

Audited Financial Statements:

ZUARI FINSERV LIMITED

As at 31st March, 2022

FY 2021-22

Approved on: 5th May, 2022

Compiled by:

Alok Kr. Srivastava & Team

Audited by:

M/s V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Mr. Karthik Srinivasan

Partner

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V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Zuari Finserv Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zuari Finserv Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objective is 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".



- (g) 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/ provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 25 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;
 - iii. There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred during the year to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the 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 any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement;
 - v) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable;

The Company has neither proposed nor paid any dividend for the current financial year.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W



Place: New Delhi
Dated: 05th May 2022

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 22514998AJNNBG9533

“Annexure A” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Finserv Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Major items of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) were physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of ‘property, plant and equipment’). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company’s business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions during the year under audit. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company, during the year, has not made investment, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, its employees or any other parties. Hence the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the representation obtained from the management (i) the Company has not granted any loans to any of its directors or any other person to whom director is interested or given guarantee or provided any security in connection with any loan taken by him or such other person within the meaning of section 185 of the Act and (ii) the Company has not given any loan, given any guarantee or provided any security and acquired securities within the meaning of section 186 of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 and rule framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Company’s activities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales Tax and Value added Tax during the year. These statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax effective 1st July, 2017.



- According to the records of the Company, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax (GST), provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues applicable to the Company as at 31st March, 2022, which were outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The Company does not have any liability with respect to duty of customs for the year under audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any lender in the books of accounts at any time during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any lender in the books of accounts at any time during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) (a) Based on the audit procedure performed and the representation obtained from the management, we report that no case of fraud by the Company or by its officers or employees on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- (b) No report under section 143(12) 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.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued till date for for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and the representation obtained from the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.



- (xvi) (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) As per the information and explanations received, the group have 2 (two) Core Investments Company as part of the group out of which 1(one) is not required to be registered with Reserve Bank of India and 1 (one) has applied and pending registration with Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, 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. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company is not required to spend any amount on corporate social responsibility under section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) to 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xxi) The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Hence reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 05th May 2022



For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 22514998AJNNBG9533

“Annexure B” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Finserv Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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 (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 05th May 2022



Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 22514998AJNNBG9533

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	25.95	27.92
Right-of-use assets	27	452.40	78.48
Other intangible assets	5	3.31	3.15
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	233.86	497.20
Non-current tax assets (net)		120.48	81.78
Deferred tax assets (net)	23	118.13	187.34
		954.13	875.87
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,200.14	857.79
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	36.33	181.00
(iii) Other bank balances	10	2,002.19	858.80
(iv) Other financial assets	6	2,127.07	1,836.56
Other current assets	7	32.18	33.74
		5,397.92	3,767.89
		-01	
TOTAL		6,352.05	4,643.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	2,352.11	2,249.84
Other equity	12	870.98	759.59
		3,223.09	3,009.43
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	115.71	131.14
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	27	406.78	68.89
		522.49	200.03
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	13		
- Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro		115.47	137.24
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	232.45	221.63
(iii) Lease liabilities	27	48.52	14.33
Other current liabilities	15	2,206.39	1,057.84
Provisions	16	3.64	3.26
		2,606.47	1,434.30
TOTAL		6,352.05	4,643.76

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan

Partner

Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022



For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Athar Shalun
Athar Shalun

Director

(DIN-01824091)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 05-05-2022

Alok K. Srivastava
Alok K. Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: CAAJPS0898B)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022

Ranjan Kumar
Ranjan Kumar

Whole Time Director

(DIN-09496534)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022

Mayank Sharma
Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary

(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022



Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	1,309.64	1,041.68
Other income	18	88.37	115.59
Total income		1,398.01	1,157.27
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19	673.41	622.25
Finance costs	20	18.04	70.48
Depreciation and amortization expense	21	56.45	40.52
Other expenses	22	383.06	413.00
Total expenses		1,130.96	1,146.25
(Loss)/profit before exceptional items		267.05	11.02
*Exceptional Items		-	514.25
(Loss)/profit before tax		267.05	525.27
Tax expense:			
Current tax	23	-	-
Tax Expenses (Prior periods)		3.24	3.53
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	23	64.25	1.64
		67.49	5.17
(Loss)/profit for the period		199.56	520.10
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		19.04	(4.96)
Income tax effects thereon		(4.95)	1.29
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		14.09	(3.67)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		213.65	516.43
(Loss)/earnings per equity share:			
	24		
Basic		0.87	2.57
Diluted		0.87	2.57

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

*As per Clause 1 of Schedule II Form R of IRDAI (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2018: If the Indian Promoter is a Company as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), it shall not be a subsidiary as defined in Section 2(87) of that Act). To comply with above provisions Zuari Finserv Limited sold its entire holding of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited to Zuari Global Limited.

