INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Store One Infra Resources Limited
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **STORE ONE Infra Resources Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. In conducting the Audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The Company had prepared separate sets of statutory financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, and March 31, 2016, in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) on which we issued auditor’s reports dated May 26, 2017, and May 06, 2016, respectively to the shareholders of the Company. These financial statements have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have also been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required under provisions of Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in ‘Annexure B’. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

   i. As detailed in Note –38(e) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position.

   ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

Manish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 423629

Gurugram
May 02, 2018

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ' Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Store One Infra Resources Limited of even date)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the standalone financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

i) a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b. The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

   c. The Company does not hold any immovable properties (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.

iii) The Company has granted unsecured loans to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, and with respect to the same:

   a. In our opinion, the terms and conditions of the grant are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

   b. In our opinion, the schedule of repayment of principal amount and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment of principal amount and receipt of interest are regular.

   c. There is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies, with regard to principal amount and interests.

iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products/services and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii) In respect of Statutory dues :

a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax or Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise or Value Added Tax have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year. Further, the Company has no loans or borrowings payable to government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year.

ix) As explained to us, no money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or its employees was noticed or reported during the year.

xi) In our opinion, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Company does not pay/provide for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 & 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of Shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

Manish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 423629

Gurugram
May 02, 2018

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ' Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of STORE ONE Infra Resources Limited *(Formerly Known as Store One Retail India Limited)* of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **STORE ONE Infra Resources Limited** *(Formerly Known as Store One Retail India Limited)* ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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, 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration Number : 005975N

Manish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 423629

Gurugram
May 02, 2018

Store One Infra Resources Limited

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Balance Sheet as at	Note	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	1,61,340.12	1,82,835.64
Financial Assets				
Loans	5 A	250.00	250.00	250.00
Non-current Tax Assets, (net)	6	87,297.98	669.72	-
Total of Non-current assets		**87,547.98**	**1,62,259.84**	**1,83,085.64**
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	7	-	25,427.68	34,034.17
Cash and cash equivalents	8	951.40	410.90	12,897.33
Loans	5 B	80,00,000.00	-	-
Other financial assets	9	-	10,185.55	-
Other current assets	10	351.45	19,326.68	19,029.24
Total of current assets		**80,01,302.85**	**55,350.81**	**65,960.74**
Total of Assets		**80,88,850.83**	**2,17,610.65**	**2,49,046.38**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other equity	12	(94,543.96)	(38,726.70)	(10,445.83)
Total of Equity		**(89,543.96)**	**(33,726.70)**	**(5,445.83)**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	13 A	-	2,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
Provisions	14 A	4,009.21	5,038.43	9,182.88
Total of Non-current liabilities		**4,009.21**	**2,20,038.43**	**2,24,182.88**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	13 B	80,35,000.00	-	-
Trade payables	15	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16	15,753.27	27,986.13	8,870.38
Other current liabilities	17	1,23,127.97	3,077.70	20,372.52
Provisions	14 B	504.34	235.09	1,066.43
Total of Current liabilities		**81,74,385.58**	**31,298.92**	**30,309.33**
Total of Equity and Liabilities		**80,88,850.83**	**2,17,610.65**	**2,49,046.38**

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Manish Kumar
Partner

Kishor Kumar Srivastava
Director
(DIN : 01223908)

Ravinder
Director
(DIN : 02873125)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 02, 2018

Store One Infra Resources Limited

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended	Note	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	28,012.08	1,45,585.70
Other income	19	8,58,034.27	1,176.78
Total of Income		**8,86,046.35**	**1,46,762.48**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	46,892.99	1,27,512.92
Finance costs	21	8,77,264.06	19,350.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	19,669.87	21,495.52
Other expenses	23	459.05	397.94
Total of Expenses		**9,44,285.97**	**1,68,756.38**
Loss before tax		**(58,239.62)**	**(21,993.90)**
Tax expense:	24		
Current tax (including earlier years)		-	-
Deferred tax charged/(credit)		-	-
Loss after tax		**(58,239.62)**	**(21,993.90)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefits plans		2,422.36	(6,286.97)
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, (net of tax)		**2,422.36**	**(6,286.97)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(55,817.26)**	**(28,280.87)**
Earnings per Equity share	25		
Equity share of par value ₹ 10 each			
Basic (₹)		(116.48)	(43.99)
Diluted (₹)		(116.48)	(43.99)

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

This is the Statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Manish Kumar
Partner

Kishor Kumar Srivastava
Director
(DIN : 01223908)

Ravinder
Director
(DIN : 02873125)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 02, 2018

