

**ETHANE PEARL LLC**  
**Financial Statements**  
**(2016-17)**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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### TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ETHANE PEARL LLC

#### Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **ETHANE PEARL LLC** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Member's Funds for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, cash flows and changes in Member's Funds of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").
3. 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.
5. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion whether the Company has in place an adequate Internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in member's funds for the year ended on that date.

#### Other Reporting Requirements

9. 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.
10. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Member's Funds dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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11. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

### Other Matters

12. This report is issued for the information and use of the board of directors of the Company and of Reliance Industries Limited, the ultimate holding company in India to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and should not be used for any other purposes without our prior written consent.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mumbai  
Dated: 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2017

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 102912)

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

	Note	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	117,400,969	-	-
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	-	36,046,776	765,260
Other Non-Current Assets	2	-	-	23,160,000
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>117,400,969</b>	<b>36,046,776</b>	<b>23,925,260</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	756,262	122,805	875,604
Other Financial Asset	4	2,480,000	-	-
Other Current Assets	5	4,073,335	1,434,357	631,095
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>7,309,597</b>	<b>1,557,162</b>	<b>1,506,699</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>124,710,566</b>	<b>37,603,938</b>	<b>25,431,959</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Member's Fund</b>				
Member's contributions	6	27,572,500	37,472,500	25,392,500
Member's Funds-Others	7	104,032	(6,569)	(4,356)
		<b>27,676,532</b>	<b>37,465,931</b>	<b>25,388,144</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	8	87,456,125	-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities	9	9,520,435	137,507	43,315
Other Current Liabilities	10	57,474	500	500
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>9,577,909</b>	<b>138,007</b>	<b>43,815</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>124,710,566</b>	<b>37,603,938</b>	<b>25,431,959</b>

Significant Accounting Policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board

**Dipankar Dhruba Sen**  
Director

Place: Dubai  
Date: 20th April, 2017

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

	Note	2016-17	(Amount in \$) 2015-16
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue from Operations	11	1,240,000	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>1,240,000</b>	-
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Depreciation		605,243	-
Finance Costs	12	262,206	-
Other Expenses	13	261,950	2,213
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>1,129,399</b>	2,213
<b>Profit /(Loss) For The Year</b>		<b>110,601</b>	(2,213)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>110,601</b>	(2,213)
Significant Accounting Policies			
Notes on Financial Statements			

In terms of our report attached  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
 Chartered Accountants

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
 Partner

Place: Mumbai  
 Date:

For and on behalf of the Board

**Dipankar Dhruva Sen**  
 Director

Place: Dubai  
 Date: 20th April, 2017

## Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

	2016-17	(Amount in \$) 2015-16
<b>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit / (Loss) for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	110,601	(2,213)
Adjusted for :		
Depreciation	605,243	-
Finance Costs	262,206	-
	<u>867,449</u>	-
<b>Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>978,050</b>	<b>(2,213)</b>
Adjusted for :		
Trade and Other Payables	995,573	360
Trade and Other Receivables	(5,118,978)	(803,262)
	<u>(4,123,405)</u>	<u>(802,902)</u>
<b>Net Cash (used in) Operating Activities</b>	<b>(3,145,355)</b>	<b>(805,115)</b>
<b>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	(81,959,436)	-
Additions to Capital Work in Progress	-	(12,027,684)
<b>Net Cash (used in) Investing Activities</b>	<b>(81,959,436)</b>	<b>(12,027,684)</b>
<b>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Member's funds received	500,000	12,080,000
Member's funds repaid	(10,400,000)	-
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowings	95,406,682	-
Interest paid	231,566	-
<b>Net Cash generated from Financing Activities</b>	<b>85,738,248</b>	<b>12,080,000</b>
<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>633,457</b>	<b>(752,799)</b>
<b>Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>122,805</b>	<b>875,604</b>
<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No.3)</b>	<b>756,262</b>	<b>122,805</b>

In terms of our report attached  
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP  
Chartered Accountants

