Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Reliance Defence Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the financial statements of **Reliance Defence Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and its Loss, Statement of changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Director's report and shareholders information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

5. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

11. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. 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 March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with respect to financial statements 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 Auditors Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. Hence, the requirement of the Company for compliance under this section is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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, 2020.

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

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303
UDIN: 20119303AAAACP3921

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance Defence Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

(b) As informed to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties, hence the reporting requirements under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is 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, goods and service 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, goods and service tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable were outstanding, at the year 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, 2020 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.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year and hence, the reporting requirement under 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 and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(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 LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W/W100593

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303
UDIN: 20119303AAAACP3921

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

Annexure – B to Auditor's report

[Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph "13(f)" under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the financial statements of Reliance Defence Limited for year ended March 31, 2020.]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with respect to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with respect to financial statements of **Reliance Defence Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with respect to financial statements 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 with respect to financial statements 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 with respect to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with respect to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with respect to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with respect to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Respect to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements and such internal financial controls with respect to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control with respect to financial statements 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 LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W/W100593

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303
UDIN: 20119303AAAACP3921

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

RELIANCE DEFENCE LIMITED

Accounts for the year ended on March 31, 2020

Reliance Defence Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	**1,334.84**	2,061.86
Right- Of -Use Assets	3	**7,411.40**	-
Financial Assets			
- Investments	4	**4,950.03**	4,900.02
- Loans	5	**3,264.72**	3,959.74
Other Non - Current Assets	8	**15,383.15**	12,980.38
Total Non-Current Assets		**32,344.14**	23,902.00
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	**9,742.75**	12,285.83
- Loans	5	**363.30**	335.30
- Other Financial Assets	7	**6,336.28**	7,095.31
Current Tax Assets (Net)		**615.49**	-
Other Current Assets	8	**123.97**	141.52
Total Current Assets		**17,181.79**	19,857.96
Total Assets		**49,525.93**	43,759.96
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	9	**500.00**	500.00
Other Equity	10	**13,952.03**	3,869.73
Total Equity		**14,452.03**	4,369.73
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Other Financial Liabilities	11	**3,151.31**	-
Provisions	13	**4,999.01**	9,167.02
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**8,150.32**	9,167.02
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	29	**-**	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**11,555.45**	12,016.70
- Other Financial Liabilities	11	**4,317.90**	-
Provisions	13	**1,937.19**	1,582.51
Current Tax Liabilities (net)		**-**	395.15
Other Current Liabilities	12	**9,113.04**	16,228.85
Total Current Liabilities		**26,923.58**	30,223.21
Total Liabilities		**35,073.90**	39,390.23
Total Equity and Liabilities		**49,525.93**	43,759.96

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements 1 to 31

As per our attached Report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Rajesh K Dhingra
Director
DIN : 03612092

Parth Sharma
Director
DIN : 08245533

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Reliance Defence Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year endedMarch 31, 2020

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Other Income	14	**8,670.41**	9,153.89
Total Income		**8,670.41**	9,153.89
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	15	**47,635.88**	64,902.39
Finance Costs	16	**202.85**	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2 & 3	**2,201.51**	1,013.19
Other Expenses	17	**23,549.46**	42,426.24
Total Expenses		**73,589.70**	1,08,341.82
Loss before tax		**(64,919.29)**	(99,187.93)
Tax Expense :			
- Current Tax		**-**	1,408.86
- Deferred Tax		**-**	(72.51)
- Income Tax for Earlier Years		**94.16**	5.72
		94.16	1,342.07
Loss after tax		**(65,013.45)**	(1,00,530.00)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans : Gains / (Loss) (net of tax)		**504.75**	4,447.93
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		**504.75**	4,447.93
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		**(64,508.70)**	(96,082.07)
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rs 10 each)	27		
Basic earnings per share		**(1,300.27)**	(2,010.60)
Diluted earnings per share		**(1,300.27)**	(2,010.60)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements 1 to 31

As per our attached Report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Rajesh K Dhingra
Director
DIN : 03612092

Parth Sharma
Director
DIN : 08245533

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Reliance Defence Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs in Thousands