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

	Cash Flow Statement for the year ended		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017
A	**Cash flow from operating activities:**				
	Net Loss before tax		**(58,239.62)**		**(21,993.90)**
	Adjustments for statement of Profit and Loss items:				
	Liabilities written back	-		(1,149.48)	
	Interest on income tax refunds	(171.26)		(27.30)	
	Interest expenses on borrowings	8,77,213.01		19,350.00	
	Interest income on inter-corporate deposits	(8,57,863.01)		-	
	Provision for gratuity/compensated absences	1,662.39		2,217.45	
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	19,669.87		21,495.52	
			40,511.00		41,886.19
	Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments:		**(17,728.62)**		**19,892.29**
	Working capital changes and other adjustments:				
	- Decrease in trade receivables	25,427.68		8,606.49	
	- Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	10,185.55		(10,185.55)	
	- Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	18,975.23		(297.44)	
	- Decrease/(Increase) in other financial liability	(2,022.43)		8,905.32	
	-Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	1,20,050.27		(29,625.56)	
			1,72,616.30		(22,596.74)
	Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		**1,54,887.68**		**(2,704.45)**
	Income taxes (paid)/refund, (net)		(86,457.00)		(642.42)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		**68,430.68**		**(3,346.87)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities :**				
	Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		1,41,670.25		-
	Inter-corporate loans given to fellow subsidiary company		(2,80,00,000.00)		-
	Inter-corporate loans received back from fellow subsidiary company		2,00,00,000.00		-
	Interest received on inter-corporate loans given		8,57,863.01		-
	Net cash flow used in investing activities		**(70,00,466.74)**		**-**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**				
	Proceeds from borrowing (unsecured)		1,80,00,000.00		2,15,000.00
	Repayment of borrowing (unsecured)		(1,01,80,000.00)		(2,15,000.00)
	Interest paid on borrowings		(8,87,423.44)		(9,139.56)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		**69,32,576.56**		**(9,139.56)**
D	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**		540.50		(12,486.43)
E	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		410.90		12,897.33
F	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)**		**951.40**		**410.90**
G	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement**				
	Cash and cash equivalents includes: (refer note-8 for details)				
	(a) Cash on hand		-		-
	(b) Balances with banks				
	- in Current Accounts		951.40		410.90
	Total (a+b)		**951.40**		**410.90**

Notes:

1. Ind-AS-7 allows entities to report cash flow from operating activities using either the direct or indirect method, however listing regulations issued by SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) requires the listed companies to present cash flow only under indirect method .The company has presented the above cash flow statement by using the indirect method.
2. **Amendment to Ind AS 7**
   Effective April 1, 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The adoption of the amendment do not have any material impact on the financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.
This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Manish Kumar
Partner

Kishor Kumar Srivastava
Director
(DIN : 01223908)

Ravinder
Director
(DIN : 02873125)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 02, 2018

Store One Infra Resources Limited

Statement of changes in equity

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Equity Share Capital*	Other Equity **		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	
		Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of defined benefits plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2016	**5,000.00**	**(10,445.83)**	**-**	**(5,445.83)**
Loss for the period	-	(21,993.90)	-	(21,993.90)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(6,286.97)	(6,286.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**5,000.00**	**(32,439.73)**	**(6,286.97)**	**(33,726.70)**
Loss for the period	-	(58,239.62)	-	(58,239.62)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	2,422.36	2,422.36
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**5,000.00**	**(90,679.35)**	**(3,864.61)**	**(89,543.96)**

*refer Note - 11 for details

**refer Note - 12 for details

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.
This is the Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

Manish Kumar
Partner

Kishor Kumar Srivastava
Director
(DIN : 01223908)

Ravinder
Director
(DIN : 02873125)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 02, 2018

1. Corporate Overview

Store One Infra Resources Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on November 05, 2015 with the main objects of carrying on the business of equipment renting services and other related activities.
"Store One Infra Resources Limited" become the 100% subsidiary of "Store One Retail India Limited" with effect from November 20, 2015.

SORIL Infra Resources Limited (formerly known as Store One Retail India Limited) ("SORIL Infra") Holding Company of the Company, erstwhile Subsidiary of SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited (Formerly Known as Indiabulls Wholesale Services Limited), was incorporated as Pyramid Retail Limited on March 18, 2005. The name of the company was subsequently changed to Indiabulls Retail Services Limited on May 22, 2008 and than changed to Store One Retail India Limited on September 30, 2009 and now further changed to SORIL Infra Resources Limited on 21st December, 2016 . The company received fresh certificate of incorporation consequent upon the change of name, from the Registrar of Companies, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Haryana.

2. Basis of Preparation of financial statement

a) General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2016, notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31 2017, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31 2018 are the first which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purpose of corresponding figures, set of financial statements for the year ended March 31 2017 and opening balance sheet as at April 01 2016 are also prepared under Ind AS.

As these are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 35.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31 2018 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 02, 2018.

b) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities and share based payments which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorised into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable.

c) Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has notified new standard for revenue recognition which overhauls the existing revenue recognition standards including Ind AS 18 – Revenue and Ind AS 11 – Construction contracts. The new standard provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application principle to be followed for revenue recognition:

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Ind AS 115)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has notified new standard for revenue recognition which overhauls the existing revenue recognition standards including Ind AS 18 – Revenue and Ind AS 11 – Construction contracts. The new standard provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application principle to be followed for revenue recognition:

1. Identification of the contracts with the customer
2. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determination of the transaction price
4. Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (as identified in step 2)
5. Recognition of revenue when performance obligation is satisfied.