As per our report of even date.

For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan

Partner

Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022



For and on behalf of the Board

Zuari Finserv Limited

Athar Shahab

Athar Shahab

Director

(DIN-01824891)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 05-05-2022

Alok Kr. Srivastava

Alok Kr. Srivastava

Chief Financial Officer

(PAN: CANPS089815)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022

Ranjan Kumar

Ranjan Kumar

Whole Time Director

(DIN-09496534)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma

Company Secretary

(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05-05-2022



Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit before tax	267.05	525.27
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	56.45	40.52
Finance costs	18.04	70.48
Interest income	(36.41)	(49.31)
Excess provision written back	(1.51)	(16.93)
Interest Income on lease liabilities	-	(20.13)
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	0.02
Bad debts	0.85	204.71
Dividend Paid	(224.98)	-
Loss allowance against credit impaired debtors	-	(202.77)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	79.48	551.87
Changes in working capital		
-trade receivables	(341.70)	(424.06)
-other assets	1.57	18.10
-trade payables	(27.25)	23.28
-other payables	1,148.15	236.99
-other financial assets	849.41	(583.42)
-provision	4.00	24.83
Cash flow generated from/(used in) operations	1,713.66	(152.41)
Income taxes paid (net)	(32.03)	(28.06)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) operations	1,681.63	(180.47)
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13.42)	(2.41)
Purchase of intangible assets	(2.79)	(2.45)
Proceeds from sale of investments in shares	-	275.00
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	(9.66)	0.22
Deposits made during the year	(876.71)	514.64
Interest received	32.94	59.43
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(869.64)	844.43
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Shares	224.98	500.00
Payment of lease liabilities	(31.43)	(16.06)
Inter corporate deposits (Net)	-	(1,067.66)
Finance costs paid	(6.82)	(96.08)
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from financing activities	186.73	(679.80)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	998.72	(15.84)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	1,039.81	1,055.64
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	2,038.52	1,039.80
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9 & 10)	2,038.52	1,039.80
Balances as per cash flow statement above#	2,038.52	1,039.80

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7.
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow and without brackets indicate cash inflow.

As per our report of even date.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022



For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Anwar Shahab
Director
(DIN-01824891)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05-05-2022

Alok K. Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: CANPS0898B)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09196534)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022



Zuari Finserv Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Rs. Lacs)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued,
subscribed and fully paid

As at 31 March 2020

Addition during the year

As at 31 March 2021

Addition during the period

As at 31 March 2022

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	1,99,98,426	1,999.84
Addition during the year	25,00,000	250.00
As at 31 March 2021	2,24,98,426	2,249.84
Addition during the period	10,22,656	102.27
As at 31 March 2022	2,35,21,082	2,352.11

(b) Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2021

As at 01 April 2020

Additions pursuant to merger (refer note 34)

(Loss)/Profit for the year

Other comprehensive loss

Security Premium

Total comprehensive Profit / (Loss)

As at 31 Mar 2021

For the year ended 31 March 2022

As at 01 April 2021

(Loss)/Profit for the period

Dividend Paid

Other comprehensive Profit

Security Premium

Total comprehensive Profit / (Loss)

As at 31 March 2022

	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Total
As at 01 April 2020	(6.85)	-	(6.85)
Additions pursuant to merger (refer note 34)	-	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year	520.11	-	520.11
Other comprehensive loss	(3.67)	-	(3.67)
Security Premium	-	250.00	250.00
Total comprehensive Profit / (Loss)	516.44	250.00	766.44
As at 31 Mar 2021	509.59	250.00	759.59
As at 01 April 2021	509.59	250.00	759.59
(Loss)/Profit for the period	199.57	-	199.57
Dividend Paid	(224.98)	-	(224.98)
Other comprehensive Profit	14.09	-	14.09
Security Premium	-	122.72	122.72
Total comprehensive Profit / (Loss)	(11.33)	122.72	111.39
As at 31 March 2022	498.27	372.72	870.98

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05 May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Athar Shahab
Athar Shahab
Director
(DIN-01824891)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05-05-2022

Ranjan Kumar
Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place : New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022



Alok Kr. Srivastava
Alok Kr. Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: CANPS0898B)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

Mayank Sharma
Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

1. Corporate information

Zuari Finserv Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India an incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is in the business of stock broking, depository participant, mutual fund broking, registrar and share transfer agent, real estate agent and mortgage agent.