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from Operating Activities			
Loss before tax		**(64,919.29)**	(99,187.93)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		**2,201.51**	1,013.19
Interest and Finance charges		**202.85**	-
Provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity		**1,248.05**	2,011.31
Provisions/Liabilities written back		**(2,349.35)**	(3,126.28)
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		**(63,616.22)**	(99,289.71)
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets & Other Assets		**(959.17)**	8,442.24
Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities & Other Liabilities		**(9,784.36)**	(10,332.55)
Cash generated from operations		**(74,359.76)**	(1,01,180.02)
Income taxes paid		**(1,104.79)**	(684.72)
Net cash used in Operating Activities	**(A)**	**(75,464.55)**	(1,01,864.74)
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		**(62.80)**	(133.19)
Purchase of investment in Subsidiaries/ Associates		**(50.01)**	-
Net cash generated from /(used in) Investing activities	**(B)**	**(112.81)**	(133.19)
Cash flow from Financing Activities			
(Repayment) /Proceeds from Equity Components (Subordinate Debt)		**74,591.00**	1,05,961.00
Lease Obligations payments		**(1,353.88)**	
Interest & Finance Charges paid		**(202.85)**	-
Net Cash generated from/(used in) Financing Activities	**(C)**	**73,034.27**	1,05,961.00
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**(2,543.09)**	3,963.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year		**12,285.83**	8,322.76
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the year		**9,742.75**	12,285.83
Net Increase/(Decrease) as disclosed above		**(2,543.09)**	3,963.07

Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises of :		
Balance with banks in current accounts (Refer Note No 6)	9,742.75	12,285.83
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent	**9,742.75**	**12,285.83**

The above statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 to 31)

As per our attached Report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Rajesh K Dhingra
Director
DIN : 03612092

Parth Sharma
Director
DIN : 08245533

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Reliance Defence Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year endedMarch 31, 2020

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
As at March 31, 2019	500.00	-	500.00
As atMarch 31, 2020	**500.00**	**-**	**500.00**

OTHER EQUITY

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Equity Component of Financial Instruments (Subordinate Debts)	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 01, 2018	4,44,224.50	(4,50,233.70)	(6,009.20)
Loss for the year	-	(1,00,530.00)	(1,00,530.00)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	4,447.93	4,447.93
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	(96,082.07)	(96,082.07)
Issue/ (Repayment) of Subordinate Debt	1,05,961.00	-	1,05,961.00
Balance as at March 31, 2019	5,50,185.50	(5,46,315.77)	3,869.73
As at April 01, 2019	**5,50,185.50**	**(5,46,315.77)**	**3,869.73**
Loss for the year	**-**	**(65,013.45)**	**(65,013.45)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**504.75**	**504.75**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	**-**	**(64,508.70)**	**(64,508.70)**
			-
Issue/ (Repayment) of Subordinate Debt	**74,591.00**	**-**	**74,591.00**
Balance as atMarch 31, 2020	**6,24,776.50**	**(6,10,824.47)**	**13,952.03**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 to 31)

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Rajesh K Dhingra
Director
DIN : 03612092

Parth Sharma
Director
DIN : 08245533

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2020

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Office Equipment**	**Computers**	**Total**
Year ended March 31, 2019				
Gross Carrying Amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	98.95	3,314.99	1,504.53	4,918.47
Additions	-	133.19	-	133.19
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	98.95	3,448.18	1,504.53	5,051.66
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	17.59	1,006.97	953.31	1,977.87
Depreciation charge during the year	11.54	648.16	352.23	1,011.932
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	29.13	1,655.13	1,305.54	2,989.80
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	69.82	1,793.05	198.99	2,061.86
Year endedMarch 31, 2020				
Gross Carrying Amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	**98.95**	**3,448.18**	**1,504.53**	**5,051.66**
Additions	**-**	**13.30**	**49.50**	**62.80**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	**98.95**	**3,461.48**	**1,554.03**	**5,114.46**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	**29.13**	**1,655.13**	**1,305.54**	**2,989.80**
Depreciation charge during the year	**11.54**	**656.69**	**121.59**	**789.82**
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	**40.67**	**2,311.82**	**1,427.13**	**3,779.62**
Net Carrying Amount as onMarch 31, 2020	**58.28**	**1,149.66**	**126.90**	**1,334.84**

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 3: Right Of Use Asset Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Right of Use - Leased Office Property**	**Total**
Year ended March 31, 2019		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening Gross Carrying amount	-	-
Additions	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	-	-
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2020		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening Gross Carrying amount	**-**	**-**
Additions	**8,823.09**	**8,823.09**
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	**8,823.09**	**8,823.09**
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation		**-**
Amortisation charge for the year	**1,411.69**	**1,411.69**
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	**1,411.69**	**1,411.69**
Closing Net Carrying Amount as on March 31, 2020	**7,411.40**	**7,411.40**

