

RELIANCE CLOTHING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2017-18

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF RELIANCE CLOTHING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial statements of **Reliance Clothing India Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit or loss, 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) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure B**”.
- g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 101720W)

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 102749

Date : 25th April, 2018
Place : Mumbai

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE CLOTHING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

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

- i) In respect of its fixed assets :
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.
 - b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, 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 the Company has no immovable assets during the year, clause (c) (i) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- ii) As explained to us, physical verification of the inventories have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its inventories. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Consequently, the requirement of clause (iii) (a) to clause (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv) Company has not granted any loans, investments, guarantees and securities covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi) To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company.
- vii) In respect of Statutory dues :
 - a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.
- viii) The Company has not raised loans from financial institutions or banks or government or by issue of debentures and hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans have been used for the purpose for which it has been raised.
- x) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi) Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year and hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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- xii) In our opinion company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards
- xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and covered under section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 101720W)

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 102749

Date : 25th April, 2018
Place : Mumbai

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE CLOTHING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Clothing India Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 101720W)

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 102749

Date : 25th April, 2018
Place : Mumbai

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

	Notes	As at 31st March 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	13 65.84	12 47.39
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	1 73.62	2 50.36
Intangible Assets	1	1 07.33	1 14.04
		<u>16 46.79</u>	<u>16 11.79</u>
Other Non-Current Assets	2	4.31	4.92
Total Non-Current Assets		16 51.10	16 16.71
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	19 42.75	27 20.01
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	4	72.88	31.22
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	56.13	46.05
Other Financial Assets	6	2 24.07	2 13.92
Other Current Assets	7	6 03.00	64.57
Total Current Assets		28 98.83	30 75.77
Total Assets		45 49.93	46 92.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	9	(19 86.63)	(13 36.54)
Total Equity		(19 81.63)	(13 31.54)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	60 14.91	53 38.97
Provisions	11	5.68	5.58
Total Non-Current Liabilities		60 20.59	53 44.55
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	12	3 80.97	4 98.74
Other Financial Liabilities	13	94.03	1 07.40
Provisions	14	0.11	0.16
Other Current Liabilities	15	35.86	73.17
Total Current Liabilities		5 10.97	6 79.47
Total Liabilities		65 31.56	60 24.02
Total Equity and Liabilities		45 49.93	46 92.48
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 29			

As per our Report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Jignesh Mehta
Partner

Pankaj Pawar
Director

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Mumbai
Dated : 25th April, 2018

K Sudarshan
Director

Jagmohanlal Bhamri
Director

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	Notes	2017-18	₹ lakh 2016-17
INCOME			
Value of Sales		45 08.19	35 69.98
Less: GST recovered		5 01.28	-
Revenue from Operations		40 06.91	35 69.98
Other Income	16	1.39	0.52
Total Income		40 08.30	35 70.50
EXPENSES			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		14 70.49	33 13.58
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	17	7 96.17	(10 05.71)
Employee Benefits Expense	18	1 59.75	1 27.16
Finance Costs	19	4 72.67	3 86.14
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1	1 71.83	1 25.51
Other Expenses	20	15 88.90	13 90.08
Total Expenses		46 59.81	43 36.76
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		(6 51.51)	(7 66.26)
Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Year		(6 51.51)	(7 66.26)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss	18.1	1.42	(1.05)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(6 50.09)	(7 67.31)
Earnings per Equity Share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	22	(13 03.02)	(15 32.52)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 29		

As per our Report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

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Ashish Patil
Director

Mumbai
Dated : 25th April, 2018

K Sudarshan
Director

Jagmohanlal Bhamri
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital

₹ lakh				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2016-17	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2018
5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00

B. Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	₹ lakh Total
As on 31st March, 2017			
Balance at the beginning of reporting period 1st April, 2016	(5 68.90)	(0.33)	(569.23)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(7 66.26)	(1.05)	(767.31)
Balance at the end of reporting period 31st March, 2017	<u>(13 35.16)</u>	<u>(1.38)</u>	<u>(13 36.54)</u>
As on 31st March, 2018			
Balance at the beginning of reporting period 1st April, 2017	(13 35.16)	(1.38)	(13 36.54)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(6 51.51)	1.42	(6 50.09)
Balance at the end of the reporting period 31st March, 2018	<u>(19 86.67)</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>(19 86.63)</u>

As per our Report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
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Dated : 25th April, 2018

K Sudarshan
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Jagmohanlal Bhamri
Director

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	2017-18	₹ lakh 2016-17
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(6 50.09)	(7 67.31)
Adjusted for:		
(Profit)/ Loss on Sale/ discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	-	0.93
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1 71.83	1 25.51
Effect of Exchange Rate Change	0.34	(0.32)
Interest Income	(1.39)	(0.52)
Finance Costs	4 72.67	3 86.14
	<u>6 43.45</u>	<u>5 11.74</u>
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(6.64)	(2 55.57)
Adjusted for:		
Trade and Other Receivables	(5 92.50)	(1 15.00)
Inventories	7 77.26	(10 33.06)
Trade and Other Payables	(1 56.00)	57 15.83
	<u>28.76</u>	<u>45 67.77</u>
Cash Generated from Operations	22.12	43 12.20
Taxes Paid (Net)	(0.13)	(0.04)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	21.99	43 12.16
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(2 12.11)	(7 51.76)
Interest Income	1.39	0.36
Net Cash Flow (used in) Investing Activities	(2 10.72)	(7 51.40)
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings - Non-Current	28 53.20	(15 14.70)
Repayment of Borrowings - Non-Current	(21 77.26)	(16 42.77)
Interest Paid	(4 77.13)	(3 70.71)
Net Cash Flow Fom / (Used in) Financing Activities	1 98.81	(35 28.18)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	10.08	32.58
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	46.05	13.47
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note "5")	56.13	46.05

As per our Report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Jignesh Mehta
Partner

Pankaj Pawar
Director

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Ashish Patil
Director

Mumbai
Dated : 25th April, 2018

K Sudarshan
Director

Jagmohanlal Bhamri
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A. Corporate Information

Reliance Clothing India Private Limited (“the Company”) is a limited company incorporated in India having its registered office at 3rd Floor, Court House, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Dhobi Talao, Mumbai 400 002, India. The Company’s immediate holding Company is Reliance Retail Limited which is held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited and Ultimate holding company is Reliance Industries Limited. The Company is engaged in organised retail spanning across various consumption baskets primarily catering to Indian consumers.

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 (including derivative instruments) 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 rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 stated.

B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulate depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

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.

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 the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre - operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work – in - Progress.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight line method and based on useful life of the assets in compliance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life or lease period; on assets acquired under finance lease depreciation is provided over the lease term.

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.

(b) Leases

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

Leased Assets

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

(c) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, 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.

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.

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.

Computer software is amortised over a period of 5 years on a straight line basis.

(d) Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss Statement unless a product's technological and commercial feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised.

(e) Finance Cost

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

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

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

(f) Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of all 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.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

(g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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.

(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) Employee Benefits

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

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

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.

Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Tax Expenses

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

i) Current Tax

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

ii) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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.

(k) 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 capitalized as cost of 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).

(l) Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed

Revenue from operations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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.

(m) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

b) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that 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.

C. 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'.

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

B. Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments such as currency forwards and commodity contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

iv) 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 expired.

v) Offsetting

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

C. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) Depreciation / Amortisation and Useful Lives of Property Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets

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

(b) Recoverability of Trade 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 assessing 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(e) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

D. Standards Issued but not Effective

On March 28, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers and certain amendment to existing Ind AS.

These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2018.

(a) Issue of Ind As 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations. Ind AS 115 provides a single model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers based on the identification and satisfaction of performance obligations.

