

Annual Report  
2024-25

Reliance Webstore Limited



# PRITI V. MEHTA & COMPANY

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Reliance Webstore Limited

### Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Reliance Webstore Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements")

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its Loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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



related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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



ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the



- 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), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the standalone financial statements 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 as amended;
- e) As per the management representation we report,
- no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
  - no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.
  - Based on the audit procedures performed, we report that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations given under sub-clause (i) and (ii) by the management contain any material mis-statement.
- f) In our opinion Company has complied with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to dividend declared/paid during the year.
- g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st, March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- h) 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".
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to





the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- j) 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. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
  - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software's. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.  
As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

**For Priti V. Mehta & Company**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

*P. V. Mehta*



**Priti V. Mehta**

Proprietor

Membership No: 130514

UDIN: 25130514BMMLTF1003

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22/05/2025

**Reliance Webstore Limited**

**"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report**

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025:

We report that:

**i). Property, Plant and Equipment:**

- a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- b. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- c. As explained to us, Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- d. All the properties, plants and equipments and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- e. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right to use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

**ii). Inventory:**

As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

**iii). Loans, Guarantee and Advances given:**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses iii (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.



**iv). Loans, Guarantee and Advances to Director of Company:**

During the year the company has not provided any loans, guarantees, advances and securities to the director of the company and the company is compliant provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

**v). Deposits:**

The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

**vi). Maintenance of costing records:**

As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

**vii). Deposit of statutory liabilities:**

- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Gst, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the extent applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st March,2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount payable in respect of income tax, gst, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess whichever applicable, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

**viii). Surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments:**

The Company does not have any transactions to be recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

**ix). Default in repayment of borrowings:**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the Company does not have any dues to a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holders.





**x). Funds raised and utilisation:**

Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or taken any term loan during the year.

The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

**xi). Fraud and whistle-blower complaints:**

- According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- As informed, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year and upto the date of this report.

**xii). Nidhi Company:**

The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

**xiii). Related Party Transactions:**

According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

**xiv). Internal Audit:**

The company does have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor.

**xv). Non Cash Transactions:**

The company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act' 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

**xvi). Registration under RBI act:**

The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



**xvii). Cash Losses:**

The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year

**xviii). Resignation of Statutory Auditors:**

There has been no instance of any resignation of the statutory auditors occurred during the year.

**xix). Material uncertainty on meeting liabilities:**

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

**xx). Transfer to fund specified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013**

In respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has not transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;

**xxi). There is no consolidation of financial statements, accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable to the company.**

**For Priti V. Mehta & Company**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

*P. V. Mehta*

**Priti V. Mehta**  
Proprietor  
Membership No: 130514  
UDIN: 25130514BMMLTF1003



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 22/05/2025

**“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Reliance Webstore Limited**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Reliance Webstore Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors’ Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material



## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, 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 Priti V. Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

*P. V. Mehta*

**Priti V. Mehta**

Proprietor

Membership No: 130514

UDIN: 25130514BMMLTF1003



Place: Mumbai

Date: 22/05/2025

**Reliance Webstore Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

	NOTES	As at March 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non Current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	-	-
(b) Investments in Subsidiaries	2.02	215.00	215.00
<b>(c) Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Others Financial Assets	2.03	3.10	3.10
(d) Income Tax Assets	2.04	632.02	632.04
(e) Deferred Tax Assets	2.05	70.00	70.00
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>(a) Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Trade Receivables	2.06	707.69	707.69
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.07	115.92	115.92
(iii) Other Financial Assets	2.08	1.30	1.11
(b) Other Current Assets	2.09	18 586.20	18 586.10
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>20 331.23</b>	<b>20 330.96</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.10	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	2.11	( 64 457.79)	( 64 399.72)
		<b>( 64 452.79)</b>	<b>(64,394.72)</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>(a) Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	2.12	61 255.82	61 236.97
(ii) Trade Payable	2.13		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		217.61	217.61
Due to Others		6 193.22	6 197.12
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	2.14	9 402.34	9 358.66
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.15	7 715.02	7 715.33
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>20 331.23</b>	<b>20 330.96</b>
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	1	0.00	(0.00)
<b>Notes On Accounts</b>	2		

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

**As per our Report of even date**

**For Priti V. Mehta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn No. 129568W

**Priti V. Mehta**

Proprietor  
Membership No.130514

Place : Mumbai

Date : 22-05-2025



**For and on behalf of the Board**

*Dhandhresha*

**Dolly Dhandhresha**

Director  
DIN: 07746698

*Munekar*

**Mahesh Nathuram Munekar**

Director  
DIN: 00778339





**Reliance Webstore Limited**

**Statement of Profit and Loss for the Period ended March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

	NOTES	For the Period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue from Operations	2.16	-	-
Other Income	2.17	0.19	0.14
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Cost of Goods Sold	2.18	-	-
Utilities and Services Consumed	2.19	-	-
Finance Costs	2.20	-	-
Other Expense	2.21	58.26	70.42
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>58.26</b>	<b>70.42</b>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) before Exceptional Items. &amp; Tax</b>		<b>(58.06)</b>	<b>(70.28)</b>
<b>Exceptional Items</b>			
Payable w/back		-	1.46
Advances and Receivables w/off		-	-
<b>Profit / (Loss) before Tax</b>		<b>(58.06)</b>	<b>(68.82)</b>
<b>Tax Expense :</b>			
Current Tax		-	-
<b>Profit / (Loss) After Tax</b>		<b>(58.06)</b>	<b>(68.82)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>(58.06)</b>	<b>(68.82)</b>
<b>Earning per Share of face value of ₹10 each fully paid up</b>	2.26		
Basic (₹)		(116.12)	(137.64)
Diluted (₹)		(116.12)	(137.64)
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	1		
<b>Notes On Accounts</b>	2		