Amendment to Ind AS 12

The amendment to Ind AS 12 requires the entities to consider restriction in tax laws in sources of taxable profit against which entity may make deductions on reversal of deductible temporary difference (may or may not have arisen from same source) and also consider probable future taxable profit.

Amendment to Ind AS 21

The amendment to Ind AS 21 requires the entities to consider exchange rate on the date of initial recognition of advance consideration (asset/liability), for recognising related expense/income on the settlement of said asset/liability.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendments and their impact on the financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

3.1 Current - non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the normal operating cycle of the company;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the Company;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.
Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle being a period of 12 months for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.2 Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be Indian Rupees (`). The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to nearest lakhs upto two decimal places, unless otherwise stated.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction to the foreign currency account.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled on reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on reporting date. Gains/(losses) arising on account of realisation/settlement of foreign exchange transactions and on translation of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange gains / (losses) arising on translation of foreign currency monetary loans are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on net basis.

3.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable.

(i) Revenue from sale of goods/value added construction material is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of goods. The Company collects all relevant applicable taxes etc. on behalf of the Statutory Authorities and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Revenue from equipment renting services (including relevant manpower and supervision) is recognized when services is performed usually on a time proportion basis as per the terms of the contract. The Company collects applicable taxes on behalf of Statutory Authorities and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(iii) Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

(iv) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established, at the balance sheet date.

(v) Profit on sale of investment is recognized on the date of its sale and is computed as excess of sale proceeds over its carrying amount as at the date of sale.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

3.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises: (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of improvements to assets, if recognition criteria are met, has been capitalised.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when property, plant and equipment is derecognised. The carrying amount of any component accounted as a separate component is derecognised, when replaced or when the property, plant and equipment to which the component relates gets derecognised.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss at the time of incurrence.

Capital work-in-progress

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for use as at the reporting date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values and is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Depreciation on all tangible assets is provided on straight line method at the rates computed on the basis of useful life provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year. All fresh capitalisations are depreciated on a pro-rata basis from the date the asset is ready to put to use subject to transitional provisions of Schedule II.

3.7 Intangible Assets:

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The other intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and installation and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Gain or losses arising from de-recognition of an other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortized over the expected useful life from the date the assets are available for use, as mentioned below:

Description of asset:	Estimated life
Computer software	4 years
Land -Leasehold	11 years (as per terms of agreement)

3.8 Operating Leases

Company is lessee

Lease payments in respect of assets taken on operating lease are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

3.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method and includes purchase price, and all direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

3.10 Impairment of non- financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication of impairment exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.11 Fair value Measurement

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

1. Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
2. Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e.., as prices) or indirectly (i.e.., derived from prices)
3. Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

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

3.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

I. Financial assets

i). Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

ii). Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets:

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of both:

(a) business model for managing the financial assets, and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A Financial Asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and

(ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and

(ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A Financial Asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Impairment of Financial Assets:

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments- for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset , the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

II. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments:

Classification as Debt or Equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities other than classified as FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.13 Stock Based Compensation

Share based compensation benefits are provided to employees via Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOSs). The employee benefits expense is measured using the fair value of the employee stock options and is recognised over vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. The vesting period is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. On the exercise of the employee stock options, the employees of the Company will be allotted equity shares of the Company.

3.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefit liabilities such as salaries, wages and bonus, etc. that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at an undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to the appropriate government authorities. 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 recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has unfunded gratuity as defined benefit plan where the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and final salary. The liability recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans as the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the reporting date. Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability are included in other comprehensive income.

Other long-term employee benefits

i. Compensated absences

The benefits under compensated expenses are accounted as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's net obligation in respect of compensated absences is the amount of benefit to be settled in future, that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous years. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

ii. Others

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of benefit to be settled in future, that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous years. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

3.15 Income tax

Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit or Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit entitlement is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

3.16 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Board of Directors of the Company who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

3.17 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Product warranties: The Company gives warranties on certain products and services, undertaking to repair / replace products, which fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provision made represents the amount of the expected cost of meeting such obligation on account of repair / replacement. The timing of outflows is expected to be within a period of two years from the date of balance sheet.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or

- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

3.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

3.19 Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

3.20 Share issue Expenses

Share issue expenses are adjusted against securities premium account to the extent of balance available and thereafter, the balance portion is charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

3.21 Share Capital

Issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as equity share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.22 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Warranty

The Company periodically assesses and provides for the estimated liability on warranty given on sale of its products based on past performance of such products.

