Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

2. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of state of affairs (financial position), losses (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) 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

4. 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.

5. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 March 31, 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

9. 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.

10. 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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. There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company.

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 during the year ended March 31, 2018.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(i) The Company does not have any fixed assets, hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(i) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) As explained to us, there is no physical inventory in existence and hence, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information given to us, no cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government of India under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax as at March 31, 2018 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.

(viii) During the year the Company has not availed loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.

Continuation sheet...

(ix) During the year the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration as on March 31, 2018 and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable.

The details of related party transactions as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Annexure - B to Auditor's report

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph "10(f)" under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited for year ended March 31, 2018.

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 Cement Corporation Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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, 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 March 31, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited
Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2018

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	**88.04**	113.18
Total Assets		**88.04**	113.18
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	**4**	**1,300.00**	1,300.00
Other Equity	**5**	**(94,479.66)**	(94,460.11)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	**6**	**93,250.00**	93,250.00
Trade Payables	**7**	**17.70**	23.29
Total Equity and Liabilities		**88.04**	113.18

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 18).

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohan Limaye
Director
DIN No. 01837625

Prakash Khedekar
Director
DIN No. 01260382

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
I. Revenue from operations		-	-
II. Other Income		-	-
III. Total Income (I + II)		-	-
IV. Expenses			
Other Expenses	8	**19.55**	48.96
V. Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(19.55)	(48.96)
VI. Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total		-	-
VII. (Loss) after tax(V-VI)		**(19.55)**	(48.96)
VIII. Other comprehensive income		-	-
i. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a. Remeasurement defined benefit liability (Asset)			
b. Income Tax related to above			
IX. Total comprehensive income / (loss)		(19.55)	(48.96)
X. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs 10/- each):	9		
Basic		**(0.15)**	(0.38)
Diluted		**(0.15)**	(0.38)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 18).

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohan Limaye
Director
DIN No. 01837625

Prakash Khedekar
Director
DIN No. 01260382

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

RELIANCE CEMENT CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(19.55)	(48.96)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(19.55)	(48.96)
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Increase in Financial Liabilities and Other Liabilities	(5.59)	3.54
Cash generated from operations	(25.14)	(45.42)
Direct taxes received / (paid)	-	-
Net Cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(25.14)	(45.42)
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities	-	-
Net Cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Net Cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(25.14)	(45.42)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	113.18	158.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	88.04	113.18
Net increase/(decrease) as disclosed above	(25.14)	(45.42)
	-	-
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks in current accounts (Refer Note 2)	88.04	113.18
	88.04	113.18

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 18).

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohan Limaye
Director
DIN No. 01837625

Prakash Khedekar
Director
DIN No. 01260382

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

i) Equity Share Capital

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2017	1,300	-	1,300
For the year ended March 31, 2018	1,300	-	1,300

ii) Other Equity

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2016	**(94,411)**	(94,411)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(48.96)	(48.96)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(48.96)**	(48.96)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**(94,460.11)**	(94,460.11)
		-
Balance as at April 01, 2017	**(94,460.11)**	(94,460.11)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(19.55)	(19.55)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(19.55)**	(19.55)
		-
Balance as at March 31,2018	**(94,479.66)**	(94,479.66)

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 18).

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directoı

Mohan Limaye	**Prakash Khedekar**
Director	Director
DIN No. 01837625	DIN No. 01260382

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018

Note 1: Corporate Information

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited (RCCPL) is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 502, Plot no. 91/94 Prabhat Colony, Santacruz (East) Mumbai 400 055.

The Company is incorporated with the object to carry on business as manufacturers, producers, or otherwise deal in either solely or in partnership with others, all types and kinds of cements, also to produce byproducts of cement products of any or all descriptions, such as pipes, poles, slabs, asbestos, sheets, blocks, tiles etc.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 20, 2018. Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act the Central Government, income tax authorities and other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with relevant rules and other accounting principles. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest Thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

(ii) Basis of Measurement - Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis.

(iii) New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018, Since the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and advance consideration there is no impact of this on the financial statements.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the impact on the financial statements is being evaluated.

(iv) Financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 issued by the Central Government.

(b) Current versus 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
- 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.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

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 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
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(c) Revenue Recognition Policy

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transaction.

All the items of Income and Expense are recognized on accrual basis of accounting.

(d) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the Company generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in 'Other Comprehensive Income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in 'Other Comprehensive Income' or directly in equity, respectively.

(e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at Bank and Short Term Deposits with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financial activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(h) Financial Instruments

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

(I) Financial Assets :

(i) Classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

Initial
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(iv) De recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- Right to receive cash flow from assets have expired or
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- It retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payable.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss.

Trade Payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non–recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(j) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(k) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.
Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

(l) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation. However, if the possibility of outflow of resources, arising out of present obligation, is remote, it is not even disclosed as contingent liability.