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V. Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 129568W

P. V. Mehta

Priti V. Mehta

Proprietor

Membership No.130514



Place : Mumbai

Date : 22-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Dolly Dhandhresha

Director

DIN: 07746698

Mahesh Nathuram Mungekar

Director

DIN: 00778339



**Reliance Webstore Limited**

**Statement of Cash flow for the period ended March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

**A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

**Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss**

Adjusted for:

Write back of Liability No Longer required

Finance Cost

Interest Income

Effect of change in Unrealised Foreign Exchange Rate

**Operating Profit before Assets and Liabilities Changes**

Adjusted for:

Receivables and other Advances

Trade Payables and Other Liabilities

**Cash Generated from Operations**

Income Tax Refund

Income Tax Paid

**Net Cash from Operating Activities**

**B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**

Interest Income

**Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities**

**C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Increase/decrease Short term Borrowings (net)

Interest Paid

**Net Cash (Used in ) / from Financing Activities**

**Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents**

**Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents**

**Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 2.07)**

**NOTE:**

1 Figures in brackets indicates Cash Outflow

2 Cash and Cash Equivalent includes cash on hand, cheques on hand and bank balances.

**As per our Report of even date**

**For Priti V. Mehta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 129568W

*P.V. Mehta*

**Priti V. Mehta**

Proprietor

Membership No.130514

Place :Mumbai

Date : 22-05-2025



**For and on behalf of the Board**

*Dolly Dhandhresha*

**Dolly Dhandhresha**

Director

DIN: 07746698

*Mahesh Nathuram Mungekar*

**Mahesh Nathuram Mungekar**

Director

DIN: 00778339



	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(58.06)	(68.81)
Adjusted for:		
Write back of Liability No Longer required	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Interest Income	(0.19)	-
Effect of change in Unrealised Foreign Exchange Rate	-	-
	(0.19)	-
<b>Operating Profit before Assets and Liabilities Changes</b>	(58.26)	(68.81)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	(0.09)	(0.43)
Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	39.47	63.63
	39.37	63.20
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	(18.88)	(5.61)
Income Tax Refund	0.01	0.21
Income Tax Paid	-	-
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	(18.87)	(5.40)
<b>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest Income	-	-
<b>Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities</b>	-	-
<b>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Increase/decrease Short term Borrowings (net)	18.85	5.40
Interest Paid	-	-
<b>Net Cash (Used in ) / from Financing Activities</b>	18.85	5.40
<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(0.00)	-
<b>Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	115.92	115.92
<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 2.07)</b>	115.92	115.92

**Reliance Webstore Limited****Statement of Change in Equity for the period ended March 31 2025****For the Period ended  
March 31, 2025****(₹ in Lacs)  
For the year ended  
March 31, 2024****A. Equity Share Capital**

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.05	0.05
Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>

**B. Other Equity****Attributable to the equity holders****(₹ in Lacs)****Particulars****Retained Earnings**

Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	( 64 011.00)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	( 54.44)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	<u>( 64 065.44)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	( 58.06)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>( 64 123.50)</u>

**As per our Report of even date****For Priti V. Mehta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn No. 129568W*P.V. Mehta***Priti V. Mehta**  
Proprietor  
Membership No.130514Place :Mumbai  
Date : 22-05-2025**For and on behalf of the Board***Dhandhresha***Dolly Dhandhresha**  
Director  
DIN: 07746698*Munekar***Mahesh Nathuram Munekar**  
Director  
DIN: 00778339