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 4: Financial Assets : Non-Current Investments (Non-Trade)

Particulars	Face value in Rs. unless otherwise stated	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Number of shares	Value Rs in Thousands	Number of shares	Value Rs in Thousands
Investment in Equity instruments at Cost (fully paid-up)					
Unquoted Subsidiary Companies					
Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	10	**10,000**	**100.00**	10,000	100.00
Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	10	**10,000**	**100.00**	10,000	100.00
Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited	10	**10,000**	**100.00**	10,000	100.00
Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Aerostructure Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Land Systems Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Helicopters Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Naval Systems Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance SED Limited	10	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Reliance Aero Systems Private Limited	10	**10,000**	**100.00**	10,000	100.00
In Associate company at cost Unquoted					
Gulfoss Enterprises Private Limited (wef. 27.04.2019)	10	**5,001**	**50.01**	-	-
In Fellow Subsidiary Companies at cost Unquoted					
Reliance Ammunition Limited	10	**1**	**0.01**	1.00	0.01
Reliance Armaments Limited	10	**1**	**0.01**	1.00	0.01
Total (Equity Instruments)		**4,95,003**	**4,950.03**	4,90,002	4,900.02
		Book Value	**Market value**	Book Value	Market value
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		**4,950.03**	**-**	4,900.02	-

Note 5: Financial Assets : Loans

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As atMarch 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Secured, considered good				
Loans to Employees	**363.30**	**874.68**	335.30	1,269.70
Unsecured, considered good				
Security Deposits	**-**	**2,390.04**	-	2,690.04
Total	**363.30**	**3,264.72**	335.30	3,959.74

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks in -		
Current Account	**9,742.75**	12,285.83
Total	**9,742.75**	12,285.83

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	**Non-Current**	Current	Non-Current
Advance to Employees	**89.81**	**-**	238.31	-
Other Receivables from Related Parties (Refer Note 22)	**6,246.47**	**-**	6,857.00	-
Total	**6,336.28**	**-**	7,095.31	-

Note 8: Other Assets

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	**Non-Current**	Current	Non-Current
Prepaid Expenses	**-**	**-**	17.55	-
Other Recoverable from Related Parties (Refer Note 22)	**123.97**	**-**	123.97	-
Input Tax Credit Receivable	**-**	**15,383.15**	-	12,980.38
Total	**123.97**	**15,383.15**	141.52	12,980.38

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 9: Equity Share Capital

Rs in Thousands

Authorised Share Capital	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
50,000 (50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**500.00**	500.00
Total Authorised share capital	**500.00**	500.00

Rs in Thousands

Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up Share Capital	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
50,000 (50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**500.00**	500.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up Share capital	**500.00**	500.00

(i) Movements in Share capital

Particulars	As atMarch 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Equity Shares -	**No. of shares**	**Rs in Thousands**	No. of shares	Rs in Thousands
At the beginning of the year	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**50,000**	**500.00**	50,000	500.00

(ii) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. 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 remaining assets of the Company. The Company declares and pay dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subjected to the approval of Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(iii) Shares of the company held by Holding company Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Reliance Infrastructure Limited, the Holding Company 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	**500.00**	500.00

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the Shareholders	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	No. of Shares	% held
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Reliance Infrastructure Limited and its nominees	**50,000**	**100%**	50,000	100%

Note 10: Other Equity Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity Component of Financial Instruments	**6,24,776.50**	5,50,185.50
Retained Earnings	**(6,10,824.47)**	(5,46,315.77)
Total Other Equity	**13,952.03**	3,869.73

(i) Equity Component of Financial Instruments (Subordinate Debt)

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	**5,50,185.50**	4,44,224.50
Add: Addition/ (Deduction) during the year	**74,591.00**	1,05,961.00
Closing balance	**6,24,776.50**	5,50,185.50

Terms and Condition of Subordinate Debt

Subordinate Debts (SD) is issued to Reliance Infrastructure Limited, the Ultimate Holding Company with an option to convert at any time during the tenor of the Subordinate debt, whether in part or full into equivalent number of equity shares at par (10 SD into 1 Equity shares) or to be repaid within 10 years from the date of allotment or mutually agreed. Coupon rate is 0% per annum till 18 months from date of allotment subject to reset after 18 months as mutually agreed.