The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 9 February 2019 approved the Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") between the Company with Zuari Commodity Trading Limited (ZCTL) with an appointed date being 1 April 2018 in the Scheme which got confirmed with order of Scheme of Merger of ZCTL with the Company dated 9 May 2019 received from Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Western Region, Mumbai and was filed with Registrar of Companies on 8 June 2019 (being effective date).

2. Application of Indian Accounting Standards

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are authorized have been considered while preparing these financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended time to time) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act").

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis., except for certain financial assets measured at fair value or net realizable value as applicable.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.

An **asset** is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period All other assets are classified as non-current.

A **liability** is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period



The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Identifying the performance obligations

Under Ind AS 115, the Company must evaluate the separability of the promised goods or services based on whether they are 'distinct'. A promised good or service is 'distinct' if both:

- the customer benefits from the item either on its own or together with other readily available resources, and
- it is 'separately identifiable' (i.e. the Company does not provide a significant service integrating, modifying or customizing it).

Determining the transaction price

Under Ind AS 115, the Company shall consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The consideration promised include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations

The transaction price is allocated to the separately identifiable performance obligations on the basis of their standalone selling price. For services that are not provided separately, the standalone selling price is estimated using adjusted market assessment approach.

Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognized 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 recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

In the comparative period presented in financial statements, revenue was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from the sale of goods was recognized when the significant risks



and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration was probable, there was no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably. The company recognizes revenue from the following major sources: -

Rendering of services:

Revenue from brokering services is recognized when the Company satisfies its performance obligations by rendering services to customers. These services are consumed simultaneously by the customers.

Interest income:

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). Refer note k for the same.

d) Taxes

Income tax comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that is related to an item recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.



e) Borrowing costs

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

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur or accrue. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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

f) Property, plant and equipment

All the items of the property, plant and equipment are stated as per cost model i.e. cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment. All significant costs incidental to the acquisition of assets are capitalized.

Recognition:

The costs including subsequent costs of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other expenses including day to day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period when such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation, estimated useful life and residual life

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives: -

Particulars	Life (years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers and softwares	03
Office equipment	05
Servers	06



The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization impairment losses, if any.

Recognition:

The costs of intangible asset is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Intangibles representing computer software are amortized using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives of three years.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate treating them as changes in accounting estimates. The maintenance expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of an asset and satisfies recognition criteria.

Gains/(losses) arising from de recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

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

h) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets of a "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. 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). When 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. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.



Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 assessments 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 profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Leases

As a lessee

As inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.



The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, as the case may be.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the balance sheet. Also, the Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the comparative period, as a lessee, the lease payments in respect of assets taken on operating lease are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

j) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no statutory nor contractual obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.



Gratuity liability being a defined benefit obligation is provided for on the basis of estimation on projected unit credit method made at the end of period. The gratuity plan of the Company has been funded by policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plan are recognized in partly for the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains/losses are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The Company presents the entire leave as current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Financial instruments

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

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



Financial assets:

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

Amortized cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost using effective interest rates if both of the following conditions are met:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that either do not meet the criteria for amortized cost classification or are equity instruments held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments also fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements may apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

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

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments. The Company has irrevocably adopted to value its equity investments through FVTOCI.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.



Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial asset designated as at FVTOCI.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using the simplified approach permitted under Ind AS 109.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Financial liabilities:

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.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when liabilities are derecognized. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

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 de-recognition under Ind AS 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.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realization on future date.



l) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material. Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered not probable or where the amount of the obligation cannot be determined reliably, no liability is recognized.

Contingent assets

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

o) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.



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

Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset. The Company has also factored in overall time period of rent agreements to arrive at lease period to recognize rental income on straight line basis.

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

Significant estimates

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be different.

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

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

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

p) Recent accounting pronouncements

Recent Accounting Developments Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to the company from April 1, 2022.

- i. Ind AS 101 – First time adoption of Ind AS
- ii. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
- iii. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument
- iv. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- v. Ind AS 37 –Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- vi. Ind AS 41 – Agriculture

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

q) Rounding of amounts

All amount disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Year ended 31 March 2021			
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2020	39.17	62.36	101.53
Additions	0.16	2.25	2.41
Disposals	-	0.73	0.73
As at 31 March 2021	39.33	63.88	103.21
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2020	21.57	37.85	59.42
Depreciation charge during the year	3.63	12.73	16.36
Adjustment for disposals	-	0.49	0.49
As at 31 March 2021	25.20	50.09	75.29
Net carrying amount	14.13	13.79	27.92
Year ended 31 March 2022			
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2021	39.33	63.88	103.21
Additions	-	13.42	13.42
Disposals	0.16	4.93	5.09
As at 31 March 2022	39.17	72.37	111.54
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2021	25.20	50.09	75.29
Depreciation charge during the period	1.10	13.77	14.87
Adjustment for disposals	0.16	4.41	4.57
As at 31 March 2022	26.14	59.45	85.59
Net carrying amount	13.03	12.92	25.95