A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to financial statements. A Contingent asset is not recognized in financial statement, however, the same is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(m) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(n) Earnings per Share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share (BEPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share (DEPS)

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Thousand as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance with Banks in Current account	88.04	113.18
Total	88.04	113.18

4 Share Capital **Rs. In Thousand**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Authorised		
50,00,000 (50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	50,000	50,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
1,30,000 (1,30,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,300	1,300

a. Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining asset of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such pereferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

b Shares held by Holding Company/Ultimate holding Company and/or their Subsidiaries/Associates

1,30,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (i.e 100%) are held by Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company) and its nominees.

c Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	Amount in Thousand	Number of shares	Amount in Thousand
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	130,000	1,300	130,000	1,300
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	130,000	1,300	130,000	1,300

d Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Reliance Infrastructure Limited and its nominees	130,000	100	130,000.00	100

5 Other Equity

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(94,460.11)	(94,411.15)
Add :Loss for the Current Year	(19.55)	(48.96)
Closing Balance	(94,479.66)	(94,460.11)

6 Financial Libilities : Current Borrowings

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Unsecured		
Inter Corporate Deposits (Interest free loan repayable on demand)	93,250.00	93,250.00
Total	93,250.00	93,250.00

Disclosure of change in liabilities arising from financing activities, pursuant to para 44A to 44E of IndAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flow:

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Short Term Borrowings		
Opening Balances	93,250.00	93,250.00
Add: Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Less: Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Add/(Less) Non Cash Items	-	-
Closing Balances	93,250.00	93,250.00

7 Trade Payables

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer 15)	-	-
Total outstanding dues to others	17.70	23.29
Total	17.70	23.29

8 Other Expenses:

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Legal and Professional Fees	-	12.71
Auditors Remuneration		
Audit Fees	17.70	18.11
Limited Review Fees	-	5.18
Filing Fees	1.85	5.46
Profession Tax	-	7.50
Total	19.55	48.96

9 Earnings per Equity Share:

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
(Loss) after tax available for Equity Share holders (Rs.)	(A)	(19.55)	(48.96)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	(B)	130,000	130,000
Earnings per Equity Share- Basic	(A)/(B)	(0.15)	(0.38)
Earnings per Equity Share- Diluted	(A)/(B)	(0.15)	(0.38)
Nominal Value per Share (Rs.)		10	10

10 Related Party Disclosure:

As per Indian Accounting Standard -24 "Related party transactions" as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

(a) Parties where control exists:
Holding Company
Reliance Infrastructure Limited.

(b) Transaction with Related parties during the year : There were no transcation with the related parties during the year

(c) Closing balances at the end of year. **Rs In Thousand**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Closing Balance:		
Share Capital- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,300.00	1,300.00

11 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs. 88.04 Thousand and 113.18 Thousand as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk and equity price risk.

(iv) Liquidity risk - Table

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and includes future interest payment.

Rs. In Thousand

As at March 31,2018	1 year or less	Between 1 year and 2	Between 2 years and 5	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (Including Future Interest Payment)	93,250.00	-	-	-	93,250.00
Trade payables	17.70	-	-	-	17.70
Total	93,267.70	-	-	-	93,267.70

Rs. In Thousand

As at March 31,2017	1 year or less	Between 1 year and 2	Between 2 years and 5	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (Including Future Interest Payment)	93,250.00	-	-	-	93,250.00
Trade payables	23.29	-	-	-	23.29
Total	93,273.29	-	-	-	93,273.29

12 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. It sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible debt securities, and other borrowings. The Company's policy is to use short-term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31,2018
Total Borrowings	93,250.00
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	88.04
Adjusted net debt	93,161.96
Adjusted equity	(93,179.66)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	(1.00)

13 Income Tax and Deferred Tax (Net) :

(a) Income tax expense

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
(a) Income tax expense			
Current tax			
Current tax on profits for the year		-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		-	-
Total current tax expense	(A)	-	-
Deferred tax			
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets		-	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities		-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(B)	-	-
Income tax expense	(A + B)	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	March 31,2018	March 31, 2017
Loss before income tax expense	(19.55)	(48.96)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 34.608%	(6.77)	(16.94)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	6.77	16.94
Income tax expense charged to statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

Reliance Cement Corporation Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018

(c) Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity	-	-

14 Fair value measurements
Financial Instruments by category

(a) Signficance of financial instruments

Rs. In Thousand

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31,2017
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash equivalent	88.04	113.18
Total financial assets	88.04	113.18
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Trade Payables	17.70	23.29
Borrowings	93,250.00	93,250.00
Total financial liabilities	93,267.70	93,273.29

Fair Value of Liabilities measured at amortised Cost

The carrying amount of Trade Payable and Cash and Cash Equivalent are considered to have their fair value approximately equal to their carrying values.

Fair value Hierarchy

Accounting classification and Fair Values
The Following table shows the carrying amounts and fair valiues of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value inforamtion for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Rs. In Thousand

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents			88.04	88.04
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings			93,250.00	93,250.00
Trade Payables			17.70	17.70

Rs. In Thousand

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents			113.18	113.18
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings			93,250.00	93,250.00
Trade Payables			23.29	23.29

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.This includes mutual funds that have quoted price.The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for borrowings, debentures, Retention money payable included in level 3.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
• the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
• the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

15 **Segment wise Revenue, Results and Capital Employed**
The Company has not commenced its commercial operations hence; there are no separate reportable segments as required under Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

16 **Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:**
There are no amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. This information is based upon the extent to which the details are taken from the suppliers by the Company and has been relied upon the Auditors.

17 In view of the assurance of the promoters to financially support the Company as and when required, inspite of the accumulated losses and networth being substantially eroded, the accounts are prepared on going concern basis.

18 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Mohan Limaye
Director
DIN No. 01837625

Prakash Khedekar
Director
DIN No. 01260382

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2018