(ii) Retained Earnings

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	**(5,46,315.77)**	(4,50,233.70)
Add: Loss for the year	**(64,508.70)**	(96,082.07)
Closing balance	**(6,10,824.47)**	(5,46,315.77)

Note 11: Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non-Current
Lease Liability Obligation	4,317.90	3,151.31	-	-
Total	4,317.90	3,151.31	-	-

Maturity analysis of Lease Liability

Particulars	Year 2020-21	2021-22	Total
Lease Liability @10%	4,317.90	3,151.31	7,469.21

Note 12: Other Liabilities

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non-Current
Other Payables	182.67	-	182.67	-
Employee Payables	7,806.33	-	13,441.82	-
Statutory Dues Payables	1,124.04	-	2,604.36	-
Total	9,113.04	-	16,228.85	-

Note 13: Provisions

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Leave Encashment	1,657.75	1,050.38	1,370.38	4,932.77
Gratuity (Refer Note No. 20)	279.44	3,948.63	212.13	4,234.25
Total	1,937.19	4,999.01	1,582.51	9,167.02

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 14: Other Income Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost		
- Fixed deposits with banks	**182.36**	246.37
- Others	**166.20**	144.53
Business Auxiliary Services	**5,972.51**	5,543.61
Provisions and Liabilities written back	**2,349.35**	3,126.28
Other Recoveries	**-**	93.10
Total	**8,670.41**	9,153.89

Note 15: Finance Cost Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest and financing charges on financial liabilities		
Finance Charges on lease obligation	**202.85**	-
Total	**202.85**	-

Note 16: Employee Benefit Expense Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, etc.	**44,671.26**	59,807.11
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	**1,520.24**	2,688.30
Gratuity Expense (Refer Note 20)	**1,248.05**	1,862.77
Leave Encashment @ Rs. 70	@	148.53
Workmen and Staff Welfare	**196.33**	395.68
Total	**47,635.88**	64,902.39

Note 17: Other Expenses Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Communication Expenses	**929.66**	1,047.81
Hire Charges	**39.35**	245.17
Rent	**5,610.19**	9,920.56
Repairs and Maintenance		
Buildings	**4.61**	8.19
Other Assets	**142.24**	211.52
Auditors Remuneration		
Audit Fees	**40.00**	40.00
Travelling and Conveyance	**5,894.35**	7,229.32
Membership and Subscription Fees	**50.00**	200.00
Seminar and Training Fees	**33.48**	14.47
Insurance	**52.55**	678.21
Rates and Taxes	**2.50**	5.00
Stamp Duty and Filing fees	**350.47**	18.35
Electricity	**232.94**	273.84
Legal and Professional charges	**7,766.43**	18,698.97
Postage & Courier	**64.80**	67.15
House Keeping Expenses	**551.44**	625.38
Printing & Stationery	**294.18**	278.09
Miscellaneous expense	**272.19**	283.31
Recruitment Expenses	**-**	94.13
Books and Periodicals	**16.27**	17.33
Advertisement Expenses	**-**	688.00
Entertainment and Hospitality	**661.83**	1,148.65
Fuel & Maintenance	**539.98**	601.75
Licence & Application Fees	**-**	31.04
Total	**23,549.46**	42,426.24

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 18: Fair Value Measurements

(a) Financial Instruments by category

(i) Significance of financial instruments

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial Assets		
At Amortised Cost		
Loans	**1,237.98**	1,605.00
Security Deposits	**2,390.04**	2,690.04
Cash and Cash equivalent	**9,742.75**	12,285.83
Advances to Employees	**89.81**	238.31
Other Receivables from related party	**6,246.47**	6,857.00
At Fair value through profit & loss	**-**	-
Total Financial Assets	**19,707.05**	23,676.17
Financial Liabilities		
At Amortised Cost		
Trade Payables	**11,555.45**	12,016.70
Lease Liability Obligations	**7,469.21**	-
At Fair value through profit & loss	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**19,024.66**	12,016.70

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, loans, security deposits, advances, other receivables, trade payables, are considered to have their fair values approximately equal to their carrying values

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note b - Fair Value Hierarchy

(b) Fair value hierarchy - Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Rs in Thousands

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial Assets		
Level 3		
Loans	**1,237.98**	1,605.00
Security Deposits	**2,390.04**	2,690.04
Cash and Cash Equivalent	**9,742.75**	12,285.83
Advances to Employees	**89.81**	238.31
Other Receivable from related party	**6,246.47**	6,857.00
Total Financial Assets	**19,707.05**	23,676.17
Financial Liabilities		
Level 3		
Trade Payables	**11,555.45**	12,016.70
Lease Liability Obligation	**7,469.21**	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**19,024.66**	12,016.70

Recognised fair value measurements

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 estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is 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.