(b) Amendment to Existing Issued Ind AS

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

- i. Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- ii. Ind AS 40 - Investment Property
- iii. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

1. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets, Capital Work-in-Progress

₹ lakh

Description	Gross block				Depreciation/ amortisation				Net block	
	As at 1st April 2017	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2018	As at 1st April 2017	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own assets:										
Plant and machinery	2 26.94	44.38	-	2 71.32	47.54	41.88	-	89.42	1 81.90	1 79.40
Electrical installations	2 95.23	50.09	-	3 45.32	43.50	33.95	-	77.45	2 67.87	2 51.73
Equipment	5 22.77	77.19	-	5 99.96	46.91	39.01	-	85.92	5 14.04	4 75.86
Furniture and fixtures	2 05.93	19.93	-	2 25.86	27.35	22.28	-	49.63	1 76.23	1 78.58
Leasehold improvements	1 94.82	91.98	-	2 86.80	33.00	28.00	-	61.00	2 25.80	1 61.82
Total (i)	14 45.69	2 83.57	-	17 29.26	1 98.30	1 65.12	-	3 63.42	13 65.84	12 47.39
Intangible assets										
Franchisee rights	1 34.16	-	-	1 34.16	20.12	6.71	-	26.83	1 07.33	1 14.04
Total (ii)	1 34.16	-	-	1 34.16	20.12	6.71	-	26.83	1 07.33	1 14.04
Total (i+ii)	15 79.85	2 83.57	-	18 63.42	2 18.42	1 71.83	-	3 90.25	14 73.17	13 61.43
Previous year	8 87.54	6 93.43	1.12	15 79.85	93.09	1 25.51	0.19	2 18.42	13 61.43	
Capital work-in-progress									1 73.62	2 50.36

1.1 Capital work-in-progress includes ₹ 122.1 lakh (Previous year ₹ 127.71 lakh) on account of capital goods inventory.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
2. Other Non-Current Assets <i>(unsecured and considered good)</i>		
Capital Advances	0.46	3.44
Deposits ⁽ⁱ⁾	3.16	1.44
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.17	0.04
Other Loans and Advances ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	0.52	-
Total	4.31	4.92

⁽ⁱ⁾ Deposits given to statutory authorities.

	As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
(ii) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)		
At start of year	0.04	-
Charge for the year - Current Tax	-	-
Others	-	-
Tax Paid (Net) during the year	0.13	0.04
At end of year	0.17	0.04

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Represents loan to employees.

	As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
3. Inventories <i>(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)</i>		
Stock-in-trade	18 59.29	26 55.46
Stores and spares	83.46	64.55
Total	19 42.75	27 20.01

	As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
4. Trade Receivables <i>(unsecured and considered good)</i>		
Trade Receivables	72.88	31.22
	72.88	31.22

	As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
5. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	18.99	12.23
Balances with Banks ^{(i) and (ii)}	37.14	33.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet/ Statement of Cash Flows	56.13	46.05

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes deposits ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 0.08 lakh) with maturity period of more than 12 months.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Includes deposits ₹ 21.31 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 20.08 lakhs) held by tax authority as security and by bank as margin money for bank guarantees, forward contracts and working capital loan.

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents includes deposits maintained by the Company with banks, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point of time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

6. Other Financial Assets - Current	₹ lakh	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Deposits	2 23.91	2 13.76
Others ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.16	0.16
Total	2 24.07	2 13.92

⁽ⁱ⁾ Others includes Interest Receivable.

7. Other Current Assets (Unsecured and Considered Good)	₹ lakh	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Balance with Customs, GST and State authorities	4 39.04	22.57
Others ⁽ⁱ⁾	1 63.96	42.00
Total	6 03.00	64.57

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes advances to employees and vendors.

8. Share Capital	₹ lakh	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Authorised Share Capital:		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (50,000)	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up :		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (50,000)	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00

(i) Out of above 50,000 (Previous year 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Limited, the holding company along with its nominees.