Store One Infra Resources Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2018

Note - 4
Property, plant and equipment

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at April 01, 2016	1,90,000.00	1,90,000.00
Additions	-	-
Deletion/Adjustment	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**1,90,000.00**	**1,90,000.00**
Additions	-	-
Deletion/Adjustment	1,90,000.00	1,90,000.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation		
As at April 01, 2016	7,164.36	7,164.36
Charged for the year	21,495.52	21,495.52
Deletion/Adjustment	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**28,659.88**	**28,659.88**
Charged for the year	19,669.87	19,669.87
Deletion/Adjustment	48,329.75	48,329.75
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at April 01, 2016	**1,82,835.64**	**1,82,835.64**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2017	**1,61,340.12**	**1,61,340.12**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	**-**	**-**

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SORIL Infra Resources Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2018

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
	Note - 5			
A	**Loans - Non current**			
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Security deposits	250.00	250.00	250.00
	Total of non-current loans	**250.00**	**250.00**	**250.00**
B	**Loans - Current**			
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Inter-corporate loans - Related parties	80,00,000.00	-	-
	Total of current loans	**80,00,000.00**	**-**	**-**
	Note - 6			
	Non-current Tax Assets, (net)			
	Advance income tax, including tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	87,297.98	669.72	-
	Total of non current Tax Assets	**87,297.98**	**669.72**	**-**
	Note - 7			
	Trade Receivables - Current			
	Unsecured, considered good	-	25,427.68	34,034.17
	Total of current trade receivables	**-**	**25,427.68**	**34,034.17**
	Note - 8			
	Cash and cash equivalents			
	Cash on hand	-	-	-
	Balances with banks:			
	In current accounts	951.40	410.90	12,897.33
	Total of cash and cash equivalents	**951.40**	**410.90**	**12,897.33**
	Note - 9			
	Other financial assets - Current			
	Others with Related party	-	10,185.55	-
	Total of current other financial assets	**-**	**10,185.55**	**-**
	Note - 10			
	Other current assets			
	Balances with statutory authorities	351.45	19,326.68	19,029.24
	Total of other current assets	**351.45**	**19,326.68**	**19,029.24**

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All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 11

Equity share capital

		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 01, 2016	
i	**Authorised**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
	Equity share capital of face value of ₹ 10 each	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00
			5,000.00		**5,000.00**		**5,000.00**
ii	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up***						
	Equity share capital of face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00
			5,000.00		**5,000.00**		**5,000.00**
iii	**Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**						
	Equity shares						
	Balance at the beginning of the year	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00
	Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**50,000**	**5,000.00**	**50,000**	**5,000.00**	**50,000**	**5,000.00**
iv	**Details of shareholder holding more than 5% share capital**						
	SORIL Infra Resources Limited (Formerly Known as Store One Retail India Limited) Equity shares of face value ` 10 each	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00

v Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity

The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the remaining assets of the Company shall be distributed to the holders of equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held to the total equity shares outstanding as on that date. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets, except that holders of preference shares participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares.

Note - 12

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Deferred employee compensation reserve

The reserve is used to recognize the expenses related to stock options issued to employees under the Company's employee stock option scheme.

Note - 13

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
A	**Borrowings non-current**			
	Unsecured borrowings:			
	Loans from related party	-	2,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
	Total of non-current borrowings	**-**	**2,15,000.00**	**2,15,000.00**
B	**Borrowings -current**			
	Unsecured borrowings			
	Loans from related party	80,35,000.00	-	-
	Total of current borrowings	**80,35,000.00**	**-**	**-**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 14

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
A Provisions non-current			
Provision for employee benefits:			
Gratuity	3,411.76	4,457.82	8,048.07
Compensated absences	597.45	580.61	1,134.81
Total of non-current provisions	**4,009.21**	**5,038.43**	**9,182.88**
B Provisions -current			
Provision for employee benefits:			
Gratuity	2.17	19.89	255.95
Compensated absences	502.17	215.20	810.48
Total of current provisions	**504.34**	**235.09**	**1,066.43**

Note - 15
Trade payables - current

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Due to micro and small enterprises*	-	-	-
Due to others	-	-	-
Total of current trade payables	**-**	**-**	**-**

*Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (“MSMED Act, 2006”) as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 01, 2016:

	Particulars	Amount
i)	the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	Nil
ii)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil
iii)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil
iv)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil
v)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the 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.	Nil

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note - 16
Other financial liabilities - current

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Interest accrued but not due on loan from related party	-	10,210.43	-
Expenses payable	15,753.27	17,775.70	8,870.38
Total of current other financial liabilities	**15,753.27**	**27,986.13**	**8,870.38**