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board

**Dipankar Dhruba Sen**  
Director

Place: Dubai  
Date: 20th April, 2017

## Statement of Changes in Member's Funds - Others for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

### ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

	Members Contribution	Retained Earnings	(Amount in \$) Total
<b>As on 1st April, 2015</b>			
<b>Balance at beginning of reporting period</b>	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income/ (Loss) for the year	-	(4,356)	<b>(4,356)</b>
Add: Member's Fund Received	25,392,500	-	<b>25,392,500</b>
Less: Member's Fund Repaid	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<u>25,392,500</u>	<u>(4,356)</u>	<u><b>25,388,144</b></u>
<b>As on 31st March, 2016</b>			
<b>Balance at beginning of reporting period</b>	25,392,500	(4,356)	<b>25,388,144</b>
Total Comprehensive income/ (Loss) for the year	-	(2,213)	<b>(2,213)</b>
Add: Member's Fund Received	12,080,000	-	<b>12,080,000</b>
Less: Member's Fund Repaid	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<u>37,472,500</u>	<u>(6,569)</u>	<u><b>37,465,931</b></u>
<b>As on 31st March, 2017</b>			
<b>Balance at beginning of reporting period</b>	37,472,500	(6,569)	<b>37,465,931</b>
Total Comprehensive income/ (Loss) for the year	-	1,10,601	<b>110,601</b>
Add: Member's Fund Received	500,000	-	<b>500,000</b>
Less: Member's Fund Repaid	(10,400,000)	-	<b>(10,400,000)</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<u>27,572,500</u>	<u>104,032</u>	<u><b>27,676,532</b></u>

In terms of our report attached  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
 Chartered Accountants

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
 Partner

Place: Mumbai  
 Date:

For and on behalf of the Board

**Dipankar Dhruba Sen**  
 Director

Place: Dubai  
 Date: 20th April, 2017

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

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### A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Ethane Pearl LLC (“the Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Marshall Islands.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as below:

P.O.Box 119450, 1801, Jumeirah Business Centre 3,  
Plot No- Y1, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai,  
United Arab Emirates.

The Company owns a Very Large Ethane Carrier (VLEC) which is leased for transportation of refrigerated ethane.

### B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included with in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

#### B.2 USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

#### B.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### (a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Ship is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and other direct costs incurred up to the date on which the asset is ready for its intended use.

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

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided from the date on which the Ship is capitalised, on the straight line method over the useful life of 20 years as estimated by the management.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of the ship are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

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**(b) Leases:**

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

Operating lease receipts are recognised as an income in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are received.

**(c) Borrowings Costs**

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

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

**(d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If any such impairment exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

**(e) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits with any qualifying financial institution repayable on demand or maturing within three months of the date of acquisition and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**(g) Foreign Currencies**

Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$), which is its functional currency.

**Transactions and Translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

### (h) 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, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue is recognised only if following condition are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the customer;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the services rendered;
- It is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- It can be reliably measured and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection

Revenue from operations comprises income earned from operating lease rentals.

### Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

### (i) Financial Instruments

#### i) Financial Assets

##### A. Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through statement of profit and loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

##### B. Subsequent Measurement

###### a) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)*

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

###### b) *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)*

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

###### c) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

### C. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost
- b. Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

### ii) Financial Liabilities

#### A. Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in statement of profit and loss as finance cost.

#### B. Subsequent Measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

### iii) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting:

The company uses interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and later to Statement of profit and loss when the hedge item effects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial assets or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

#### *CashFlowHedge*

The company designates interest rate swap as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates on loans that carry interest at floating rates. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the income statement. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

### iv) **Derecognition of Financial Instruments**

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IndAS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### C. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:**

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

#### a) **Depreciation and Useful Life of Ship**

The Company's sole asset i.e. ship is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the asset, after taking into account its estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual value annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual value is based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

#### b) **Recoverability of Receivable:**

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

#### c) **Provisions:**

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

#### d) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

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

#### e) **Impairment of Financial Assets:**

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

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

(Amount in \$)

Description	Gross Block			Depreciation		Net Block			
	As at 1st April, 2016	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2017	Upto 1st April, 2016	For the Year	Upto 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
Property , Plant and Equipment									
<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>									
<b>OWN ASSETS :</b>									
Ship -given on operating lease	-	118,006,212*	-	118,006,212	-	605,243	605,243	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	118,006,212	-	118,006,212	-	605,243	605,243	-	-
<i>Previous Year</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital Work-in-Progress *</b>								36,046,776	765,260

\* Net of revenue earned during maiden voyage \$ 1,240,000.