Note 19: Financial Risk Management

The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department (company treasury) under policies approved by board of directors. Treasury team identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The Management of the Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk, use of derivative financial instrument and non-derivative financial instrument, and investments of excess liquidity.

(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 is engaged in Defence Business.

The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents & Other Financial Asset

The Company held cash and cash equivalents & other financial assets with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs.9,742.75 Thousands and Rs.12,285.83 Thousands as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 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.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

Liquidity Risk - Table

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

Rs in Thousands

As at March 31, 2020	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 year and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Non-derivatives				
Trade and Other payables	**11,555.45**	-	-	**11,555.45**
Other Financial Liabilities	**4,317.90**	**3,151.31**	-	**7,469.21**
Total non-derivatives	**15,873.35**	**3,151.31**	**-**	**19,024.66**

As at March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade and Other payables	12,016.70	-	-	12,016.70
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives	12,016.70	-	-	12,016.70

Note 20: Disclosure under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

a) Defined Contribution plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Contribution to Provident Fund	**1,191.53**	2,163.11
Contribution to Employee Pension Scheme	**139.57**	190.86
Total	**1,331.10**	2,353.97

b) Defined Benefit plan

i) Gratuity

The guidance on implementing Ind.AS 19, Employee Benefits issued by Accounting Standard Board states benefit involving employee established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be recompensed are to be considered as defined benefit plans

The following tables summaries the amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	**4,446.38**	7,031.53
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	**922.53**	1,327.92
Past service cost	**-**	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	**325.52**	534.86
(Gain) / losses on settlement	**-**	-
Net benefit expense	**1,248.05**	1,862.78
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Measurement during the year due to :		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	**-**	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	**353.00**	72.50
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience	**(857.75)**	(3,723.82)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions		(796.61)
Amount recognized in OCI	**(504.75)**	(4,447.93)
Benefit Paid	**(961.61)**	-
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**4,228.07**	4,446.38

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets		
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-	-
(Gain) / losses on settlement	-	-
Net benefit expense	-	-
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Measurement during the year due to :		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI	-	-
Employer contributions/premiums paid	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 20: Disclosure under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

The net liability disclosed above relates to unfunded plan is as follows:

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Present value of funded obligations		
Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
Present value of unfunded obligations	**4,228.07**	4,446.38
Amount not recognised as an asset (asset ceiling)	**-**	-
	4,228.07	4,446.38
Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	**279.44**	212.13
Non-current	**3,948.63**	4,234.25
Total	**4,228.07**	4,446.38

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate	**6.30%**	7.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)	**-**	-
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	**9.75%**	9.75%
Mortality pre-retirement	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level	**50 bp**	50 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	**-3.62%**	-4.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	**3.83%**	4.26%
Assumptions -Future salary increases		
Sensitivity Level	**50 bp**	50 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	**3.69%**	4.15%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	**-3.52%**	-3.94%

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

Rs in Thousands

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting year)	**279.44**	212.13
Between 2 and 5 years	**1,325.78**	1,466.88
Between 6 and 9 years	**2,957.84**	2,617.38
For and Beyond 10 years	**2,664.88**	4,980.05
Total expected payments	**7,227.94**	9,276.45

Reliance Defence Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 21: Income Tax and Deferred Tax (Net) :

21(a) Income Tax Expense Rs in Thousands

Particulars		**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
(a) Income tax expense			
Current tax			
Current tax on profits for the year		**-**	1,408.86
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		**94.16**	5.72
Total current tax expense	**(A)**	**94.16**	1,414.58
Deferred tax			
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets		**-**	-
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities		**-**	(72.51)
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**(B)**	**-**	(72.51)
Income tax expense	**(A + B)**	**94.16**	1,342.07

21(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate: Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
Loss before income tax expense	**(64,919.29)**	(99,187.93)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (March 31,2019 : 26%)	**(16,879.02)**	(25,788.86)
Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	**16,784.86**	27,125.21
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	**94.16**	5.72
Income tax expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**	1,342.07

Note: The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed losses as the Company has not yet commenced it business operation and also has not claimed the loss while filing their income tax returns.