	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
Investment in Subsidiary	215.00	215.00	-	
<b>TDS</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
TDS	632.02	632.04	0.01	
Refund Received During the year	-	-	-	
MAT	70.00	70.00	-	
Total	702.02	702.04	0.01	
<b>Receivable &amp; Advance</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
Trade Receivables	707.69	707.69	-	
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	
Deposit with Government Authorities	36.91	36.91	-	
Deposit with Others	161.43	161.43	-	
Balance with Customs, Central Excise Authorities etc.	8,280.67	8,280.57	(0.09)	
Others	-	-	-	
Advance to Vendors	10,108.19	10,108.19	-	
Debtors Balance W/off	-	-	-	
Vendor Balance W/off	-	-	-	
Forex Loss	-	-	-	
Total	19,294.89	19,294.89	(0.09)	
<b>Assets</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
Net Block	-	-	-	
CWIP	-	-	-	
Depreciation	-	-	-	
Impairment CWIP	-	-	-	
Impairment	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	
<b>Creditors &amp; Liabilities</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
Trade Payable	6,410.83	6,414.74	(3.91)	
Provision for Expenses	9,402.34	9,358.66	43.68	
Others	-	-	-	
Advance from Customers	1,049.59	1,049.59	-	
Other Liabilities	6,665.43	6,665.74	(0.30)	
Creditors Balance W/off	-	-	-	631.97
Forex Loss	-	-	-	623.57
Total	23,528.19	23,537.92	39.47	-8.40
<b>Borrowings</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Difference	
Loan from Banks	-	-	-	
Loan from Related Party	61,255.82	61,236.97	18.85	
Foreign Currency Loans from Banks	-	-	-	
Forex Loss	-	-	-	
Transferred from Credit Balance	-	-	-	
Total	(4,076.50)	(4,076.50)	-	
RICL	-	-	-	
BPO	-	-	-	
TFIL	(2,049.59)	(2,047.70)	-	
	(6,126.08)	-	-	
<b>Unrealised Loss (Gain)</b>	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	Difference	
Buyers Credit	-	-	-	
Creditors	2,73,78,924.09	2,73,78,924.09	-	
Debtors	2,95,26,080.98	2,95,26,080.98	-	
Total	-	-	-	
<b>Interest Paid</b>	Amount			
As per P&L	-			
Less: Unrealised Loss considered separately	-			
Interest Accrued but not Due (3275000)	(17.88)			
Interest Accrued but not Due (3275000) Opening	0.18			
Interest Paid	(17.70)			
<b>Interest Income</b>	Amount			
As per P&L	-			
Int(Recv)Acc-Others (5660400)	(1.30)			
Int(Recv)Acc-Others (5660400) Opening	0.01			
Interest on IT Refund	-			
Interest Received	(1.30)			



## Reliance Webstore Limited

### General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

#### Note: 1

##### 1.01 General Information

Reliance Webstore Limited ("RWSL" or "the Company"), is wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Communications Limited. The Company is registered under the Companies Act, 1956 having Registered Office at H Block, 1st Floor, Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Navi Mumbai 400710.

The Company is engaged in marketing of Telecom and DTH related products and collection thereof.

##### 1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

- (i) The Financial Statements are prepared under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act to the extent notified and applicable, as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

- (ii) The Company generally follows mercantile system of accounting and recognises significant items of income and expenditure on accrual basis.

##### 1.03 Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rupees" or "₹") which is functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest crore, unless stated otherwise.

##### 1.04 Use of Estimates

The preparation and presentation of Financial Statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised. Estimates and underlying assets are reviewed on periodical basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

##### Critical estimates and judgements

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameter available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of Company. Such changes are reflected in assumptions when they occur. The areas involving critical estimates or judgements pertaining to useful life of property, plant and equipment, current tax expense and payable, and recognition of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Note 2.05). Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- (i) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment including intangible asset: Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- (ii) Taxes : The Company provides for tax considering the applicable tax regulations and based on probable estimates.





## Reliance Webstore Limited

### General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

- (iii) Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns giving due considerations to tax laws and establishes provisions in the event if required as a result of differing interpretation or due to retrospective amendments, if any. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on availability of sufficient taxable profits in the Company against which such assets can be utilized. MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax and will be able to utilize such credit during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and loss and is included in Deferred Tax Assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and if required, writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer probable that Company will be able to absorb such credit during the specified period.
- (iv) Fair value measurement and valuation process: The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value for financial reporting purposes.
- (v) Trade receivables and Other financial assets: The Company follows a simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables (including lease receivables). The Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on specific identification method and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.
- (vi) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits) : The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter subject to frequent changes is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.
- (vii) Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.
- (viii) Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

#### 1.05 Property, Plant and Equipment

- (i) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost net of Modvat and Cenvat / GST, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.
- (ii) Cost of an item of PPE comprises of its purchase price including import duties and non refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.  
The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- (iii) Expenses directly attributable to project, prior to commencement of commercial operation are considered as project development expenditure and shown under Capital Work-in-Progress.
- (iv) Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) Depreciation on Leasehold Improvements is provided on Straight Line Method based on the lease period i.e. 10 years or lease period whichever is lower.



## **Reliance Webstore Limited**

### **General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements**

#### **1.06 Impairment of Non Financial Assets**

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal or external factors. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying cost of assets exceeds recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss of prior accounting period is increased/reversed where there has been change in the estimate of recoverable value. The recoverable value is higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use of the Asset.

#### **1.07 Investments**

Current Investments are carried at lower of cost and quoted / fair value, computed investment wise. Long Term Investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of long-term investments is made only if such decline is other than temporary in the opinion of the management.

#### **1.08 Inventories of Stores, Spares and Communication Devices**

Inventories of stores and spares are accounted for at cost and all other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition determined on weighted average basis, or net realisable value, whichever is less. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### **1.09 Foreign Currency Transactions**

- (i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.
- (ii) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are restated at year end rates.
- (iii) Non monetary foreign currency items are recorded at the rate prevailing on the date of transaction.
- (iv) Any income or expense on account of exchange difference on settlement / restatement is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
  - (a) Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings relating to depreciable capital asset are included in cost of assets.
  - (b) Exchange difference on foreign currency transactions, on which receipt and/ or payments are not planned, initially recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit and loss on repayment of the monetary items.

