
Provisions for Employee Benefits	523	771
Total	**523**	**771**

The provision for employee benefit includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and gratuity

17. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Income from Processing Charges	5,13,752	-
Income from Service (A)	**5,13,752**	**-**
Sales - Domestic	25	-
Sales - Export	95	-
Sales - Traded Goods	2,959	-
Value of Sales	**3,079**	**-**
Total*	**5,16,831**	**-**

* Net of GST

Revenue from contract with customers differ from the revenue as per contracted price due to factors such as taxes recovered, volume rebate, discounts, hedge etc.

18. OTHER INCOME		
Recovery from Contractors	426	-
Realised Gain	8	-
Unrealised Gain/ (Loss)	7	-
Total	**441**	**-**

18.1 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT AND LOSS

Remeasurement Gain/ (Loss) of Defined Benefit Plan	74	-
Total	**74**	**-**

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	11,364	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	419	-
Gratutity Expense	488	-
Staff welfare expense	770	-
Total	**13,041**	**-**

19.1 As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 “Employee Benefits”, the disclosures as defined are given below:

Defined Contribution Plans

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under:

Employer’s Contribution to Provident Fund	213	**-**
Employer’s Contribution to Superannuation Fund	25	**-**
Employer’s Contribution to Pension Scheme	163	**-**
Total	**401**	**-**

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Defined Benefit Plans	**Unfunded**	
i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	-	-
Interest Cost	33	-
Current Service Cost	68	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	896	-
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Gains)/ Losses on Curtailment	-	-
(Liabilities Extinguished on Settlement)	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(27)	-
(Benefit Paid From the Fund)	-	-
The Effect Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	18	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	10	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(102)	-
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	896	**-**
ii) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Contributions by the Employer	-	-
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquisitions	-	-
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Benefit Paid from the Fund)	-	-
(Assets Distributed on Settlements)	-	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling	-	-
The Effect of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period	**-**	**-**
iii) Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations		
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the Period)	(896)	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	-	-
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(896)	-
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(896)**	-
iv) Expenses recognised during the year		
Current Service Cost	68	**-**
Net Interest Cost	33	**-**
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	**-**
Expense Recognised	**101**	-

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
v) Actuarial assumptions		
Mortality Table		
Discount Rate (per annum)	**7.60%**	**-**
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets (per annum)	**7.60%**	**-**
Rate of escalation in Salary (per annum)	**6.00%**	**-**
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	**3.00%**	**-**

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

The Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of Plan Assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on Plan Assets and the Company's policy for Plan Assets Management.

vi) The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2022-23.

vii) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

	Increase	**Decrease**
For 2022-23		
+/-0.5% Change in Rate of Discounting	(43)	47
+/-0.5% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	47	(43)
+/-0.5% Change in Employee Turnover	8	(8)
For 2021-22		
+/-0.5% Change in Rate of Discounting	**-**	**-**
+/-0.5% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	**-**	**-**
+/-0.5% Change in Employee Turnover	**-**	**-**

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

20. FINANCE COST

Interest on Lease Liability	4,236	-
Other Interest payments	11	-
Total	**4,247**	**-**

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

		(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
21. OTHER EXPENSES			
Prof. Fees to Related Parties		576	-
Prof. Fees to Other		35	-
Stores,Chemicals and Packing Materials		57,387	-
Repairs to Building		4	-
Repairs to Machinery		31,472	-
Payment to Auditors	(PY - Rs. 15,000/-)	36	0
Insurance		5,153	-
Electricity Duty		8,581	-
General expenses	(PY - Rs. 26,469/-)	5,423	0
Exchange Difference(Net)		(481)	-
Total		**1,08,186**	**0**
21.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS			
Statutory Audit Fees	(PY - Rs. 15,000/-)	25	0
Tax Audit Fees		10	-
Fees for Other Services		1	-
Total*		**36**	**0**

* Fees for other service includes certification fees paid to auditors

22. TAXATION

TAX EXPENSES RECOGNISED IN STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Current taxes	-	-
Deferred taxes	(8,647)	-
Tax expenses recognised in the current period	(8,647)	-

TAX EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR CAN BE RECONCILED TO THE ACCOUNTING PROFIT AS FOLLOWS:

Profit Before Tax and Exceptional Items	3,18,439	-
Applicable Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expense	80,151	-
Tax		
Expenses disallowed	18,769	-
Additional allowances	(98,920)	-
Business Loss Tax Effect	-	-
Current	-	-
Incremental Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) on account of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,59,226	(3,43,155)
Incremental Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) on account of Short term	(131)	-
Incremental Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) on account of Lease	(12,739)	-
Incremental Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) on account of Unabsorbed depreciation	(1,55,003)	-
Deffered Tax Provision (B)	(8,647)	(3,43,155)
Tax Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	**(8,647)**	**-**

