Financial Statement

2018-19

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance 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, read with rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements, that give a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal

financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

7. 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 section143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

8. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we further 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 purpose of our audit;

b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c) the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) The company had provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407 dated 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company;

e) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014;

f) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

g) Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (1) of Sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") is enclosed as an annexure to this report;

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise;
   iii. There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.128701W

Place - Mumbai

Date - April 16, 2018

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 100808

Annexure referred to in paragraph 7 of our Report of even date to the members of Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets ;
(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals; as informed to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;
(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties, hence the requirement of clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
(b) The procedures for the physical verification of stock in trade followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and nature of its business.
(c) The Company has been maintaining proper records of inventory. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and book records.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

iv. The Company has neither granted any loans to any director or any person in whom director is interested nor made any investment in any Company as specified in Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Thus, clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public covered under Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, , Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of sales tax, wealth tax, excise duty and customs duty. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, value added tax, service tax, provident fund and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty and Excise Duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed of any loans from any financial institution or bank and has not issued debentures.

ix. The Company has not raised money by public issues during the year under audit and the Company has not raised any term loans during the year, therefore clause (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on the Company by its officers or employees noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of any such instance by the Management.

xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year under audit. Directors are paid only sitting fees. Thus clause (xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. In our opinion, company is not a Nidhi company and, therefore clause (xii) of the order is not applicable.

xiii. Based upon the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review, therefore clause (xiv) of the order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year under review, therefore clause (xv) of the order is not applicable.

xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Thus clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.128701W

Place - Mumbai

Date - April 16, 2018

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 100808

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RELIANCE MONEY PRECIOUS METALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of ('the Company') as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 I/we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2018 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.128701W

Place - Mumbai

Date - April 16, 2018

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 100808

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial assets				
i. Deposit	3	100	100	100
Total non-current assets		**100**	**100**	**100**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	4	-	-	130
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	5	517	524	4,985
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	6	300	300	300
Current tax assets (net)	7	153	163	54
Other current assets	8	11,252	11,730	9,862
Total current assets		**12,222**	**12,717**	**15,331**
Total assets		**12,322**	**12,817**	**15,431**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	9	80,000	80,000	80,000
Other equity				
Reserves and surplus	10	(2,70,877)	(2,63,282)	(2,36,299)
Total equity		**(1,90,877)**	**(1,83,282)**	**(1,56,299)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings	11	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
Total non-current liabilities		**1,70,000**	**1,70,000**	**1,70,000**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings	12	30,300	18,000	-
ii. Trade payables	13	42	345	166
Other current liabilities	14	2,857	7,754	1,564
Total current liabilities		**33,199**	**26,099**	**1,730**
Total liabilities		**2,03,199**	**1,96,099**	**1,71,730**
Total equity and liabilities		**12,322**	**12,817**	**15,431**
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statement	1 to 34			

The accompaning notes from an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.
Chartered accountants
Firm's Registration No: 128701W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 100808

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 00400892

Megha Topiwala
Director
DIN: 08396552

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 3, 2019

Sanjay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sucheta Chaturvedi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43174

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Income			
	Revenue from operations	15	-	21,29,987
	Other income	16	243	654
I	**Total income**		**243**	**21,30,641**
	Expenses			
	Cost of goods sold	17	-	21,29,927
	Net finance costs	18	2,391	205
	Other expenses	19	5,432	27,492
II	**Total expenses**		**7,823**	**21,57,624**
III	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax**		**(7,580)**	**(26,983)**
	Exceptional items		-	-
IV	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		**(7,580)**	**(26,983)**
	Income tax expense			
	- Current tax		-	-
	- Deferred tax		-	-
	- Earlier Years		15	-
	Total tax expense/(credit)		**15**	**-**
V	**Profit/(loss) for the year**		**(7,595)**	**(26,983)**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(7,595)**	**(26,983)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year		**(7,595)**	**(26,983)**
	Earnings per equity share	27		
	Basic (Rs.)		(4.12)	(6.44)
	Diluted (Rs.)		(4.12)	(6.44)
	Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statement	1 to 34		

The accompaning notes from an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.
Chartered accountants
Firm's Registration No: 128701W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 00400892

Megha Topiwala
Director
DIN: 08396552

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 100808

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 3, 2019

Sanjay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sucheta Chaturvedi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43174