#### **1.10 Revenue Recognition and Receivables**

- (i) Revenue includes sale of communication devices, accessories/ any other traded goods and services, net of taxes and income from services are recognised when the same is performed on the basis of actual usage of facilities by customers.
- (ii) Service Income in Marketing, Billing Income, Common Cost / Infrastructure Sharing Income and Promotional Activities are recognised after considering credit note / discount.
- (iii) Interest on Investment is booked on time proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest and in case of Fixed Maturity Plans, the gains are accrued.
- (iv) Dividend income on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established.
- (v) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" w.e.f. April 1, 2018, using the cumulative effect method and therefore comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 18. Revenue is recognised when control over goods or services is transferred to a customer. A customer obtains control when he has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service, there is transfer of title, supplier has right to payment etc. – with the transfer of risk and rewards now being one of the many factors to be considered within the overall concept of control. The Company determines whether revenue should be recognised 'over time' or 'at a point in time'. As a result, it is required to determine whether control is transferred over time. If not, only then revenue be recognised at a point in time, or else over time. The Company also determines if there are multiple distinct promises in a contract or a single performance obligation (PO). These promises may be explicit, implicit or based on past customary business practices. The consideration gets allocated to multiple POs and revenue recognised when control over those distinct goods or services is transferred.



## Reliance Webstore Limited

### General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

The entities may agree to provide goods or services for consideration that varies upon certain future events which may or may not occur. This is variable consideration, a wide term and includes all types of negative and positive adjustments to the revenue. Further, the entities will have to adjust the transaction price for the time value of money. Where the collections from customers are deferred the revenue will be lower than the contract price, and in case of advance collections, the effect will be opposite resulting in revenue exceeding the contract price with the difference accounted as a finance expense.

#### 1.11 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Income Tax comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or OCI.

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of temporary difference between carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred Tax Liabilities are generally accounted for all taxable temporary differences. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised for all deductible temporary difference, carried forward of unused tax credit and unused tax loss, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

#### 1.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

#### 1.13 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit or loss after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extraordinary/ exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving Basic Earning per Share and also weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares unless the results would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

#### 1.14 Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values for the financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified. When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of fair value hierarchy, then fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. (Refer to note 2.40.1) for information on detailed disclosures pertaining to the measurement of fair values.





## **Reliance Webstore Limited**

### **General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements**

#### **1.15 Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts.

##### **Financial Assets**

###### **(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

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

###### **(ii) Subsequent measurement**

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

###### **Financial Assets measured at amortised cost**

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables."

###### **Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met: a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and b) The contractual cash flows of the assets represent SPPI. Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other comprehensive Income is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

###### **Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch')

##### **Equity Investment**

Also, Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition.

###### **(iii) Derecognition of Financial Assets**

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when: a) Rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



## Reliance Webstore Limited

### General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

#### 1.16 Financial Liabilities

**(i) Classification**

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

**(ii) Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

**(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





**Reliance Webstore Limited**  
**Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement**

**NOTE : 2.01**

**Property, Plant and Equipment**

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)					
	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in Progress
<b>Gross carrying value</b>						
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.75	23 139.88	14 365.65
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.75	23 139.88	14 365.65
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.75	23 139.88	14 365.65
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>						
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.59	23 140.22	14 365.79
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.59	23 140.22	14 365.79
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	417.70	22 411.00	274.94	35.59	23 140.22	14 365.79
<b>Net Carrying Value</b>						
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-



Reliance Webstore Limited

Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lacs)  
As at  
Mar 31, 2024

As at  
Mar 31, 2025

**NOTE : 2.02**

**INVESTMENT**

**In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies**

Unquoted, fully Paid up

21 00 000 Shares of Globalcom IDC Limited (Formerly known as Reliance IDC Limited ) ₹10 each (‘2100000)	210.00	210.00
50 000 Shares of Reliance Communication Tamil Nadu Limited ₹ 10 each (‘50000)	5.00	5.00
<b>(Refer Note 2.31)</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>215.00</b>

Note: 2.02.01 - Equity Shares of Globalcom IDC Limited (Formerly known Reliance IDC Limited), held by the company has been pledged against facility of ₹ 1,200 crore sanctioned by State Bank of India to Reliance Communications Limited the holding company and Reliance Infratel Limited fellow subsidiary.

During the year, Reliance Communications Limited (RCOM or the Holding Company) received a notice from Axis Trustee Services Limited ("Axis Trustee" / "Security Trustee") on November 9, 2022 regarding invocation cum sale of pledged shares Globalcom IDC Limited ("GIDC"). Thereafter, RCOM received a notice of invocation of pledge over such shares from Axis Trustee on December 14, 2022

As a matter of background, it may be noted that the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of RCOM, holding 100% of equity shares in GIDC. Accordingly, GIDC was a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of RCOM. Vide facilities agreement dated August 29, 2016, RCOM and RITL had availed a loan facility of Rs. 565 crore and Rs. 635 crore respectively from State Bank of India ("Lender"). Vide share pledge agreement dated September 23, 2016, the Company had pledged 100% of its shareholding in GIDC comprising 20,99,994 equity shares to Axis Trustee (in its capacity as a security trustee for the Lender) for above loan facility.