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

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity	-	-

21(d) Deferred tax balances:
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to: Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Depreciation difference	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**-**	-

19(e) Movement in deferred tax balances: Rs in Thousands

Particulars	**Amount**
As at March 31, 2018	72.51
(Charged) / Credited:	
- to profit or loss	(72.51)
- to other comprehensive income	-
As at March 31, 2019	-
(Charged) / Credited:	
- to profit or loss	-
- to other comprehensive income	-
As at March 31, 2020	**-**

Reliance Defence Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Background of the Company:
The objective of the company is to carry on in India and elsewhere the business of dual use military and civil platforms with primary focus on fixed wing, rotary wing, land and naval platforms. The business will undertake activities of conceptualization, research, design, development, production, manufacture, assembly, modification, upgrade, overhaul, engineering support, buying, selling, importing, exporting, exchanging, altering, hiring, letting on hire and any other related activity of such systems and to do all such incidental acts and things as may be necessary for the attainment of the aforesaid object.

The Company is a public limited company 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.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 07, 2020. 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.

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

a) Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (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.

(ii) Basis of Preparation
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.

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

(iii) Basis of Measurement
The Financial Statement have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instrument that are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period.

b) Use of Estimates
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. The estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

c) 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.

d) 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.

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

e) Financial Instruments:

1. Financial Assets

I] Classification
The Company shall classify financial assets measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

II] Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised costs.

III] Subsequent Measurement
For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:
(a) Financial assets at fair value or
(b) Financial assets 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.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains or loss are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e fair value through profit or loss) or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

Investments in Subsidiaries:

The Company has accounted for its equity instruments in Subsidiaries at cost.

IV] 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.

V] Derecognition 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 not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not 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.

2. Financial Liabilities

I] Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. The Company financial liabilities include Trade and other Payables, loans and borrowings.

II] 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.

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(ii) Trade and Other Payables:

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.

III] Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liabilities is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from same lender on substantially different terms, or 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Measurement of fair values

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 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.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement & hierarchy (Refer Note No 18)

g) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment assets are carried at cost net of tax / duty credit availed less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use.

Gains and losses on disposals or retirement of assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation method

Property, Plant and Equipment have been depreciated under the straight line method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Part "C" Schedule II to the Act.

h) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation / depletion. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of asset.

Amortisation method

Computer Software capitalized are amortized on straight line basis over the period of 3 years.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 interest expense.

k) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by that occurrence or non occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgement of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash on hand, demand deposits with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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.

m) 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 financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

n) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Defined Benefit Plans

(a) <u>Gratuity obligations</u>

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income(OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the period. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs

(b) Provident Fund

The benefit involving employee established provident funds, which require interest shortfall to recompensated are to be considered as defined benefit plans.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee’s salary.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

p) 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 for each jurisdiction 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 and its subsidiaries generate 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 tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transition that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

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 asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

q) Leases

The Company has adopted the new accounting standard Ind AS 116 "Leases" on April 1, 2019 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules, 2019, notified by MCA on March 30, 2019. Ind AS 116 is a single lessee accounting model and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. On application of IndAS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use assets(ROU), and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

<u>As a lessee:</u>

At the commencement date of the lease the Company recognizes a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the payments for the right of use the underlying assets during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease.

The payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. GST liability is included in the measurement of the lease liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset from a lease contract at the commencement date of the lease, which is the date that the underlying asset is made available for use.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re measurement of the lease liability.

It also considers possible asset retirement obligations in the cost of the right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment testing in future periods.

The Company has also applied the following practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116.

a) by measuring the assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payment recognized immediately before the date of initial applications.
b) not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, accordingly the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or modified before April 1, 2019.
c) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment, consequently, the Company has recorded the lease liability at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.
d) excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the ROU asset
e) Not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

r) Earnings per Share

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

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 year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

22. 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 Act.

23. Contingent Liability:

The Company has given a Corporate Guarantee amounting to Rs. 2,70,000.00 Thousands (Rs. 2,70,000.00 Thousands) against the loan taken from SREI Equipment Finance Limited by the Holding Company – Reliance Infrastructure Limited.