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(₹ in thousand)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31 , 2019	For the year ended March 31 , 2018
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net Profit / (loss) before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(7,580)	(26,983)
	Adjustments for :		
	Excess provision/ credit balance written back	(156)	(643)
	Bad debts written off	27	37
	Finance cost	2,391	205
	Interest income	(58)	(9)
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(5,376)**	**(27,393)**
	Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
	Trade receivables	(27)	93
	Other current assets	478	(1,867)
	Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Other current liabilities	(4,896)	6,190
	Trade payables	(148)	822
	Cash generated from operations	**(9,969)**	**(22,155)**
	Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(5)	(109)
	Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**(9,974)**	**(22,264)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Interest income	58	9
	Net cash flow from / (used in) generated from investing activities	**58**	**9**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Short term borrowings	12,300	18,000
	Finance expenses	(2,391)	(206)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**9,909**	**17,794**
	Net Increase/(decrease) in cash or cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(7)**	**(4,461)**
	Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	524	4,985
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**517**	**524**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(₹ in thousand)

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 1, 2017**
Cash and cash equivalents	517	524	4,985
Borrowings	30,300	18,000	-
Net debt	**29,783**	**17,476**	**(4,985)**

Particulars	**Cash and bank**	**Borrowings**	**Total**
Net debt as at April 1, 2017	4,985	-	**(4,985)**
Cash flows	(4,461)	18,000	**22,461**
Interest expense	-	205	**205**
Interest paid	-	(205)	**(205)**
Net debt as at March 31, 2018	**524**	**18,000**	**17,476**
Cash flows	(7)	12,300	**12,307**
Interest expense	-	2,391	**2,391**
Interest paid	-	(2,391)	**(2,391)**
Net debt as at March 31, 2019	**517**	**30,300**	**29,783**

Notes :

1. The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended.

2. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.
Chartered accountants
Firm's Registration No: 128701W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 100808

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 00400892

Megha Topiwala
Director
DIN: 08396552

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

Sanjay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sucheta Chaturvedi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43174

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Statements of changes in equity for the year ended March 31,2019

A. Equity share capital

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2017	**80,00,000**	**80,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**80,00,000**	**80,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**80,00,000**	**80,000**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2017	**(2,36,299)**	**(2,36,299)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(26,983)	**(26,983)**
Other comprehensive income	-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(26,983)**	**(26,983)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		
Dividends paid	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2018	**(2,63,282)**	**(2,63,282)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**(7,595)**	**(7,595)**
Other comprehensive income	-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(7,595)**	**(7,595)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		
Dividends paid	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2019	**(2,70,877)**	**(2,70,877)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.
Chartered accountants
Firm's Registration No: 128701W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 100808

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 00400892

Megha Topiwala
Director
DIN: 08396552

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

Sanjay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sucheta Chaturvedi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43174

1 Corporate Information

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited ("the company") was incorporated on 5 October 2006. The company is in the business of distribution of financial products and trading into bullion.

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company under Ind AS. Refer note 33 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
• Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) are measured at fair value.
• Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

2.02 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

(a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.

(b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realized through settlement.

When the company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in profit or loss.

2.03 Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The company has applied Ind AS 109 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
• Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
• Amortised cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:
Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
(i) the company's business model for managing the asset; and
(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading.

Fair value option for financial assets: The company may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Business model: The business model reflects how the company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the company in determining the business model for a company of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

a) Purchased financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

b) Financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortized cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in net gain/loss on fair value changes in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The company recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

• An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

• The time value of money; and

• Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the ECL allowance is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL. which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.
A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the company in the above areas.

(iii) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the company has not retained control. The company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

2.04 Financial liabilities
(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for:

• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss; and

• Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for de-recognition, whereby a financial liability is recognized for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the company recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The exchange between the company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.05 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.
The company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:
- Identification of contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

a. Revenue (net of Goods and Service Tax ,VAT, sales return and trade discount) from sale of goods is recognized on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership as per terms of contracts with the customers.

b. Income on account of processing fees (net of Goods and Service Tax/VAT) and other income is accounted on accrual basis.

c. Income on safe keeping charges are accounted on receipt basis.

d. Making and delivery charges are recoverable at the time of redemption of gold coins and recognised on receipt basis.

2.06 Inventories

Stock of gold acquired with the intention to trade are classified as Stock in trade. Stock in trade is valued at cost, calculated using weighted average cost method or realisable value which ever is lower. The profit or loss on the sale of stock is recognised on trade date in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.07 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.