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

1.1 The Ship is provided as security in respect of borrowings (Refer Note no.8).

1.2 Future minimum lease income from Charter Hire under non cancellable operating lease as at:

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
Not later than one year	11,160,000	-	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	44,640,000	-	-
Later than five years	111,600,000	-	-
	<u>167,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

1.3 General description of Lease Terms: The Company has leased its Ship under an Operating Lease Agreement for fifteen years; with an option to further extend upto 2 Terms of 5 years each.

1.4 Project Development Expenditure include :

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>595,479</b>	-	-
Add:			
Interest & Finance Charges (Refer Note No.12)	284,443	595,479	-
Professional fees	25,021	-	-
Others	112,094	-	-
	<u>421,558</u>	<u>595,479</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Project Development Expenditure Capitalised during the year	<u>1,017,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<u>595,479</u>	<u>-</u>

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>2 Other Non-Current Assets</b> (Unsecured and Considered Good)			
Capital Advances	-	-	23,160,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,160,000</u>

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>3 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>			
Balance with Bank			
In Current Accounts*	756,262	122,805	875,604
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>756,262</u>	<u>122,805</u>	<u>875,604</u>

\* Bank balances include an amount of \$ 32,000 (as at 31st March, 2016 NIL, as at 1st April, 2015 NIL) designated as an earnings account, the proceeds of which can be applied by the Company's lenders for repayments of amounts owed to it under term loans (Refer Note. 8).

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>4 Others Financial Asset</b>			
Accrued Income	2,480,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>2,480,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>5 Other Current Assets</b>			
Other Receivables	1,431,930	1,434,357	631,095
Others *	2,641,405	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>4,073,335</u>	<u>1,434,357</u>	<u>631,095</u>

\* Pertains primarily to prepaid expenses

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>6 Member's Contributions</b>			
Member's Contributions at the beginning of the year	37,472,500	25,392,500	-
Received during the year	500,000	12,080,000	25,392,500
Repaid during the year	(10,400,000)	-	-
<b>Member's Contribution at the end of the year</b>	<u>27,572,500</u>	<u>37,472,500</u>	<u>25,392,500</u>

6.1 Entire contribution is made by Reliance Ethane Holding Pte. Limited - the Holding Company.

	As at 31st March, 2017	(Amount in \$) As at 31st March, 2016
<b>7 Member's Funds - Others</b>		
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	(6,569)	(4,356)
Profit/(Loss) For The Year	110,601	(2,213)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>104,032</u>	<u>(6,569)</u>

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016			(Amount in \$) As at 1st April, 2015
<b>8 Borrowings</b>	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
<b>Secured - At amortised cost</b>						
Term Loans - from Banks	87,456,125	7,950,557	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>87,456,125</u>	<u>7,950,557</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Maturity Profile			
	6-12 years	2-5 Years	TOTAL	1 Year
8.1 Maturity Profile of Secured Loans (From Banks)				
Term Loans - from Banks	55,653,898	31,802,227	87,456,125	7,950,557

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

8.2 The term loans are secured by:

- a) a first priority mortgage on the ship .
- b) assignment of:
  - a. all earnings of the ship;
  - b. the Company's interest in Insurances;
  - c. the Company's rights under the charters in respect of the ship; d. the rights, titles and interests of the Company in the warranties from the ship building contract.