24. Related Party Disclosure

As per Indian Accounting Standard 24 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, the Company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

(a) Parties where control exists:

(i) Holding Company – Reliance Infrastructure Limited

(ii)

Subsidiary Companies	(a)	Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited (RDSPL)
	(b)	Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited (RDAPL)
	(c)	Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited (RDTPL)
	(d)	Reliance Aerostructure Limited (RAL)
	(e)	Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited (RDIL)
	(f)	Reliance Helicopters Limited (RHL)
	(g)	Reliance Land Systems Limited (RLSL)
	(h)	Reliance Naval Systems Limited (RNSL)
	(i)	Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited (RPSL)
	(j)	Reliance SED Limited (RSED)
	(k)	Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited (RDSTL)
	(l)	Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited (RUSL)
	(m)	Reliance Aero Systems Private Limited (RASPL)
Step Down Subsidiary Companies	(a)	Dassault Reliance Aerospace Limited (DRAL)
	(b)	Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited
	(c)	Reliance Global Limited, (Incorporated in South Korea)
Associate Company	(a)	Gulfoss Enterprises Private Limited (w.e.f 27th April, 2019)

(b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(i) Person having significant influence over holding Company – Shri Anil Dhirubhai Ambani

(ii) Fellow Subsidiary Company
- (a) Reliance Cruise and Terminals Limited
- (b) Reliance Ammunition Limited
- (c) Reliance Armaments Limited

(iii) Enterprises over which person described in (i) above has significant influence:-
- (a) Reliance Communications Limited
- (b) Reliance HR Services Private Limited
- (c) Reliance Transport and Travels Private Limited
- (d) Reliance Infratel Limited
- (e) Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

(c) Details of transactions during the year and closing balances at the year end:

(Rs. in Thousands)

Particulars	**2019-20**	2018-19
Transactions during the year:		
(a) Balance Sheet Items:		
Equity Component of Fin. Instr.(Subordinate Debt) Received /Converted		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**74,591.00**	1,05,961.00
Investment in Equity of Associate company		
- Gulfoss Enterprises Private Limited	**50.01**	-
Receivable from subsidiaries for statutory liabilities paid on their behalf		
- Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	**6.00**	-
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**1.40**	-
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems limited	**768.32**	-
Other Receivables from subsidiaries for payment made on their behalf		
- Dassault Reliance Aerospace Limited	**-**	14,979.07
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems limited	**143.33**	-
- Reliance Aerostructure Limited	**45.56**	-
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**248.89**	-
- Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	**5.35**	220.00
- Reliance Defence & Aerospace Private Limited	**6.17**	
- Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	**6.17**	0.80
- Reliance Helicopters Limited	**5.35**	0.40
- Reliance Land Systems Limited	**9.98**	0.40
- Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Naval Systems Limited	**5.35**	1.62
- Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	**10.39**	1.62
- Reliance SED Limited	**5.35**	0.40
- Reliance Aero Systems Private Limited	**-**	1.21
- Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	**5.35**	-
Other Receivables from Holding Co for payment made on their behalf		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**87.04**	206.50
Receipt from subsidiaries against Other Receivables (net of TDS)		
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**7,015.19**	3,461.93
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**248.38**	-
Trade and Other Payables paid to Related Parties		
- Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited	**-**	0.82

Reliance Defence Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	**2019-20**	2018-19
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**411.99**	-
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**1,536.03**	-
(b) Income:		
Electricity Expenses Recovered		
- Reliance Infratel Limited	**-**	93.10
Business Auxiliary Services		
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**5,972.51**	5,543.61
(c) Expenses:		
Communication Expenses		
- Reliance Communications Limited	**796.26**	843.32
Rent Expenses		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**-**	1,505.28
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses		
- Reliance Transport and Travels Private Limited	**1,043.32**	483.97
Contractual Manpower Salary and Management Fees		
- Reliance HR Services Private Limited	**604.28**	2,133.33
Expenses incurred on behalf of Subsidiary Companies		
- Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited	**6.17**	-
- Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	**6.17**	-
- Reliance Aerostructure Limited	**45.56**	10.15
- Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	**5.35**	74.32
- Reliance Helicopters Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Land Systems Limited	**9.98**	-
- Reliance Naval Systems Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	**10.39**	-
- Reliance SED Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	**5.35**	-
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**-**	365.87
Expenses incurred on behalf of Subsidiary Companies and reimbursed		
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**248.38**	-
- Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited	**-**	3.70
- Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	**-**	4.92
- Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	**-**	4.53
- Reliance Helicopters Limited	**-**	4.92