Current tax

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 countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and 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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.08 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor’s expected inflationary cost increases.

2.09 Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other 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 other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.11 Property, plant and equipments

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives & residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of certain leased furniture, fittings and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

The estimate useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Assets	Useful Life (Years)
Leasehold Improvements	Primary period of lease
Office Equipments	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Data Processing Equipments	
(i) Servers and networks	6
(ii) End user devices (desktops, laptops, etc.)	3

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated at the time of acquisition.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the company and its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition/development of intangible assets which are not put/ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under intangible assets under development. The company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets commencing from the month in which the asset is first put to use. The company provides pro-rata depreciation from the day the asset is put to use.

The estimate useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset	**Useful life**
Software	6 years

Assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated at the time of acquisition.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognized as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.13 Off-setting financial instruments

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

2.14 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset

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 recognized as interest expense.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resource is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the assets and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

2.16 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 recognized 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.

(ii) Post-employment obligations
The company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) Gratuity; and
(b) Provident fund.

Defined Benefits plans

Gratuity Obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in other equity in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

Provident fund

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.

2.17 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.18 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial Year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the Year (Note 26).

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Foreign currency translations

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (‘the functional currency’) i.e., Indian Rupee (INR) which is its presentation currency as well.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Initial recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent recognition

As at the reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate and non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

Exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the year or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

2.20 Rounding of amounts

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off upto the nearest thousand (as per the requirement of Schedule III).

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

Note 3 - Deposit

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Deposits with VAT authorities*	100	100	100
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

*This amount is deposited with Assistant commissioner of commercial tax Lucknow UP for VAT registration.

Note 4 - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Considered good	-	-	130
Considered doubtful	-	-	-
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**130**

Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Cash and Cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	-	-	-
Balance with banks in current accounts	517	524	4,985
Total	**517**	**524**	**4,985**

Note 6 - Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Fixed deposits (less than 12 months)			
- Under lien*	300	300	300
Total	**300**	**300**	**300**

* The Fixed deposits are placed with VAT authorities of Maharashtra.

Note 7 - Current Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Advance payment of tax and tax deducted at source (Net of Provision ₹ Nil as at 31 March 2019 & ₹ Nil as at 31 March 2018 & ₹ Nil as at 1 April 2017)	153	163	54
Total	**153**	**163**	**54**

Note 8 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Advance to vendors	-	1,747	2,017
Advance to employees	-	1	96
Goods and service tax input	11,252	9,982	7,749
Total	**11,252**	**11,730**	**9,862**

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Note 9 - Equtiy Share Capital

Equtiy Share Capital

(₹ in thousand)

SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount In ₹	No. of shares	Amount In ₹	No. of shares	Amount In ₹
AUTHORISED						
Equity Share Capital of ₹ 10 each	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000
Preference Share Capital of ₹10 each	1,70,00,000	1,70,000	1,70,00,000	1,70,000	1,70,00,000	1,70,000
Total	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,000**	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,000**	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP						
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000
Total	**80,00,000**	**80,000**	**80,00,000**	**80,000**	**80,00,000**	**80,000**

Note:
1. Terms and rights attached to equity shares
Equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after the distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

2. The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 & April 01, 2017 are set out below:

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount In ₹	No. of shares	Amount In ₹	No. of shares	Amount In ₹
Equity shares						
Number of shares at the beginning	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000	80,00,000	80,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the year end	**80,00,000**	**80,000**	**80,00,000**	**80,000**	**80,00,000**	**80,000**

3.The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of a class of shares:

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
Particulars	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity shares						
Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) and nominee shareholders	80,00,000	100	80,00,000	100	80,00,000	100

4. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
Particulars	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Shares held by holding company:						
- Reliance Capital Limited and nominee shareholders	80,00,000	100	80,00,000	100	80,00,000	100

5. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

No shares have been bought back or issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash during the five years ended 31 March 2019.