<b>9 Other Financial Liabilities</b>	As at <b>31st March, 2017</b>	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April , 2015
Current maturities of long term debt	7,950,557	-	-
Payables for Capital Expenditure	825,529	137,507	43,315
Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	493,772	-	-
Mark to market loss on derivative Instrument- Interest Rate Swap	250,577	-	-
	<u>9,520,435</u>	<u>137,507</u>	<u>43,315</u>

<b>10 Other Current Liabilities</b>	As at <b>31st March, 2017</b>	As at 31st March, 2016	(Amount in \$) As at 1st April , 2015
Other Payables	57,474	500	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>57,474</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

<b>11 Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	(Amount in \$) 2015-16
Income From Charter Hire	1,240,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>1,240,000</u>	<u>-</u>

<b>12 Finance Costs</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	(Amount in \$) 2015-16
Interest Expenses *	262,206	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>262,206</u>	<u>-</u>

\* Interest Expenses are net of Interest capitalised of \$ 879,923 (Previous year \$ 595,479 ) (Refer Note No.1.4).

<b>13 Other Expenses</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	(Amount in \$) 2015-16
Professional Fees *	4,800	860
General Expenses	1,584	1,352
Insurance	3,989	-
Mark to market loss on derivative Instrument-Interest Rate Swap	250,577	-
Director Service Fee	1,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>261,950</u>	<u>2,212</u>

\* includes Audit Fees of \$ 4,500 (Previous Year \$ 500)

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

### 14 Related Party

List of Related Parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

#### i) List of related parties and relationship:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company (control exists)
2	Reliance Ethane Holding Pte Limited	Holding Company (control exists)
3	Ethane Opal LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Ethane Topaz LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Ethane Sapphire LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Ethane Crystal LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Reliance Global Energy Services (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Ethane Emerald LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
9	Dipankar Dhruva Sen	Director

#### ii) Transactions during the year and balances as at year end with related parties :

Name of the Related Party and nature of transactions	Relationship	(Amount in \$)	
		2016-17	2015-16
<u>Reliance Ethane Holding Pte Limited</u>	Holding Company (control exists)		
Member contributions received		500,000	12,080,000
Member contributions (repaid)		(10,400,000)	-
Reimbursement of professional fees		-	(360)
Balance payable as at the year end		-	(3,523)
<u>Ethane Crystal LLC</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Recovery of capital expenses		501,404	540,653
Balance receivable as at the year end		<b>114,755</b>	216,871
<u>Ethane Sapphire LLC</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Recovery of capital expenses		517,309	540,653
Balance receivable as at the year end		<b>428,227</b>	166,872
<u>Ethane Opal LLC</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Recovery of capital expenses		520,667	540,653
Balance receivable as at the year end		<b>96,408</b>	166,872
<u>Ethane Topaz LLC</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Recovery of capital expenses		537,309	540,653
Balance receivable as at the year end		<b>698,227</b>	666,872
<u>Ethane Emerald LLC</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Recovery of capital expenses		501,404	540,653
Balance receivable as at the year end		<b>94,313</b>	216,871
<u>Reliance Global Energy Services (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.</u>	Fellow Subsidiary		
Capital Expenses		(1,167,661)	(993,916)
Balance payable as at the year end		<b>(108,830)</b>	(133,984)
<u>Dipankar Dhruva Sen</u>	Director		
Director Service Fee		(1,000)	-
Balance payable as at the year end		<b>(1,000)</b>	-

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

iii) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

		(Amount in \$)	
		2016-17	2015-16
15	Expenditure in foreign currency:		
	Capital expenses	<b>194,610</b>	165,653
16	Foreign currency exposure at the period end not hedged by derivative instruments:	<b>2016-17</b>	2015-16
	Type	Currency	
	Payables	SGD	1,33,984
		<b>1,08,830</b>	
			(Amount in \$)
		<b>2016-17</b>	2015-16
17	Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (net of capital advance).	-	81,060,000
			92,640,000

### 18 FINANCIAL AND DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative contract entered into by the Company for hedging Interest Rate Related Risks and outstanding is as under:

		(Amount in \$)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at		As at	
		31st March, 2017		31st March, 2016	
		Nominal Value	Carrying Amount	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount
1	Interest Rate Swap	47,706,301	(250,577)	-	-

#### 18.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and member's contribution.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 8, offset by cash and cash equivalent) and total Member's Contribution.

The Company's Board of Directors reviews its capital structure. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and risk associated with each class of capital.