Owing to defaults in the repayment of the facilities availed by RCOM and RITL, Axis Trustee first proceeded to issue a notice for the invocation cum sale of pledged shares on November 9, 2022, and thereafter, invoked the pledge on December 12, 2022.

Since the value of shares invoked by the lender is not known, the Company will give the effect of the value of invocation of shares towards sale of investment with corresponding debit to the Holding Company towards decrease in the value of liability of RCOM upon receipt of the said details from the lender

**NOTE : 2.03**

**OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Bank deposits with maturity for more than 12 months

3.10	3.10
<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.10</b>

**NOTE : 2.04**

**INCOME TAX ASSETS**

TDS and Advance Tax (Net)

632.02	632.04
<b>632.02</b>	<b>632.04</b>

**NOTE : 2.05**

**DEFERRED TAX ASSETS**

Related to carried forward loss  
Related to timing difference on depreciation  
MAT Credit Entitlement

Net Deferred Tax Assets  
Deferred Tax Charge/ (Credit)

As at Mar 31		For the year ended March 31,	
2025	2024	2025	2024
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
70.00	70.00	-	-
<b>70.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	-	-

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgment considered in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income for the period over which deferred income tax assets will recovered.



**Reliance Webstore Limited**
**Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lacs)

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss	For the Period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Charge/ (Credit) (net)	-	-
<b>Tax expense for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>(b) Reconciliation of Tax Expenses</b>		
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	(58.06)	(70.28)
Applicable Tax Rate	31.20%	31.20%
<b>Computed Tax Expense (I)</b>	(18.12)	(21.93)
<b>Add: Items not considered for Tax Computation</b>		
DTA Recognised in earlier year reversed during the year	-	-
Tax Losses for which no DTA was recognised	18.12	21.93
Expenses disallowed as per Income Tax Act.	-	-
<b>Subtotal (II)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Less: Items not considered for Tax Computation</b>		
Short Provision for Tax of Earlier Year	-	-
<b>Subtotal (III)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Income Tax Expenses charge to Statement of Profit and Loss (I+II-III)</b>	-	-

**NOTE : 2.06**
**TRADE RECEIVABLES (Unsecured)**

Considered Good (Refer Note No. 2.30)

Credit Impaired

1,779.69

1,072.00

707.69

1,779.69

1,072.00

707.69

**Trade Receivables ageing schedule**

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr.	Particulars	Less Than 6 months	6 month to 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>						
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	1,779.69	1,779.69
(ii)	increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	1,072.00	1,072.00
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total - A</b>	-	-	-	-	1,779.69	1,779.69
	Provision for allowance of credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	(1,072.00)	(1,072.00)
	<b>Total - A + B</b>	-	-	-	-	707.69	707.69
	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>						
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	0.30	1,779.39	1,779.69
(ii)	increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	1,072.00	1,072.00
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	.00
(v)	increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	.00
(vi)	Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	.00
	<b>Total - A</b>	-	-	-	0.30	1,779.39	1,779.69
	Provision for allowance of credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	(1,072.00)	(1,072.00)
	<b>Total - A + B</b>	-	-	-	0.30	707.39	707.69



**Reliance Webstore Limited****Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
<b>NOTE : 2.07</b>		
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Balances with Banks	115.92	115.92
	<u>115.92</u>	<u>115.92</u>
<b>NOTE : 2.08</b>		
<b>OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Interest Accrued	1.30	1.11
	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.11</u>
<b>NOTE : 2.09</b>		
<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Advances and Receivables</b>		
Considered good (Refer Note No 2.30)	10 108.19	10 108.19
<b>Others</b>		
Deposit with Government Authorities	36.91	36.91
Deposit with Others	161.43	161.43
Balance with Customs, Central Excise Authorities etc.	8 280.67	8 280.57
	<u>18 586.20</u>	<u>18 586.10</u>



**Reliance Webstore Limited**
**Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lacs)

 As at  
March 31, 2025

 As at  
March 31, 2024

**NOTE : 2.10**
**SHARE CAPITAL**
**Authorised**

50 000 (50 000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each

5.00

5.00

5.00

5.00

**Issued, Subscribed and Paid up**

50 000 (50 000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up

5.00

5.00

5.00

5.00

**1) Shares held by Holding / Ultimate Holding Company and / or their Subsidiaries**

 Reliance Communications Limited , Holding  
Company and its Nominees

**No. of Shares**

50,000

**No. of Shares**

50,000

**2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>%</b>
Reliance Communications Limited (Holding Company) and its Nominees	50,000	100.00	50,000	100.00