Note 10 - Other equity

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Retained earnings	(2,70,877)	(2,63,282)	(2,36,299)
Total	**(2,70,877)**	**(2,63,282)**	**(2,36,299)**

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening Balance	(2,63,282)	(2,36,299)
Add: Profit/ (loss) during the year	(7,595)	(26,983)
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total	**(2,70,877)**	**(2,63,282)**

Note 11 - Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
12% Non-convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (NCCRPS) of ₹ 10 each * (refer below Note)	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
Total	**1,70,000**	**1,70,000**	**1,70,000**

Note :-

The NCCRPS shall be redeemed at par i.e. ₹10/- per share. The NCCRPS shall normally be redeemed on expiry of 10 years from the date of allotment of NCCRPS. The NCCRPS will be redeemed on the redemption date against the surrender of the duly discharged share certificates and other supporting documents as may be required by the Company. However, the Company and the NCCRPS holder shall have a right to redeem the NCCRPS before the redemption date as the Board of Directors may deem fit and the Company obtaining the requisite approvals for the same. In the event of redemption of NCCRPS on receipt / surrender of duly discharged share certificates and other supporting documents as may be required by the Company and the Company obtaining the requisite approvals for the redemption, redemption proceeds shall be paid within seven days from the date of receipt of complete documents and the requisite approvals for redemption.

The NCCRPS holders shall be entitled to such rights and privileges as are available to them under the Companies Act, 2013 or any statutory modifications or re-enactments as may be in force from time to time and the Rules made there under.

(₹ in thousand)

Note 12 - Borrowings

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 1, 2017**
Inter Corporate Deposit			
- From related parties (repayable on demand)	30,300	18,000	-
Total	**30,300**	**18,000**	**-**

Note 13 - Trade payables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 1, 2017**
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	42	345	166
Total	**42**	**345**	**166**

The information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information received from suppliers regarding their status under the said act as available with the company and relied upon by the auditors, is as follows :

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 01, 2017**
Outstanding principal amount and interest due to suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid at the year end:			
- Principal amount	-	-	-
- Interest due thereon	-	-	-
Interest paid other than under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period.	-	-	-
Interest paid under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period.	-	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable (where the principal has already been paid but interest has not been paid).	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-	-

Note 14 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 1, 2017**
Provision for expenses	2,781	7,622	1,094
Payable to employees	-	96	389
Customer advances payable	-	4	-
Statutory liabilities	76	32	81
Total	**2,857**	**7,754**	**1,564**

Movement of provisions other than employee benefit and loan commitment:

Particulars	**Provision for expenses**
As at April 1, 2017	1,094
Add: Additions during the year	7,622
Less: Utilised during the year	1,094
As at March 31, 2018	**7,622**
Add: Additions during the year	2,781
Less: Utilised during the year	7,622
As at March 31, 2019	**2,781**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

Note 15 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Sale of gold	-	21,29,987
Total	**-**	**21,29,987**

Note 16 - Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest received on fixed deposits	58	9
Interest on income tax refund	-	2
Liability written back	156	326
Miscellaneous income	29	-
Provision no longer required	-	317
Total	**243**	**654**

Note 17 - Cost of goods sold

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Opening stock	-	-
Add: Purchases during the year	-	21,29,927
Less: Closing stock	-	-
Total	**-**	**21,29,927**

Note 18 - Net finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest on Inter corporate deposit	2,391	205
Total	**2,391**	**205**

Note 19 - Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Payment to auditors		
- as Statutory audit	150	100
- as other audit fee	-	302
Bad debts written-off	27	37
Bank charges	2	2
Director sitting Fee	200	220
Filing fees and registration fees	288	574
Insurance expense	132	-
Advances & other balances write off	1,746	-
Legal and professional charges	2,776	3,766
Marketing and advertisement	-	301
Miscellaneous expenses	111	548
Printing and stationery	-	102
Referral commission (net)	-	20,531
Service tax expenses	-	1,009
Total	**5,432**	**27,492**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended march 31, 2019

20 Related party transactions
Relationships during the year

(A) Holding Company
Reliance Capital Limited

(B) Subsidiaries
Nil

(C) Fellow Subsidiaries
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Limited
Reliance General Insurance Company Limited
Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited
Reliance Health Insurance Limited
Reliance Commercial Finance Limited
Reliance Home Finance Limited
Reliance Securities Limited
Reliance Commodities Limited
Reliance Financial Limited
Reliance Wealth Management Limited
Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited
Reliance Securities Limited
Reliance Exchangenext Limited
Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited
Reliance Capital AIF Trustee Company Private Limited
Quant Capital Private Limited
Quant Broking Private Limited
Quant Securities Private Limited
Quant Investment Services Private Limited
Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited (w.e.f. February 20, 2019)

(D) **Associate Companies of Holding Company**
Ammolite Holdings Limited
Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited
Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited

(E) Key management personnel

Names	**Designation**
Sushilkumar Agrawal	Independent Director
Ashok Kachardas Karnavat	Independent Director
Anuprita Daga (till 9th Oct 2018)	Directors
Meenal Purswani (9th Oct 2018 to 20-Feb-2019)	Directors
Monish Sheth (till 7th May 2018)	Directors
Megha Harishkumar Topiwala	Directors
Sanjay Sharma	Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Sucheta Chaturvedi (w.e.f 16 April 2018)	Company Secretary

(F) Transactions with related parties during the year :

(₹ in thousand)

Nature of Transaction	Holding		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key Management Personel	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹
Unsecured loan (Inter corporate loan)						
Reliance Financial Limited						
Opening Balance	-	-	18,000	-	-	-
Loan taken during the year	-	-	39,900	18,000	-	-
Loan repaid during the year	-	-	57,900	-	-	-
Balance Payable	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Quant Capital Private Limited						
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken during the year	-	-	60,300	-	-	-
Loan repaid during the year	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
Balance Payable	-	-	30,300	-	-	-
Payments/expenditures:-						
Interest expense						
Reliance Financial Limited	-	-	1,283	205	-	-
Quant Capital Private Limited	-	-	1,107	-	-	-
Commission expenses						
Reliance Securities Limited	-	-	-	54	-	
Commission income						
Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited	-	-	-	1	-	-
Director sitting fee						
Ashok Karnavat	-	-	-	-	100	110
Sushil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	100	110

(G) Terms & conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions.
All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

21 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities
The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018			As at April 01, 2017		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
Deposit	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100
Current assets									
Financial assets									
Receivables									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	130
(ii) Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	517	-	517	524	-	524	4,985	-	4,985
Bank Balance other than above	-	300	300	-	300	300	-	300	300
Non-financial Assets									
Current tax assets (net)	153	-	153	163	-	163	54	-	54
Other non-financial assets	11,252		11,252	11,730	-	11,730	9,862	-	9,862
Total assets	**11,922**	**400**	**12,322**	**12,418**	**400**	**12,817**	**15,031**	**400**	**15,431**
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Subordinated liabilities (Preference Share)	-	1,70,000	1,70,000	-	1,70,000	1,70,000	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings- (Inter company deposit)	30,300	-	30,300	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Payables									
Trade Payables	42	-	42	345	-	345	166	-	166
Other payables									
Other current liabilities	2,857	-	2,857	7,754	-	7,754	1,564	-	1,564
Total liabilities	**33,199**	**1,70,000**	**2,03,199**	**26,100**	**1,70,000**	**1,96,100**	**1,731**	**1,70,000**	**1,71,731**
Net	**(21,277)**	**(1,69,600)**	**(1,90,877)**	**(13,682)**	**(1,69,600)**	**(1,83,283)**	**13,300**	**(1,69,600)**	**(1,56,300)**

22 **Fair value measurements**
a) Financial instruments by category

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		April 01, 2017	
	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost
Non-current assets						
Financial assets						
Deposit	-	100	-	100	-	100
Current assets						
Financial assets						
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	130
Cash and cash equivalents	-	517	-	524	-	4,985
Bank balances other than above	-	300	-	300	-	300
Total assets	-	**917**	-	**924**	-	**5,515**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	1,70,000	-	1,70,000	-	1,70,000
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	30,300	-	18,000	-	-
Trade payables	-	42	-	345	-	166
Total liabilities	**-**	**2,00,342**	**-**	**1,88,345**	**-**	**1,70,166**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

As at March 31, 2019

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets				
Deposit	-	-	100	100
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash Equivalents	-	-	517	517
Bank balances other than above	-	-	300	300
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**917**	**917**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Preference Shares)	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Inter corporate Loan)			30,300	30,300
Trade payables	-	-	42	42
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**2,00,342**	**2,00,342**

As at March 31, 2018

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets				
Deposit	-	-	100	100
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash Equivalents	-	-	524	524
Bank balances other than above	-	-	300	300
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**924**	**924**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Preference Shares)	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Inter corporate Loan)			18,000	18,000
Trade payables	-	-	345	345
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,88,345**	**1,88,345**

(₹ in thousand)

As at April 1, 2017

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets				
Deposit	-	-	100	100
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	130	130
Cash and cash Equivalents	-	-	4,985	4,985
Bank balances other than above	-	-	300	300
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**5,515**	**5,515**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Preference Shares)	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Inter corporate Loan)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	166	166
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,70,166**	**1,70,166**