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

(i)	Face value per equity share (₹)	10	10
(ii)	Net Profit /(Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ in Lakhs)	3,27,086	(0.41)
(iii)	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (For Basic) (Numbers)	1,00,000	1,00,000
(iv)	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (For Diluted) (Numbers)	1,00,000	1,00,000
(v)	Earning per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each (Basic and Diluted)	3,27,086	(0.41)

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(I)	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**		
	(i) Outstanding Guarantees furnished to Banks and Financial Institutions including in respect of Letters of	97	-
(II)	**COMMITMENTS**		
	(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	48,852	-

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2023

25. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES
As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(i) List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship :

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company
2	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
3	Reliance BP Mobility Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Jio Platforms Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Reliance Sibur Elastomers Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Jamnagar Utilities & Power Private Limited	Associate
9	Alok Industries Limited	Joint venture of Holding
10	James Ambaichelvan	Whole-time Director
11	Bhargav Parekh	Company Secretary

(ii) Transaction during the year with Related Parties: (₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions (excluding reimbursements)	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Associate	JV of Holding Company	Key Managerial Personnel	Total
1	Sales of Materials and Services	5,17,310	11	-	-	-	5,17,321
2	Purchase of Materials and Services	49,900	4,097	-	0	-	53,997
3	Purchase of Business on Slump Sale Basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30,48,970					*30,48,970*
4	Investment	-	-	221	-	-	221
5	Payment to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	94	94

Nature and Balances as on 31st March, 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Associate	JV of Holding Company	Key Managerial Personnel	Total
1	Share Capital	10	-	-	-	-	10
		10	-	-	-	-	*10*
2	Sundry Debtors	45,489	1	-	-	-	45,490
		-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sundry Creditors	5,914	486	-	-	-	6,400
		-	*8*	-	-	-	*8*
4	Investments	-	-	221	-	-	221
		-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Financial Liabilities	27,45,970	-	-	-	-	27,45,970
		30,48,970	-	-	-	-	*30,48,970*
	Figures in italic represents Previous Year's amounts.						

(iii) Disclosure in relation to Major Related Party Transactions During the Year

Sr.No.	Name of Related Party	Relationship (Associate/JV /Others)	2022 - 23	2021 - 22
Revenue From Operations				
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding	5,17,310	-
2	Reliance Sibur Elastomers Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12	-
Purchase of Goods/Service				
1	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	163	-
2	Reliance Sibur Elastomers Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	60	-
3	Reliance BP Mobility Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	58	-
4	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding	49,900	-
6	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3,544	-
7	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	265	-
8	Jio Platforms Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	7	-
9	Alok Industries Limited	Joint venture of Holding company	0	-
Purchase / Subcription of Investments				
1	Jamnagar Utilities & Power Private Limited	Associate	221	-
Payment To Key Managerial Personnel				
1	Sh. James Ambaichelvan	Whole-time director	94	-

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2023

26. Ratio Analysis

Ratio	31st March'23	31st March'22	% Variance
Current ratio	0.05	0.03	39.29%
Debt- Equity ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Debt service coverage ratio	46.84	0.00	100.00%
Return on equity ratio	0.65	0.00	100.00%
Inventory Turnover ratio	NA	NA	0.00%
Trade receivable Turnover ratio	22.34	0.00	100.00%
Trade payable Turnover ratio	0.09	0.00	100.00%
Net Capital Turnover ratio	-0.20	0.00	100.00%
Net profit ratio	0.63	0.00	100.00%
Return on capital employed	0.46	0.00	100.00%
Return on investment	0.00	0.00	0.00%

1. Debt-Equity Ratio - The increase shown is on account of lease asset taken during the year.
2. Inventory Turnover Ratio - Entity is engaged in providing Job-work service, inventory reflected in balance sheet are on account of stores and spares used in relation to provision of said service.
3. Ratios have witnessed change greater than 25% as entity has commenced its operation in financial year 2022-23.

Ratio	Formula
Current ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
Debt- Equity ratio	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses / Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes - Preference Dividend / Average Shareholder's Equity
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory
Trade receivable Turnover ratio	Value of Sales & Services / Average Trade Receivable
Trade payable Turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase = Gross Credit Purchases - Purchase Return / Average Trade Payable
Net Capital Turnover ratio	Net Sales = Total Sales - Sales Return / Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities
Net profit ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales = Total Sales - Sales Return
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
Return on investment	Other Income (Finance Income) / Investment

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
A. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY

				(₹ in Lakhs)				(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2023**				**As at 31st March, 2022**			
	Carrying Amount	**Level of**			**Carrying Amount**	**Level of**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	46,276				-			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	81				10			
Loans								
At FVTPL								
Investments	3,424	3,424						
Loans								
Other Financial Assets								
At FVTOCI								
Investments								
Other Financial Assets								
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Borrowings								
Trade Payables	26,720				10,788			
Other Financial Liabilities	27,46,055				30,48,970			
Lease Liabilities	50,613				-			
At FVTPL								
Other Financial Liabilities								
At FVTOCI								
Other Financial Liabilities								