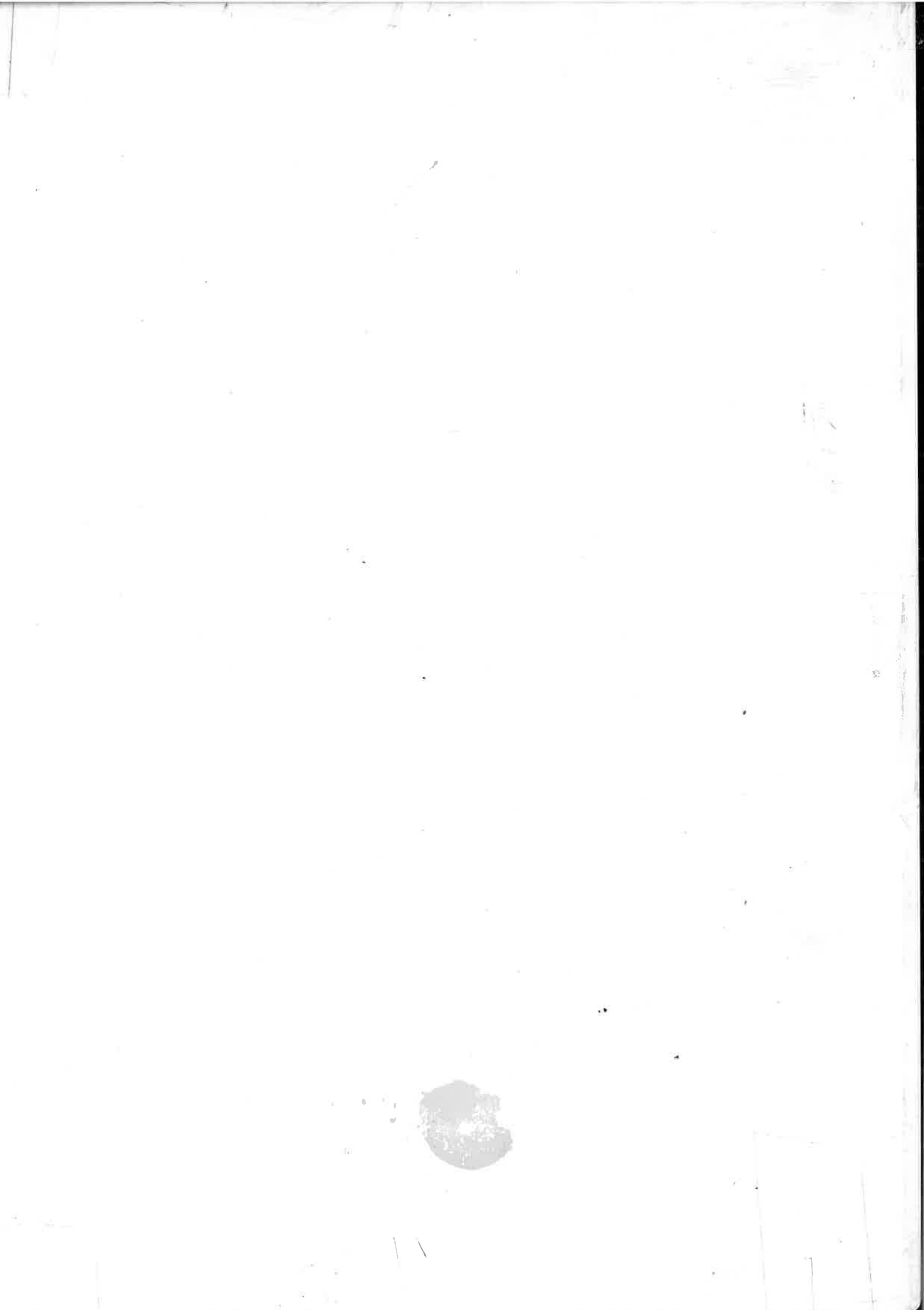
3) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

**4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

<b>Equity Shares</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>(₹ in Lacs)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>(₹ in Lacs)</b>
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Add/Less: Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5.00</b>







**Reliance Webstore Limited**

**Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

	As at Mar. 31, 2025	(₹ in Lacs) As at Mar 31, 2024
<b>NOTE : 2.11</b>		
<b>OTHER EQUITY</b>		
<b>Surplus in Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening Balance	( 64 399.72)	( 64 330.91)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(58.06)	(68.81)
Balance carried forward	<u>( 64 457.79)</u>	<u>( 64 399.72)</u>
	<u>( 64 457.79)</u>	<u>( 64 399.72)</u>
<b>NOTE : 2.12</b>		
<b>BORROWINGS</b>		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Rupee Loan from Related Party (Refer Note 2.30)	61 255.82	61 236.97
	<u>61 255.82</u>	<u>61 236.97</u>
<b>NOTE : 2.13</b>		
<b>TRADE PAYABLES</b>		
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	217.61	217.61
Others	6 193.23	6 197.12
	<u>6 410.85</u>	<u>6 414.74</u>

**Note : 2.13.01**

**Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)**

Under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2nd October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to MSE. On the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises.