Notes:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

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.

c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

(₹ in thousand)

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Non-current assets						
Financial Assets						
Deposit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Current assets						
Financial assets						
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	130	130
Cash and cash Equivalents	517	517	524	524	4,985	4,985
Bank balances other than above	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total assets	**917**	**917**	**924**	**924**	**5,515**	**5,515**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Preference Shares)	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Inter corporate Loan)	30,300	30,300	18,000	18,000	-	-
Trade payables	42	42	345	345	166	166
Total financial liabilities	**2,00,342**	**2,00,342**	**1,88,345**	**1,88,345**	**1,70,166**	**1,70,166**

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and trade payables. Such amounts have been classified as Level 3 on the basis that no adjustments have been made to the balances in the balance sheet.

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

23 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, it moniters, measure and manage the risk as per below matrix :-

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis, credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and regular monitoring
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, subordinated liabilities (Preference Shares)	Rolling cash fow forecasts	Availability of committied credit lines, borrowing facilities, Asset liability measurement

23.1 Credit risk management

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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

(a) Expected credit loss mesurment :-

A default on a trade receivables is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 180 days days of when they fall due in case of third party distribution business clients . This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

The Company has established an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivables. The management uses a simplified approach "180 days past due for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date and impairtment allowance is provide for amounts outstanding more than 180 days from billing date for trade receivables. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as below.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision:

Particulars	Trade receivables
Loss allowance as on April 01, 2017	**-**
changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2018	**-**
changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2019	**-**

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks are limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies, accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low.

23.2 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Deposit	-	-	-	100	-	100
Current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	517	-	-	-	-	517
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	300	-	-	300
Total financial assets	**517**	**-**	**300**	**100**	**-**	**917**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings- (Preference Shares)	-	-	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings	30,300	-	-	-	-	30,300
ii. Trade payables						
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	42	-	-	-	42
Total financial liabilities	**30,300**	**42**	**-**	**-**	**1,70,000**	**2,00,342**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

As at March 31, 2018

(₹ in thousand)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Deposit	-	-	-	100	-	100
Current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	524	-	-	-	-	524
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	300	-	-	300
Total financial assets	**524**	**-**	**300**	**100**	**-**	**924**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings- (Preference Shares)	-	-	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings	18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000
ii. Trade payables						
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	345	-	-	-	345
Total financial liabilities	**18,000**	**345**	**-**	**-**	**1,70,000**	**1,88,345**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

As at April 1, 2017 (₹ in thousand)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Deposit	-	-	-	100	-	100
Current assets						
Financial assets						
i. Trade receivables	-	130	-	-	-	130
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	4,985	-	-	-	-	4,985
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	300	-	-	300
Total financial assets	**4,985**	**130**	**300**	**100**	**-**	**5,515**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings- (Preference Shares)	-	-	-	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
i. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Trade payables						
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	166	-	-	-	166
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**166**	**-**	**-**	**1,70,000**	**1,70,166**

(₹ in thousand)

24 Contingent Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unpaid and undeclared dividend on 12% Non-convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares*	78,007	51,051

* As the company has accumulated losses, the company has not provided the dividend in the financial statements.

25 Segment information

The company is engaged in the business of gold trading. Pursuant to IND AS 108 Segment Reporting, no segment disclosure has been made in these financial statements, as the Company has only one geographical segment and no other separate reportable business segment.

26 Component of cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balance with banks In current accounts	517	524
Cheques on hand	-	-
Fixed deposit accounts (less than 3 months)	-	-
	517	**524**

27 Earnings per shares (EPS):

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Loss after tax as per statement of profit and loss	(7,595)	(26,983)
Less: Dividend on Non Convertible Redeemable Preference shares	(25,333)	(24,553)
Earnings attributable to Equity Share holders	(32,928)	(51,536)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	80,00,000	80,00,000
Basic earnings per share of Rs. 10	(4.12)	(6.44)
Diluted earnings per share of Rs. 10	(4.12)	(6.44)

28 Quantitative details for gold sold

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Value	**Quantity (In gms)**	**Value**	**Quantity (In gms)**
Gold bars				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	21,29,926	7,45,000
Sales	-	-	21,29,987	7,45,000
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

29 Note for Going Concern

The accumulated losses of the company as at March 31, 2019 exceed paid up capital resulting in an erosion of its capital. The accounts have been prepared on 'Going Concern' basis on the understanding that finance will continue to be available to the company for Working Capital requirements.