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Retail Limited	50,000	100.00	50,000	100.00

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

Particulars	As at	
	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	50,000	50,000

(iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	As at 31st March 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
9. Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	(13 35.16)	(5 68.90)
Add: Profit for the year	<u>(6 51.51)</u>	<u>(7 66.26)</u>
	(19 86.67)	(13 35.16)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
As per last Balance Sheet	(1.38)	(0.33)
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	<u>1.42</u>	<u>(1.05)</u>
	0.04	(1.38)
Total	<u>(19 86.63)</u>	<u>(13 36.54)</u>
10. Borrowings - Non-Current		
Unsecured - At Amortised Cost		
Loans and advances from related parties ⁽ⁱ⁾ [Refer Note 27(ii)]	<u>60 14.91</u>	53 38.97
Total	<u>60 14.91</u>	<u>53 38.97</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ Represents loan from holding company for a period of 3 years.		
11. Provisions - Non-Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 18.1) ⁽ⁱ⁾	<u>5.68</u>	5.58
Total	<u>5.68</u>	<u>5.58</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.		
12. Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises	<u>0.31</u>	-
Others	<u>3 80.66</u>	4 98.74
Total	<u>3 80.97</u>	<u>4 98.74</u>

12.1 There are no overdue amounts to Micro and Small Enterprises as at March 31, 2018 for which disclosure requirements under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are applicable.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
13. Other Financial Liabilities - Current		₹ lakh
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	34.49	38.95
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	59.54	67.82
Other Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	0.63
	<u>94.03</u>	<u>1 07.40</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes treasury payables.		
14. Provisions - Current		₹ lakh
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 18.1) ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.11	0.16
Total	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.16</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.		
15. Other Current Liabilities		₹ lakh
Other payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	35.86	73.17
	<u>35.86</u>	<u>73.17</u>
⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes statutory liabilities and employee payables.		
16. Other Income	2017-18	2016-17
Interest		₹ lakh
From Bank deposits	1.39	0.52
Total	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.52</u>
Above other income comprises of assets measured at amortised cost.		
17. Changes in Inventories of Finished goods, Stock-in-Trade	2017-18	2016-17
Inventories (at close)		₹ lakh
Stock-in-Trade	18 59.29	26 55.46
Inventories (at commencement)		
Stock-in-Trade	26 55.46	16 49.75
Total	<u>7 96.17</u>	<u>(10 05.71)</u>
18. Employee Benefits Expense	2017-18	2016-17
Salaries and wages	1 30.37	1 01.77
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	11.89	6.76
Staff welfare expenses	17.49	18.63
Total	<u>1 59.75</u>	<u>1 27.16</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

18.1 As per IND AS 19 “Employee Benefits”, the disclosures as defined are given below:

Defined Contribution Plan

₹ lakh

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised are expensed off for the year are as under:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Employer’s contribution to Provident Fund	2.18	1.63
Employer’s contribution to Pension Scheme	4.95	3.70

Defined Benefit Plan

I. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation

₹ lakh

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	3.42	1.43
Current service cost	1.69	0.83
Interest cost	0.26	0.11
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(1.42)	1.05
Benefits paid	(0.37)	-
Defined benefit obligation at year end	3.58	3.42

II. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

₹ lakh

	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Present value of obligation	3.58	3.42
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (surplus / Deficit)	3.58	3.42

III. Expenses recognised during the year

₹ lakh

	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2017-18	2016-17
In Income Statement		
Current service cost	1.69	0.83
Interest cost	0.26	0.11
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	-
Net Cost	1.95	0.94
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(1.42)	1.05
Return On Plan Assets	-	-
Net (Income)/ Expense For the period recognised in OCI	(1.42)	1.05

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

IV. Actuarial assumptions

	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2017-18 2006-08 (Ultimate)	2016-17 2006-08 (Ultimate)
Mortality Table (IALM)		
Discount rate (per annum)	8.00%	7.46%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	2.00%	2.00%

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.