Particulars	As at Mar. 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
(a) Principal amount due to the enterprises defined under MSMED	217.61	217.61
(b) Interest due thereon to the enterprises defined under MSMED	476.57	434.13
(c) Amount of Interest paid to the enterprises under section 16 of MSMED	-	-
(d) Payment made to the enterprises beyond appointed date under section 16 of MSMED	5.46	0.72
	0.23	0.03
(e) Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment, which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year, but without adding the interest specified under MSMED		
(f) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	476.80	434.16
(g) 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	335.58	302.95

**NOTE : 2.14**

**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Provision for Expenses	9 402.34	9 358.66
	<u>9 402.34</u>	<u>9 358.66</u>

**NOTE : 2.15**

**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Advance from Customers	1 049.59	1 049.59
Other Liabilities*	6 665.43	6 665.74
	<u>7 715.02</u>	<u>7 715.33</u>

(\*Other Liabilities include Book Over draft, Security Deposits, Payable to Government Authorities)



### Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the Period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Operating income	1,000	1,000
Operating expenses	(1,000)	(1,000)
Operating profit	0	0
Other income	0	0
Other expenses	(0)	(0)
Other profit	0	0
Profit before taxes	0	0
Taxes	(0)	(0)
Profit after taxes	0	0
Net income	0	0

## REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Less: VAT/Sales Tax

## OTHER INCOME

0.13

0.01

1

0.19	0.14
------	------

The Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to pending performance obligations which are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.



Reliance Webstore Limited  
Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lacs)

For the Period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
--	--------------------------------------

NOTE : 2.18  
COST OF GOODS SOLD

Handsets	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

NOTE : 2.19  
UTILITIES AND SERVICES CONSUMED

Network Repairs and Maintenance	-	-
Stores and Spares Consumed	-	-
Power, Fuel and Utilities	-	-
Hire Charges	-	-
	-	-
	-	-



**Reliance Webstore Limited****Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lacs)

**For the Period ended;  
March 31, 2025****For the year ended  
March 31, 2024****NOTE : 2.20****FINANCE COST**

Interest and Other Charges on Loans

Other Financial Cost (net)

-	-
-	-
-	-

**NOTE : 2.21****OTHERS EXPENSES****Selling Expenses**

Sales Promotion and Trade Discount

Selling and Marketing Expense (Nil, PYRs 9947)

-	-
-	-
-	-

**General Administration Expenses**

Interest on TDS/GST &amp; Others

Rent, Rates &amp; Taxes

Professional Fees

Other General and Administrative Expenses

42.43	44.24
-	8.66
12.40	12.83
2.17	2.19
57.01	67.92

**Payment to Auditors**

Audit Fees

Tax Audit Fees

2.00	2.00
(0.75)	0.50
1.25	2.50
58.26	70.42





## Reliance Webstore Limited

### Note on Accounts to the Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2025 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date

#### Note : 2.22

##### Previous Year

Previous year have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever required. Amount in financial statements are presented in Rupees in lacs, except as otherwise stated.

#### Note 2.23

##### Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitment (as represented by the Management)

	As at	Mar	(₹ in Lacs)
		31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital			
(i) accounts and not provided for		-	-
(ii) Disputed Liabilities not provided for			
- Sales Tax and VAT	1 754.00		1 754.00
- Custom, Excise and Service Tax	2 621.00		2 621.00
- Entry Tax and Octroi	26.00		26.00
- Other Litigations	1 100.00		1 100.00

#### Note : 2.24

##### Going Concern

During the year, operation of the Company adversely Impacted due to competitive intensity in the telecom sector. Networth of the Company has been eroded. The management believes that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on " going concern" basis as management proposes to enter into trading activity and/or other activity utilizing the resources of the Company.



**Reliance Webstore Limited**  
**Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement**

**Note 2.25**

**2.25.1 Financial Instruments**

The fair value of 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

Financial Instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rate and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

Fair value hierarchy

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

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).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost:</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 2.07)	115.92	115.92
Trade receivables (Refer Note 2.06)	707.69	707.69
Other financial assets (Refer Note 2.08 & 2.03)	4.40	4.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>828.01</b>	<b>827.81</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss:</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income:</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</b>		
Trade payables (Refer note 2.13)	6 410.83	6 414.73
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer note 2.14)	9 402.34	9 358.66
Borrowings (Refer Note 2.12)	61 255.82	61 236.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 068.99</b>	<b>77 010.36</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss:</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities at fair value through other Comprehensive Income:</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

**2.25.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and financial assets includes trade receivables, deposits, cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arises from its operation. Corporate Insolvency Resolution (CIR) Process has been initiated against the Holding Company and operations of the Company has also been adversely impacted and its associated risks are as under

**Market risk**

The Company purchase its assets and spares in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk to the extent that there is mismatch between the currencies in which its purchases from overseas suppliers and borrowings in various foreign currencies. Market risk is the risk that change in market price such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/instruments. The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates/ depreciates against US dollar.



**Reliance Webstore Limited****Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement****Foreign Currency Risk from financial instruments as of :**

Particulars	March 31, 2025		
	U.S. dollars	GB Pound	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-
<b>Net (assets) / liabilities</b>	-	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	U.S. dollars	GB Pound	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-
<b>Net (assets) / liabilities</b>	-	-	-

**Sensitivity Analysis**

Not relavent till the time operations become normal.

**Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

**Exposure to interest rate risk**

Not relavent till the time operations become normal.