For current borrowings, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

The financial instruments are categorised 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;

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

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

a) The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares, Bonds, Government Securities, Treasury Bills, Certificate of Deposit and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

b) The fair value of Interest Rate Swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

c) The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts and Currency Swaps is determined using observable forward exchange rates and yield curves at the balance sheet date.

d) The fair value of over-the-counter Foreign Currency Option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model.

e) Commodity derivative contracts are valued using available information in markets and quotations from exchange, brokers and price index developers.

f) The fair value for level 3 instruments is valued using inputs based on information about market participants assumptions and other data that are available.

g) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

h) All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

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B. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Within the boundaries of approved Risk Management Policy framework The Company uses derivative instruments to manage the volatility of financial markets and minimize the adverse impact on its financial performance.

i) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and

a) **Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than Indian Rupee.

The following table shows foreign currency exposures in US Dollar, Euro and GBP on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. The exposure to all other foreign currencies are not material.

Foreign Currency Exposure

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023			(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022		
	USD	**EUR**	**GBP**	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	31.89	0.84	0.01	-	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables*	-366.29	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	4.00	-	-	-
Exposure	-334.40	0.84	4.01	-	-	-

*Outstanding Receivable from billing to Companies in SEZ is in USD.

Sensitivity analysis of 1% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period net of hedges

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2023			(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022		
	USD	**EUR**	**GBP**	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**
1%- Depreciation in INR						
Impact on Equity	-4.02	-0.01	-0.00	-	-	-
Impact on P&L				-	-	-
1%- Appreciation in INR						
Impact on Equity	4.02	0.01	0.00	-	-	-
Impact on P&L						

Interest Rate Exposure

Particulars	As at 31st March,	As at 31st March, 2022
Borrowings		
Non-Current - Floating (Includes Current Maturities)	-	-
Non-Current - Fixed (Includes Current Maturities)	-	-
Current	-	-
Total	-	-

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b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises from company's activities in investments, dealing in derivatives and receivables from customers. The Company ensure that sales of products are made to customers with appropriate creditworthiness. Investment and other market exposures are managed against counterparty exposure limits. Credit information is regularly shared between businesses and finance function, with a framework in place to quickly identify and respond to cases of credit deterioration.

The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities. Credit risk is actively managed through Letters of Credit, Bank Guarantees, Parent Company Guarantees, advance payments and factoring & forfaiting without recourse to the company to avoid concentration of risk. The company restricts its fixed income investments to liquid securities carrying high credit rating.

c) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on the due date. The company maintains sufficient stock of cash, marketable securities and committed credit facilities. The company accesses global and local financial markets to meet its liquidity requirements. It uses a range of products and a mix of currencies to ensure efficient funding from across well-diversified markets and investor pools. Treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the company's cash flow position and ensures that the company is able to meet its financial obligation at all times including contingencies.

The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and liquidity requirements. Treasury pools the cash surpluses from across the different operating units and then arranges to either fund the net deficit or invest the net surplus in a range of short-dated, secure and liquid instruments including short-term bank deposits, money market funds, reverse repos and similar instruments. The portfolio of these investments is diversified to avoid concentration risk in any one instrument or counterparty

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Maturity Profile						
	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Total
Lease Liability (Gross)	**1,059**	**1,059**	**2,119**	**8,475**	**8,475**	**3,94,088**	**4,15,275**
Total	1,059	1,059	2,119	8,475	8,475	3,94,088	4,15,275

28.OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

(1) Segment Information

The Company Operates in a single reportable operating segment 'Gasification Business'. Hence, there are no reportable segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Since the Company's operations are primarily in India, it has determined single geographical segment. One customer represents more than 10% of the Company's total revenue during the year as well as previous year.

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

(a) Loan given - NIL
(b) Investment made - Rs. 221 Lakhs
(c) Guarantees given and Securities provided by the Company in respect of loans - NIL

RELIANCE SYNGAS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT MARCH 31, 2023
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(3) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable to the Company. However, since the average net profit of the Company during preceding financial years is negative, the amount of CSR expenditure to be spent by the Company for financial year 2022-23 was Nil.

(4) The Company does not have any outstanding balance on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies

(5) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or company(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediaries shall:
(i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(6) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or company(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(7) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

29 The Company has accounted Revenue of Rs. 546 Lacs and Expenses of Rs.101 Lacs in current year which is pertaining to previous year.

30 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

31 **APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19th April, 2023.

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355)

Sandesh Ladha
Partner
Membership no. 047841

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjiv Singh
Director
DIN-05280701

Ganesh Ramamurthy
Director
DIN-09478275

James Ambaichelvan
Whole-time Director
DIN-09478295

Riddhi Bhimani
Director
DIN-10072936

Bhargav Parekh
Company Secretary

Date: 19th April, 2023