Note - 17
Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Payable to statutory authorities	1,23,127.97	3,077.70	4,781.71
Other liabilities	-	-	15,590.81
Total of other current liabilities	**1,23,127.97**	**3,077.70**	**20,372.52**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Note - 18		
Revenue from operations		
Revenue from Equipment Renting Services	28,012.08	1,17,331.20
Trading goods -others	-	28,254.50
Total of revenue from operations	**28,012.08**	**1,45,585.70**
Note - 19		
Other income		
Interest income on loans and advances to:		
Related party	8,57,863.01	-
Interest Others	171.26	27.30
Liabilities Written Back	-	1,149.48
Total of other income	**8,58,034.27**	**1,176.78**
Note - 20		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	44,448.36	1,24,405.20
Gratuity and leave encashment	1,662.39	2,217.45
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	782.24	890.27
Total of employee benefits expense	**46,892.99**	**1,27,512.92**
Note - 21		
Finance costs		
Bank charges		
Interest on taxes	51.05	-
Interest on borrowings		
Related party	5,90,911.64	11,344.93
Other	2,86,301.37	8,005.07
Total of Finance Cost	**8,77,264.06**	**19,350.00**
Note - 22		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19,669.87	21,495.52
Total of Depreciation and amortisation expense	**19,669.87**	**21,495.52**
Note - 23		
Other expenses		
Advertisement and Sales Promotion		
Auditor's remuneration - as auditor *(refer note (i) below)*	100.00	115.00
Legal and professional charges	287.50	218.13
Printing and stationery	-	10.44
Rates and taxes	55.90	45.32
Miscellaneous expenses	15.65	9.05
Total of Other Expenses	**459.05**	**397.94**
(i) Details of payment to auditors*		
Audit fees	100.00	115.00
	100.00	**115.00**

*including swachh bharat cess

Note - 24

Tax expense

Since the company has incurred loss during the FY-2017-18 and FY-2016-17, hence there is no tax liability as per provisions of income tax act, 1961, the calculation of effective tax rate is not relevant and hence not given .

The company has unabsorbed business losses amounting to ₹ 46,511.28 hundred (March 31, 2017: ₹ 24,976.37 hundred) that are available for offsetting for a maximum period of eight years from the incurrence of loss. The company has not created deferred tax assets on these unabsorbed losses considering uncertainty involved around future business income.

Note - 25

Earnings per equity share

Earnings per share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders' of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by using the weighted average number of dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(58,239.62)	(21,993.90)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic earnings per equity share	50000	50000
Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per equity share	50000	50000
Face value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per equity share (₹)	(116.48)	(43.99)
Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	(116.48)	(43.99)

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 26
Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan
The Company has made ₹ 605.11 hundred (March 31, 2017 - ₹ 697.58 hundred) contribution in respect of provident fund.

Defined Benefit Plan
The Company has the following Defined Benefit Plans:
- Gratuity (Unfunded)
- Compensated absences (Unfunded)

Risks associated with plan provisions

Discount rate risk	Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
Mortality risk	Actual death & liability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
Salary risk	Actual salary increase will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
Withdrawal risk	Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

Compensated absences
The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for permitted leaves. The amount of provision of ₹ 1099.62 hundred (March 31, 2017 - ₹ 795.81 hundred) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months, therefore based on the independent actuarial report, only a certain amount of provision has been presented as current and remaining as non-current. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 18.96 years (March 31, 2017: 19.13 years).

Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	(16.91)	36.97
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	(117.71)	(1,760.45)

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Service Cost	378.66	418.38
Interest Cost	59.77	155.62
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the period	(134.62)	(1,723.48)
Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**303.81**	**(1,149.48)**

Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	795.81	1,945.29
Current service cost	378.66	418.38
Interest cost	59.77	155.62
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(134.62)	(1,723.48)
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**1,099.62**	**795.81**

Bifurcation of projected benefit obligation at the end of the year in current and non-current

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
a) Current liability (amount due within one year)	502.17	215.20
b) Non - current liability (amount due over one year)	597.45	580.61
Total projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	**1,099.62**	**795.81**

For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

	Compensated absences		
Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2017**	**April 01, 2016**
Discount rate	7.93%	7.51%	8.00%
Salary escalation rate	5.25%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality table	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)

As the Company does not have any plan assets, the movement of present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets has not been presented.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

Maturity plan of Defined Benefit Obligation

Year	March 31, 2018	Year	March 31, 2017
April, 2018 - March, 2019	502.17	April, 2017 - March, 2018	215.20
April, 2019 - March, 2020	12.90	April, 2018 - March, 2019	11.47
April, 2020 - March, 2021	12.69	April, 2019 - March, 2020	12.57
April, 2021 - March, 2022	12.00	April, 2020 - March, 2021	11.29
April, 2022 - March, 2023	11.83	April, 2021 - March, 2022	11.21
April, 2023 - March, 2024	11.68	April, 2022 - March, 2023	11.15
April, 2024 onwards	536.35	April, 2023 onwards	522.92

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Sensitivity analysis for compensated absences liability

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,099.62	795.81
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(48.14)	(37.68)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	53.36	41.47
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,099.62	795.81
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	54.53	42.30
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(49.52)	(38.73)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawal are not material andhence impact of change not calculated.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. Gratuity plan is a non-funded plan. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 19.13 years (March 31, 2017: 18.96 years)

Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	(26.16)	100.22
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	(2,396.20)	6,186.75

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Service Cost	1,022.30	1,553.12
Interest Cost	336.28	664.32
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the period	(2,422.36)	6,286.97
Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**(1,063.78)**	**8,504.41**

Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	4,477.71	8,304.02
Current service cost	1,022.30	1,553.12
Interest cost	336.28	664.32
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(2,422.36)	6,286.97
Benefits paid	-	(12,330.72)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**3,413.93**	**4,477.71**

Bifurcation of projected benefit obligation at the end of the year in current and non-current

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
a) Current liability (amount due within one year)	2.17	19.89
b) Non - current liability (amount due over one year)	3,411.76	4,457.82
Total projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	**3,413.93**	**4,477.71**

For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

	Compensated absences		
Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2017**	**April 01, 2016**
Discount rate	7.93%	7.51%	8.00%
Salary escalation rate	5.25%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality table	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)	100 % of IALM (2006 - 08)

As the Company does not have any plan assets, the movement of present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets has not been presented.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience

Maturity plan of Defined Benefit Obligation

Year	March 31, 2018	Year	March 31, 2017
April, 2018 - March, 2019	2.17	April, 2017 - March, 2018	19.89
April, 2019 - March, 2020	2,506.80	April, 2018 - March, 2019	-
April, 2020 - March, 2021	19.19	April, 2019 - March, 2020	37.80
April, 2021 - March, 2022	18.90	April, 2020 - March, 2021	1,651.09
April, 2022 - March, 2023	18.06	April, 2021 - March, 2022	39.21
April, 2023 - March, 2024	17.82	April, 2022 - March, 2023	117.82
April, 2024 onwards	830.99	April, 2023 onwards	2,611.90

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	3,413.93	4,477.71
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(74.44)	(102.20)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	82.58	108.87
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	3,413.93	4,477.71
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	84.37	111.01
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(76.58)	(105.04)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawal are not material andhence impact of change not calculated.

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 27

Share based payments

Employees' Stock Option Schemes of the Company:

1. SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009

The Shareholders vide postal ballot passed a special resolution on February 9,2009 for issue of 15,00,000((Fifteen lakhs) shares towards issue of Employee Stock Option Scheme -2009 in supersession of Resolution passed on May 12,2008 for ESOP -2008 .

The Compensation Committee, constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on November 03, 2017, granted, under the SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009 ("SORIL Infra ESOS-2009" or "Scheme"), 15,00,000 (Fifteen lakhs) stock options representing an equal number of Equity shares of face value ₹ 10 each in the Company, to the eligible employees, at an exercise price of ₹ 168.30 per option, being the latest available closing market price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, on the date of grant. The stock options so granted, shall vest in the eligible employees within 5 years beginning from first vesting date. The stock options granted under each of the slabs, can be exercised by the grantees within a period of 5 years from the relevant vesting date.

The Scheme had earlier granted option at ₹ 30.45 per option and no option were exercised and allotted till March 31, 2017

The title of the Scheme was changed from Store One Retail India Limited Employees Stock Option Scheme – 2009 to SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme – 2009 as per the revised certificate of incorporation dated December 21, 2016.

Following is a summary of options granted under the Scheme

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening balance	Nil	Nil
Granted during the year	1500000	Nil
Forfeited during the year	Nil	Nil
Exercised during the year	Nil	Nil
Expire during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	1500000	Nil
Exercisable at the year ended	Nil	Nil

Weighted average share price of exercised option on the date of exercise was for the year ended March 31, 2018: ₹ Nil (March 31 2017: ₹ Nil)

The fair value of the option under Scheme using the black scholes model, based on the following parameters is ₹ 18.77 per option, as certified by an independent valuer.

Particulars	Scheme
Fair market value of option on the date of grant (₹)	18.77
Exercise price (₹)	168.30
Expected volatility	32.28 to 51.22%
Expected forfeiture percentage on each vesting date	20.00%
Expected option life (weighted average)	8 Years
Expected dividend yield	50.00%
Risk free interest rate	6.56% to 7.01%

The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data of the Company's shares listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

2. SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009(II)

Shareholder's of the Company in their Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2009 have approved by way of special resolution the SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009(II) ("SORIL Infra ESOS-2009(II)" or "Scheme-II"), covering 30,00,000 (Thirty lakhs) equity settled options for eligible employees of the Company, its subsidiaries, its fellow subsidiaries and the holding company.

The Compensation Committee, constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on November 03, 2017, granted, under the SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009(II) ("SORIL Infra ESOS-2009(II)" or "Scheme-II"), 30,00,000 (Thirty lakhs) stock options representing an equal number of Equity shares of face value ₹ 10 each in the Company, to the eligible employees, at an exercise price of ₹ 168.30 per option, being the latest available closing market price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, on the date of grant. The stock options so granted, shall vest in the eligible employees within 5 years beginning from first vesting date. The stock options granted under each of the slabs, can be exercised by the grantees within a period of 5 years from the relevant vesting date.