V. The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with Financial year 2017-18.

VI. 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:

Particular	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	0.29	0.33	0.26	0.29
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	0.30	0.33	0.26	0.29
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05

These plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

	₹ lakh	
19. Finance Costs	2017-18	2016-17
Interest Expenses	4 72.67	3 86.14
Total	4 72.67	3 86.14

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	₹ lakh	
	2017-18	2016-17
20. Other Expenses		
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Sales promotion and advertisement expenses	96.36	1 50.03
Store running expenses	2 98.60	3 24.73
Royalty	79.58	70.78
Warehousing and distribution expenses	7.09	16.59
	4 81.63	5 62.13
Establishment Expenses		
Stores and packing materials	16.60	18.16
Building repairs and maintenance	1 11.74	1 12.72
Rent including lease rentals	5 71.49	3 69.47
Rates and taxes	9.64	13.59
Security expenses	1 83.44	1 56.54
Professional fees	3.20	1.51
Loss on sale/ discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	-	0.93
Exchange differences (net)	(0.84)	(1.60)
Electricity expenses	1 21.05	91.78
General expenses	90.37	64.29
	11 06.69	8 27.39
Payments to Auditor		
Statutory Audit fees	0.35	0.32
Tax audit fees	0.17	0.16
Certification and consultation fees	0.06	0.08
	0.58	0.56
Total	15 88.90	13 90.08

21. The Company is mainly engaged in 'Organised Retail' primarily catering to Indian consumers in various consumptions baskets. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment". The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of the entity's business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

	2017-18	2016-17
22. Earnings per Share (EPS)		
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Basic / Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)	(13 03.02)	(15 32.52)
Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ lakh)	(6 51.51)	(7 66.26)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic / Diluted EPS	500 00	500 00

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

23. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments		₹ lakh	
		As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
(i) Contingent Liabilities:			
Outstanding guarantees furnished to banks including in respect of letters of credit		5 70.37	5 68.89
(ii) Commitments:			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		15.72	83.10
24. Deferred tax assets (net) of ₹ 512.81 Lakhs as on 31st March, 2018 consists of the following items. As a matter of prudence, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in the books of accounts.			
		As at 31st March, 2018	₹ lakh As at 31st March, 2017
Deferred Tax Assets			
Disallowances under the Income Tax Act, 1961		1.51	1.99
Carried forward Losses		5 77.99	5 30.47
Less : Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Related to Property Plant & Equipment		66.69	78.46
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		5 12.81	4 54.00

25. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital by way of Inter company borrowings. The overall strategy remains unchanged as compared to last year.

26. Financial Instruments

Valuation Methodology

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

- The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

Fair value measurement hierarchy:

Particulars	₹ lakh					
	As at 31st March, 2018			As at 31st March, 2017		
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in Level 1	Level 2	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in Level 1	Level 2
Financial Assets						
<u>At Amortised Cost</u>						
Trade Receivables	72.88	-	-	31.22	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	56.13	-	-	46.05	-	-
Other Financial Assets	2 24.07	-	-	2 13.92	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
<u>At Amortised Cost</u>						
Borrowings	60 14.91	-	-	53 38.97	-	-
Trade Payables	3 80.97	-	-	4 98.74	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	94.03	-	-	1 06.77	-	-
<u>At FVTPL</u>						
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	0.63	-	0.63

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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

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

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

Foreign Currency Risk

The following table shows foreign currency exposures in USD on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign Currency Exposure	₹ lakh	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
	USD	USD
Trade and other Payables	0.19	26.63
Derivatives		
Forwards & Futures	-	(1 54.86)
Exposure	0.19	(1 28.23)

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

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

1% Depreciation in INR	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
		USD		USD
Impact on P&L		(0.00)		1.28
Total		(0.00)		1.28

1% Appreciation in INR	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
		USD		USD
Impact on P&L		0.00		(1.28)
Total		0.00		(1.28)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. It arises principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