Reliance Defence Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	**2019-20**	2018-19
- Reliance Land Systems Limited	**-**	10.27
- Reliance Naval Systems Limited	**-**	7.80
- Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	**-**	2.06
- Reliance SED Limited	**-**	7.20
- Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	**-**	5.52
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**143.33**	-
Employees Group Medical & Accident Insurance Premium		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**-**	899.01
Expenses incurred on our behalf by subsidiary and reimbursed		
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**411.99**	-
Closing Balances:		
(a) Share Capital		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**500.00**	500.00
(b) Equity Component of Financial Instruments (Subordinate Debts)		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**6,24,776.50**	5,50,185.50
(c) Investment in Equity Shares of Related Parties		
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**100.00**	100.00
- Reliance Defence and Aerospace Private Limited	**100.00**	100.00
- Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	**100.00**	100.00
- Reliance Aerostructure Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Helicopters Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Land Systems Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Naval Systems Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance SED Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	**500.00**	500.00
- Reliance Aero Systems Private Limited	**100.00**	100.00
- Reliance Ammunition Limited	**0.01**	0.01
- Reliance Armaments Limited	**0.01**	0.01
- Gulfoss Enterprises Private Limited	**50.01**	-
(d) Other Receivables from Related Parties		
- Reliance Defence Technologies Private Limited	**6.17**	-
- Reliance Defence & Aerospace Private Limited	**6.17**	-

Particulars	**2019-20**	2018-19
- Reliance Aerostructure Limited	**3,602.14**	3,556.56
- Reliance Defence Infrastructure Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Helicopters Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Land Systems Limited	**9.98**	-
- Reliance Naval Systems Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Propulsion Systems Limited	**10.39**	-
- Reliance SED Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Unmanned Systems Limited	**5.35**	-
- Reliance Defence Systems & Tech Limited	**1,418.60**	1,407.25
- Reliance Defence Systems Private Limited	**1.40**	-
- Thales Reliance Defence Systems Limited	**1,164.89**	1,893.17
- Reliance Infratel Limited	**123.97**	123.97
(e) Trade Payable & Other Payables		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**5,012.76**	6,926.25
- Reliance HR Services Limited	**-**	118.71
- Reliance Communications Limited	**1,445.71**	713.95
- Rosa Power Supply Company Limited	**2,295.84**	2,295.84
Contingent Liability (closing balances):		
- Corporate Guarantee – Reliance Infrastructure Limited	**2,70,000.00**	2,70,000.00

25. Disclosure as required under Ind. AS -116

Disclosure as required under Ind AS - 116 “ Leases” as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 is given below :

(a) The Company has entered into cancellable / non-cancellable leasing agreement for office, renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

(b) Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are as under:

(Rs. in Thousands)

Particulars	**Lease Rental Debited to Statement of Profit and Loss (Cancellable and Non cancellable)**	**Future Minimum Lease Rentals**			**Period of Lease***
		Less Than 1 Year	**Between 1 to 5 Years**	**More than 5 Years**	
Rent	**5,610.19**	**4,670.18**	**3,502.64**	**-**	**25 Month**

*The Lease terms are renewable on a mutual consent of Lessor and Lessee. The lease rentals have been included under the head “Other Expenses” Note no. 17.

26. Disclosure under 186 (4) of the Act:

Refer Note No. 4 Non-Current Investment for the investment made by the Company. These investments are made for Defence purpose.

27. Earnings per Share

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i)	(Loss) after tax available for Equity Share holders (Rs.in Thousands)	**(65,013.41)**	(1,00,530.00)
(ii)	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	**50,000**	50,000
(iii)	Nominal Value per Share (Rs.)	**10**	10
(iv)	Earnings per Equity Share- Basic	**(1,300.27)**	(2,010.60)
(v)	Earnings per Equity Share- Diluted	**(1,300.27)**	(2,010.60)

28. Disclosure as required under Ind. AS-7

Disclosure as required under para 44A to E of Ind AS- 7 ''Statement of Cash Flows'' as prescribed under section 133 of the act is given below

(Rs in Thousands)

Sr. No	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Equity Component of Financial Instruments (Subordinated Debt)**		
	Opening Balance	**5,50,185.50**	4,44,224.50
	Issued during the year	**74,591.00**	1,05,961.00
	Repaid during the year	**-**	-
	Closing Balance	**6,24,776.50**	5,50,185.50
2	**Inter Corporate Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	**-**	-
	Issued during the year	**-**	38,561.00
	Conversion to Sub Debt during the year	**-**	(38,561.00)
	Closing Balance	**-**	-

29. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2020. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

30. Capital Risk Management

The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

1. Total equity – share capital, share premium and retained earnings,

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the group is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's aim to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

31. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year. Figures in bracket indicate previous year's figures.

As per our attached report of even date

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

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajesh K Dhingra
Director
DIN : 03612092

Parth Sharma
Director
DIN : 08245533

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020