## Reliance Webstore Limited

### Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement

#### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is carrying value of respective financial assets.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by each business segment through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The group uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as default risk of industry, credit default swap quotes and credit ratings from international credit rating agencies and historical experience for customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

#### Ageing of Trade Receivable

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Gross Amount	Weighted Average loss rate	Loss Allowance	Gross Amount	Weighted Average loss rate	Loss Allowance
0-90	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-180	-	-	-	-	-	-
181-365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 365	707.69	-	-	707.69	-	-
	<b>707.69</b>	-	-	<b>707.69</b>	-	-

#### Liquidity risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. Corporate Insolvency Resolution (CIR) Process has been initiated against the Holding Company and operations of the Company has also been adversely impacted. Management believes that operations may become normal and thereafter liquidity periodic budget and rolling forecast shall be determined.

#### Note 2.26

##### Earnings per Share (EPS)

For the year ended  
Mar. 31, 2025

For the year ended  
March 31, 2024

##### Basic and Diluted EPS (before and after Exceptional Items)

(a) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in crore) (used as numerator for calculating Basic EPS)	(58.06)	(68.82)
(b) Weighted average number of Equity Shares (used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS)	50 000	50 000
(c) Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share of ₹ 10 each (₹)	(116.12)	(137.64)

#### Note 2.27

##### Segment Performance

The Company has a single line of activity. So there is neither more than one business segment and nor more than one geographical segment. Hence segment information as per Ind AS - 108 is not required to be disclosed.

#### Note 2.28

On completion of the corporate insolvency resolution process of the Holding Company, the Company will carry out a comprehensive review of all the assets and liabilities and accordingly provide for impairment of assets and write back of liabilities, if any. Consistent with the practice followed in earlier years, interest has not been charged on loans given to subsidiaries / fellow subsidiaries in earlier years. Receivable and Payable balances are subject to confirmation from the respective parties. Further, the Company is in the process of reconciling Goods & Service Tax (GST) and Tax Deducted at source.



**Reliance Webstore Limited**  
**Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement**

**Note 2.29**

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses**

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by a company during the year Rs, Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil).

	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(b) Amount spent during the year on:				
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-	-

**Note 2.30**

**Related Parties**

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in Accounting Standard Rules, disclosure of the transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below.

**A List of related party**

1 Reliance Communications Limited	Holding Company
2 Globalcom IDC Limited (Formerly known as Reliance IDC Limited ) (ceased w.e.f December 12, 2022)	
3 Reliance Communications Tamilnadu Limited	Subsidiary Company
4 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	
5 Reliance Infratel Limited (ceased w.e.f December 22, 2022)	Fellow subsidiary
6 Reliance Realty Limited	
7 Reliance Tech Services Limited (ceased w.e.f March 03, 2024)	
8 Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	
9 Reliance Telecom Limited	Enterprise over which Promoter of Holding Company having control
10 Reliance Capital Limited	
11 Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited	
12 Reliance General Insurance Company Limited	
13 Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Ltd.	
14 Reliance Infrastructure Limited.	

**B Transactions during the year with related parties**

	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprise over which Promoter of Holding Company having control	Total
					(₹ in Lacs)
<b>(A) Non Current investment</b>					
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	215.00	-	-	215.00
Purchase/(Sale) Of Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	215.00	-	-	215.00
<b>(B) Trade Receivables</b>					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	15.66	15.66
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	15.66	15.66
<b>(C) Other Current Assets</b>					
As at March 31, 2025	239.18	-	-	-	239.18
As at March 31, 2024	239.18	-	-	-	239.18
<b>(D) Short Term Borrowings</b>					
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	-	61 232.00	-	61 232.00
Taken/ Adjusted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Repaid / Adjusted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	61 232.00	-	61 232.00
<b>(E) Trade Payables</b>					
As at March 31, 2025	-	.00	-	-	.00
As at March 31, 2024	-	1 268.00	-	0.39	1 268.39
<b>(F) Other Financial Liabilities</b>					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	1 365.75	-	1 365.75
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	1 366.00	-	1 366.00





**Reliance Webstore Limited**  
**Note on Accounts to the Financial Statement**

**Note 2.31**

**Post Reporting Events**

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

**Note 2.32**

**Particular of Derivatives Instruments**

Foreign Currency exposures that are not hedge by derivative instruments or otherwise for Loans are Nil (Previous year \$ Nil ), equivalent to Nil (Previous year Nil )

**Note 2.33**

**Capital Management**

Capital of the Company, for the purpose of capital management, include issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value.

The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total capital plus debt.

	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Equity	( 64 452.79)	( 64 394.72)
(b) Debt	61 255.82	61 236.97
(c) Equity and Debt (a + b)	( 3 196.97)	( 3 157.76)
(d) Capital Gearing Ratio (b / c)	( 19.16)	( 19.39)

**Note : 2.34**

**Authorisation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Director on 27th May, 2024

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V. Mehta & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn No. 129568W

*P. V. Mehta*  
**Priti V. Mehta**  
Proprietor  
Membership No.130514

Place :Mumbai  
Date : 22-05-2025



For and on behalf of the Board

*Dolly Dhandhresha*  
**Dolly Dhandhresha**  
Director  
DIN: 07746698

*Mahesh Nathuram Mungekar*  
**Mahesh Nathuram Mungekar**  
Director  
DIN: 00778339