Interest Rate Risk

There is no Interest rate risk as all the borrowings are at fixed rate of interest

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed borrowings to meet obligations when due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (including monitoring of borrowings) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and currency requirements to the central treasury function. The operating units pool their cash surpluses to treasury, which will then either arrange to fund entity's expansion and working capital requirements through arranging for necessary borrowings, or invest any net surplus in the market.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Maturity Profile as at 31 March, 2018

Particulars	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	₹ lakh
							Grand Total
Borrowings							
Non-Current	-	-	-	60 14.91	-	-	60 14.91
Total	-	-	-	60 14.91	-	-	60 14.91
Derivatives Liabilities	-						
Forwards & Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	60 14.91	-	-	60 14.91

Maturity Profile as at 31 March, 2017

Particulars	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	₹ lakh
							Grand Total
Borrowings							
Non-Current	-	-	-	53 38.97	-	-	53 38.97
Total	-	-	-	53 38.97	-	-	53 38.97
Derivatives Liabilities	-						
Forwards & Futures	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	0.63
Total	0.63	-	-	53 38.97	-	-	53 39.60

27. 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 relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Parties	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	Holding Company
3	Reliance Retail Limited	
4	Reliance Lifestyle Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries
5	Reliance SMSL Limited	
6	Reliance Payment Solutions Limited	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(ii) Transactions during the year with Related Parties (excluding reimbursements):

Sr. No.	Nature of transactions			₹ lakh
		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
1	Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)	6 75.94	-	6 75.94
		<i>21 81.51</i>	-	<i>21 81.51</i>
2	Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment/ Project materials	8.96	-	8.96
		<i>3.11</i>	-	<i>3.11</i>
3	Revenue from Operations	26.11	-	26.11
		<i>27.40</i>	-	<i>27.40</i>
4	Purchases	10.76	-	10.76
		<i>0.86</i>	-	<i>0.86</i>
5	Interest cost	4 72.60	-	4 72.60
		<i>3 86.14</i>	-	<i>3 86.14</i>
6	Store running expenses	-	3 12.41	3 12.41
		-	<i>2 79.97</i>	<i>2 79.97</i>
7	Electricity expenses	16.92	-	16.92
		-	-	-
8	Rent	88.66	-	88.66
		-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018				
9	Share Capital	5.00	-	5.00
		<i>5.00</i>	-	<i>5.00</i>
10	Borrowings - Non-Current	60 14.91	-	60 14.91
		<i>53 38.97</i>	-	<i>53 38.97</i>
11	Trade and other receivables	52.53	-	52.53
		<i>26.06</i>	-	<i>26.06</i>
12	Trade payables	50.11	31.92	82.03
		<i>0.67</i>	<i>35.59</i>	<i>36.26</i>
13	Other Current Liabilities	34.49	-	34.49
		<i>38.95</i>	-	<i>38.95</i>
14	Financial guarantees	5 70.37	-	5 70.37
		<i>5 68.89</i>	-	<i>5 68.89</i>

Figures in *italics* represents previous year's amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(iii) Disclosure in respect of major Related Party transactions during the year:

			₹ lakh	
	Particulars	Relationship	2017-18	2016-17
1	Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	6 75.94	21 81.51
2	Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment/ Project materials			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	8.96	3.11
3	Revenue from operations			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	26.11	27.40
4	Purchases			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	10.76	0.86
5	Interest cost			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	4 72.60	3 86.14
6	Store running expenses			
	Reliance SMSL Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3 12.41	2 79.97
7	Electricity expenses			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	16.92	-
8	Rent			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Holding Company	88.66	-

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

29. The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25th April, 2018.

As per our Report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah**
Chartered Accountants

Jignesh Mehta
Partner

Mumbai
Dated : 25th April, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Pankaj Pawar
Director

K Sudarshan
Director

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Jagmohanlal Bhamri
Director

Ashish Patil
Director