30 Foreign currency transactions

Details of foreign currency transactions are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Expenditure incurred in foreign currency	Nil	Nil
Income earned in foreign currency	Nil	Nil

31 On account of indequate profits in last 3 years, the Company is not required to pay any amount towards corporate social responsibility as defined under section 135 of Companies Act 2013.

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

32 Income tax

a) The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are:

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current Tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	15	-
Total current tax expenses	**15**	**-**
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	**15**	**-**

b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is, as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	**(7,580)**	**(26,983)**
Tax/(benefit) at the Indian tax rate of 31.20% (March 31, 2018 : 27.75%)	(2,365)	(7,488)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable)	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax asset on unsed lossess (not recognised)	**2,365**	**7,488**
Calculating taxable income:		
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	15	-
Income tax expenses at effective tax rate	**15**	**-**
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

c) Tax losses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	2,69,638	2,54,588
Potential tax benefit at 31.20% (previous year 27.75%)	84,127	70,648

In accordance with IND AS " Income Taxes" notified in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014, Deferred tax assets constitute mainly of carried forward losses, unabsorbed depreciation and disallowance of expenses under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extend of deferred tax liability. On conservative basis the Company has not recognised such excess deferred tax asset in the accounts.

33 First-time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 01, 2017 (the Company date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Compnay financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

a) Optional exemptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i) Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress) as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities and capital grant, if applicable. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets and investment properties covered by Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 40, respectively.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties at their previous GAAP carrying value.

b) Ind AS mandatory exceptions

The Company has applied the following exceptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101:

i) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at April 01, 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

• FVPTL / FVOCI – equity and debt instrument

• Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2017, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2018.

ii) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

iii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

c) Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

(₹ in thousand)

Reconciliation of equity as on March 31, 2018	**Previous GAAP***		**INDAS**
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**INDAS Adjustment**	**As at March 31, 2018**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Deposit	100	-	100
Total non-current assets	**100**	**-**	**100**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	-	-	-
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	524	-	524
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	300	-	300
Current Tax Assets (net)	163	-	163
Other current assets	11,730	-	11,730
	12,718	-	**12,718**
Total assets	**12,818**	-	**12,818**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	80,000	-	80,000
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	(2,63,282)	-	(2,63,282)
Total equity	**(1,83,282)**	**-**	**(1,83,282)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	1,70,000	-	1,70,000
Total non-current liabilities	**1,70,000**	**-**	**1,70,000**
Current liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18,000	**-**	18,000
ii. Trade payables	345	**-**	345
iii.Other current liabilities	7,754	**-**	7,754
Total current liabilities	**26,100**	**-**	**26,100**
Total liabilities	**1,96,100**	**-**	**1,96,100**
Total equity and liabilities	**12,817**	**-**	**12,817**

Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in thousand)

i) Reconciliation of total equity between previous GAAP and Ind AS:

	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Total equity as per previous GAAP	**(1,83,282)**	**(1,56,299)**
Adjustments:		
Ind AS adjustment	-	-
Tax Impact of Ind AS Adjustments	-	-
Total adjustments	**-**	**-**
Total equity as per Ind AS	**(1,83,282)**	**(1,56,299)**

ii) Reconciliation of profit as per Ind AS with profit reported under previous GAAP:

	As at March 31, 2018
Net profit after tax as per previous GAAP	**(26,983)**
Adjustments:	
Ind AS adjustment	-
Tax impact on above items	-
Profit after tax as per Ind AS	**(26,983)**
Other Comprehensive Income:	
Ind AS adjustment	-
Tax impact on above items	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	**-**

iii) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2018

	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	(22,264)	-	(22,264)
Net cash flow from investing activities	9	-	9
Net cash flow from financing activities	17,794	-	17,794
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,461)**	**-**	**(4,461)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 01, 2017	4,985	-	4,985
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2018	**524**	**-**	**524**

34 Previous year figures

Figures of previous year are regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to correspond to figures of the current year.

The accompaning notes from an integral part of the financial

As per our report of even date

For Gupta Rustagi & Co.
Chartered accountants
Firm's Registration No: 128701W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Niraj Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 100808

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 00400892

Megha Topiwala
Director
DIN: 08396552

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 3, 2019

Sanjay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sucheta Chaturvedi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43174