#### 18.2 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
Debt	<b>95,406,682</b>	-	-
Cash and bank balance	<b>756,262</b>	122,805	875,604
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>94,650,420</b>	-	-
<b>Total Member's Funds</b>	<b>27,572,500</b>	37,472,500	25,392,500
<b>Net debt to Member's Funds ratio</b>	<b>343%</b>	0%	0%

Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration) as described in Note 8.

#### 18.3 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as Interest Rate Swap are entered into to hedge variable interest rate exposures.

## Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2017

This note explains the sources of risks which the entity is exposed to and how it mitigates that risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Mitigation
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial assets, financial assets measured at cost	Ageing analysis	Dealing with reputed counter parties as a policy
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Ageing analysis	Availability of committed credit lines, borrowing facilities, and regular monitoring of operating cash flows
Market risk – Interest risk	Borrowings at floating rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swap

The Company's risk management is carried out by its Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors helps identify and evaluates financial risks basis which decisions are made.

### A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits from financial institutions and credit exposures relating to charter hire receivables. Receivables consist of a customer, representing a single industry and concentrated in a geographical area, hence the Company is exposed to concentration risk.

### B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company's operating cash flows and its credit lines are insufficient to meet its payments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position comprising undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Particulars	Liquidity Risks							Grand Total
	Less than or equal to 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years		
<b>Non Derivative Liabilities</b>								
Long term Loans	1,987,639	1,987,639	3,975,278	15,901,114	15,901,114	55,653,898	95,406,682	
Short term Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	493,772	-	-	-	-	-	493,772	
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>2,481,411</b>	<b>1,987,639</b>	<b>3,975,278</b>	<b>15,901,114</b>	<b>15,901,114</b>	<b>55,653,898</b>	<b>95,900,454</b>	
Payables and provisions	883,003	-	-	-	-	-	883,003	
<b>Derivatives Liabilities</b>								
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-	-	250,577	-	250,577	
<b>Total Derivative Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,577</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,577</b>	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,364,414</b>	<b>1,987,639</b>	<b>3,975,278</b>	<b>15,901,114</b>	<b>16,151,691</b>	<b>55,653,898</b>	<b>97,034,034</b>	

### C) Market Risk

#### Interest rate risk

Fluctuation in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market interest rates gives rise to interest rate risk. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Generally, the Company raised long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates as a prudent risk mitigation measure.

Please refer to interest rate exposure profile appended in table below: (Amount in \$)

	Interest Rate Exposure		
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
Floating Rate Loans	47,703,341	-	-
Fixed Rate Loans	47,703,341	-	-

Please refer to interest rate sensitivity analysis appended in table below (Amount in \$ ).Movement of 50 bps has been considered for the analysis.

Interest rate Sensitivity	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	Up Move	Down Move	Up Move	Down Move	Up Move	Down Move
Interest Rate Swap	877,000	(900,000)	-	-	-	-

The amount reflects movement in the present value of cash flows resulting from a 50 basis points increase and decrease in interest rates. To the extent of such change, there would be a corresponding equal and opposite change in the present value of cash flows of the underlying hedged item i.e long term loans.

#### 18.4 Fair valuation measurements

The fair value of interest rate swap is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curve. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Consequently, application of fair value accounting and the related disclosures is not applicable.

#### 19 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 20th April, 2017.

20 These accounts have been prepared for the limited purpose of its consolidation with Reliance Industries Limited, the ultimate holding company.

21 The Company is in the business of leasing ship. Considering the nature of Company's business, there is only one reportable segment in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

#### 22 First time adoption of Ind AS:

The Company has adopted Ind AS with effect from 1st April, 2016 with comparatives being restated. The transition to Ind AS does not have any impact on the company from the perspective of recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities. Consequently, no reconciliation between numbers as per the previous GAAP and Ind AS have been provided.

In terms of our report attached  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
 Chartered Accountants

**Abhijit A. Damle**  
 Partner

Place: Mumbai  
 Date:

For and on behalf of the Board

**Dipankar Dhruba Sen**  
 Director

Place: Dubai  
 Date: 20th April, 2017