The title of the Scheme-II was changed from Store One Retail India Limited Employees Stock Option Scheme - 2009(II) to SORIL Infra Resources Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2009(II) as per the revised certificate of incorporation dated December 21, 2016.

Following is a summary of options granted under the Scheme-II

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening balance	Nil	Nil
Granted during the year	3000000	Nil
Forfeited during the year	Nil	Nil
Exercised during the year	Nil	Nil
Expire during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	3000000	Nil
Exercisable at the year ended	Nil	Nil

Weighted average share price of exercised option on the date of exercise was for the year ended March 31, 2018: ₹ Nil (March 31, 2017: ₹ Nil)

The fair value of the option under Scheme-II using the black scholes model, based on the following parameters is ₹ 18.77 per option, as certified by an independent valuer.

Particulars	Scheme
Fair market value of option on the date of grant (₹)	18.77
Exercise price (₹)	168.30
Expected volatility	32.28 to 51.22%
Expected forfeiture percentage on each vesting date	20.00%
Expected option life (weighted average)	8 Years
Expected dividend yield	50.00%
Risk free interest rate	6.56% to 7.01%

The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data of the Company's shares listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Store One Infra Resources Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2018

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 28
Disclosures in respect of 'Related party'

a) Name and Nature of Relationship with related parties:

Relationship	Name of Related parties
i) Related Party exercising control	
Ultimate Holding Company	SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited (Formerly Known as Indiabulls Wholesale Services Limited)
Holding Company	SORIL Infra Resources Limited (Formerly Known as Store one Retail India Limited)
ii) Other related parties:	
Entities under common control (Fellow Subsidiary Company*)	Sentia Properties Limited (from November 15, 2017)
Key Management Personnel	Mrs. Pia Johnson, Whole Time Director
	Mr. Surinder Singh Kadyan, Director (from September 28, 2017)
	Mr. Mehul Johnson, Director (till September 28, 2017)
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Agrawal, Chief Financial Officer
	Mr. Vikas Khandelwal, Company Secretary

* With whom transactions entered during the year (Significant Transection)

(b) Summary of significant with related parties

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Inter corporate deposit taken / (repaid), net		
Ultimate Holding Company:- SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited		(2,15,000.00)
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	78,20,000.00	2,15,000.00
Total	78,20,000.00	-
Inter corporate deposit given / (received back), net		
Fellow Subsidiary Company:-Sentia Properties Limited	80,00,000.00	-
Total	80,00,000.00	-
Fixed assets		
Sale of fixed assets		
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	1,41,670.25	-
Total	1,41,670.25	-

(c) Summary of significant profit and loss transactions with related parties

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Other Income:-		
Fellow Subsidiary Company:-Sentia Properties Limited	8,57,863.00	
Total	8,57,863.00	-
Finance costs:-		
Interest on term loan		
Ultimate Holding Company:- SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited	-	8,005.07
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	5,90,911.64	11,344.93
Total	5,90,911.64	19,350.00

(d) Statement of maximum outstanding balance during the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Inter corporate deposit taken		
Ultimate Holding Company:- SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited	-	2,15,000.00
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	1,82,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
Inter corporate deposit given		
Fellow Subsidiary Company:-Sentia Properties Limited	2,80,00,000.00	-

(e) Outstanding balances :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Inter corporate deposit taken			
Ultimate Holding Company:- SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited	-	-	2,15,000.00
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	80,35,000.00	2,15,000.00	
Total	-	2,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
Inter corporate deposit Given			
Fellow Subsidiary Company:-Sentia Properties Limited	80,00,000.00	-	-
Total	80,00,000.00	-	-
Other current liabilities			
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	-	10,210.44	-
Total	-	10,210.44	-
Short-term loans and advances			
Holding Company: SORIL Infra Resources Limited	-	10,185.55	15,554.14
Total	-	10,185.55	15,554.14

*Disclosures in respect of transactions with identified related parties are given only for such period during which such relationships existed.

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 29

Financial Instruments-Accounting Classifications and Fair Value Measurements

A Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost			
Trade receivables	-	25,427.68	34,034.17
Cash and cash equivalents	951.40	410.90	12,897.33
Loans	80,00,250.00	250.00	250.00
Other financial assets	-	10,185.55	-
Total financial assets	**80,01,201.40**	**36,274.13**	**47,181.50**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost			
Borrowings	80,35,000.00	2,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
Other financial liabilities	15,753.27	27,986.13	8,870.38
Total financial liabilities	**80,50,753.27**	**2,42,986.13**	**2,23,870.38**

B Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

The fair values of the Financial Assets and Liabilities are included at the amount, at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments based on the input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all Equity Shares which are traded on the stock exchanges, is valued using the closing price at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company 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.

The management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

During the reporting period ending March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, there was no transfer between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement.

Note - 30

Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

A Credit Risk:

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual fund investments and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

The Company has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organisation to ensure proper attention and focus for realisation. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined.

As per simplified approach, the Company will makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets:–

As at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	951.40	-	951.40
Loans	80,00,250.00	-	80,00,250.00
Other financial assets	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**80,01,201.40**	**-**	**80,01,201.40**

As at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	25,427.68	-	25,427.68
Cash and cash equivalents	410.90	-	410.90
Loans	250.00	-	250.00
Other financial assets	10,185.55	-	10,185.55
Total financial assets	**36,274.13**	**-**	**36,274.13**

As at April 01, 2016

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	34,034.17	-	34,034.17
Cash and cash equivalents	12,897.33	-	12,897.33
Loans	250.00	-	250.00
Other financial assets	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**47,181.50**	-	**47,181.50**

B Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and investment in mutual funds and loan given to fellow subsidiaries and by having access to funding through an adequate amount of committed credit line. Given the need to fund diverse businesses, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit line to meet obligations when due. Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents vis-à-vis projections. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios are considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

March 31, 2018	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Contractual Maturities of financial liability					
Borrowings	80,35,000.00	-	-	-	80,35,000.00
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15,753.27	-	-	-	15,753.27
Total	**80,50,753.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,50,753.27**

March 31, 2017	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Contractual Maturities of financial liability					
Borrowings	2,15,000.00	-	-	-	**2,15,000.00**
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial liabilities	27,986.13	-	-	-	**27,986.13**
Total	**2,42,986.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,42,986.13**

April 01, 2016	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3**	**Total**
Contractual Maturities of financial liability					
Borrowings	2,15,000.00	-	-	-	**2,15,000.00**
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial liabilities	8,870.38	-	-	-	**8,870.38**
Total	**2,23,870.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,23,870.38**

C Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

(i) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. 'The Company have only fixed rate borrowings . The Company is not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(ii) Equity Price Risk:

The Company is not exposed to equity price risk arising from Equity Investments.

(iii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company dose not have any foreign exchange risk and thereof sensitivity analysis has not been shown.

Note - 31

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current earmarked balances) and current investments.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company.

Debt equity ratio

	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2017**	**April 01, 2016**
Total Debt (Bank and other borrowings)	80,35,000.00	2,15,000.00	2,15,000.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances	951.40	410.90	12,897.33
Net Debt	80,34,048.60	2,14,589.10	2,02,102.67
Total equity	(89,543.96)	(33,726.70)	(5,445.83)
Net debt to equity	(89.72)	(6.36)	(37.11)

In addition the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities that it has taken from the lenders like interest coverage service ratio, Debt to EBITDA, etc. which is maintained by the Company.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 32

First Time Adoption of Ind AS:

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, in accordance with Ind AS for the first time. For the periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 including the comparative information for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the opening Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2016.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as at April 01, 2016 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

A. Optional exemptions availed

Property plant and equipments

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

(i) measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

(ii) use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, provided the revaluation was, at the date of the revolution, broadly comparable to (a) fair value or (b) cost or depreciated cost under Ind AS adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.

(iii) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustments relating to decommissioning liabilities prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Mandatory exceptions

Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

• Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

C. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. Ind-AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income, cash flows and for comparative periods presented. The company has not made any adjustment due to transition to Ind-AS , hence, no reconciliations have been presented, except given below:-

	31 March 2017
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP	(28,280.87)
Adjustments:	
Impact of actuarial gain through other comprehensive income*	6,286.97
Total adjustments	**6,286.97**
Total comprehensive income	(21,993.90)

***Actuarial gain and loss**

Under Ind AS, all actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP the Company recognised actuarial gains and losses in profit or loss. Accordingly, actuarial loss of ₹ 6,286.97 hundreds, recognised in the Statement of profit and loss has been recognised under other comprehensive income under Ind AS. However, this has no impact on total comprehensive income and total equity as on April 01, 2016 and as on March 31, 2017.

D. The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Store One Infra Resources Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2018

All amount in ₹ hundreds, unless otherwise stated

Note - 33

Segmental Information

The company's primary business segments are reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Company. The company operates in only one reportable business segments i.e. Equipment Hiring Services. The Company operates solely in one Geographic segment namely "Within India" and hence no separate information for Geographic segment wise disclosure is required.

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Other Informations

a) The Company do not have foreign currency exposures as at March 31, 2018.

b) There are no contingent liabilities and commitments to be reported as at March 31, 2018.

c) There are no dues payable under section 125 of Companies Act, 2013 as at March 31, 2018.

d) In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current and non-current assets including non-current loans, appearing in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2018, have a value on realization, in the ordinary course of the Company's business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements and no provision is required to be made against the recoverability of these balances.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 005975N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Manish Kumar
Partner

Kishor Kumar Srivastava
Director
(DIN : 01223908)

Ravinder
Director
(DIN : 02873125)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 2, 2018