5 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares
Year ended 31 March 2021	
Gross carrying amount	
As at 01 April 2020	9.87
Additions	2.45
As at 31 March 2021	12.32
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 01 April 2020	6.78
Amortisation during the year	2.39
As at 31 March 2021	9.17
Net carrying amount	3.15
Year ended 31 March 2022	
Gross carrying amount	
As at 01 April 2021	12.32
Additions	2.79
As at 31 March 2022	15.11



Particulars	Softwares
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 01 April 2021	9.17
Amortisation during the period	2.63
As at 31 March 2022	11.80
Net carrying amount	3.31

Note:

1. No assets have been revalued during the year.
2. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 at end of financial year.
3. Title deeds of Immovable Properties: The Company does not have any Immovable property, hence the disclosures are not applicable.
4. Ageing of capital work in progress and intangible assets under development: The Company does not have any Capital Work in Progress or intangible assets under development, hence the disclosures are not applicable.

6 Other Financial assets

Particulars	Non- current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<i>Measured at amortised cost:</i>				
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	189.74	193.08	2,098.36	1,804.38
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts*	44.12	304.12	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	-	-	28.71	32.18
Total	233.86	497.20	2,127.07	1,836.56

* Under lien - includes INR Nil (P.Y. INR 250 Lacs) to Globe Capital Limited, INR 1.12 Lacs (P.Y. INR 1.12 Lacs) to ISSL, INR 10 Lacs (P.Y. INR 20 Lacs) to BSE Limited, INR 8 Lacs (P.Y. INR 8 Lacs) to National Stock Exchange India Limited, INR 25 Lacs (P.Y. INR 25 Lacs) to National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. is under lien to Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited. Considering the compulsion to renew the deposits, they are treated as non-current.

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(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
7 Other Current assets		
Other advances recoverable in cash or in kind	14.59	15.45
Prepaid expenses	17.59	18.29
Total	32.18	33.74
8 Trade receivables		
<i>Measured at amortised cost:</i>		
From others	1,131.04	824.90
From related parties	69.10	32.89
Total	1,200.14	857.79

Trade receivables ageing

S. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the period ended 31 March 2022					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	919.61	34.01	40.26	24.13	145.00	1,163.01
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired*	9.07	4.42	10.24	9.07	4.33	37.13
(iv)	Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	928.68	38.43	50.50	33.20	149.33	1,200.14
S. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the period ended 31st March 2021					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	646.73	27.62	36.17	28.09	109.97	848.58
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired*	9.21	-	-	-	-	9.21
(iv)	Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	655.94	27.62	36.17	28.09	109.97	857.79

* Company has sufficient security and holdings of clients in it's depository, hence no provisions are considered necessary.

Break-up for security details:

Secured, considered good	997.04	845.68
Unsecured		
Considered good	203.10	12.11
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	1,200.14	857.79

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.36	0.15
Balances with bank:		
In current accounts	35.97	180.85
Total	36.33	181.00



Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
10 Other bank balances		
Balances with bank:		
In fixed deposits	-	-
In Current accounts - exchanges	2,002.19	858.80
Total	2,002.19	858.80

11 Equity share capital**Authorised:**

30,010,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each (refer note 34) 3,001.00 3,001.00

Issued shares:

2,35,21,082 (2,24,98,426) Equity shares of INR 10/- each 2,352.11 2249.84

Subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

2,35,21,082 (2,24,98,426) Equity shares of INR 10/- each 2,352.11 2249.84

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount In Lacs	No. of shares	Amount In Lacs
Equity shares capital				
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	2,24,98,426	2,249.84	1,99,98,426	1,999.84
Addition during the period	10,22,656	102.27	25,00,000	250.00
Outstanding at the end of the period	2,35,21,082	2,352.11	2,24,98,426	2,249.84

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential commitments and statutory obligations. The distribution to equity shareholders will be in proportion to the amount paid up or credited as paid up.

(iii) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Zuari Global Limited	2,35,21,082	2,24,98,426

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	%age of shares held	No. of shares	%age of shares held
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Zuari Global Limited	2,35,21,082	100%	2,24,98,426	100%



- (v) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.
- (vi) The Company has neither issued/ allotted any shares for consideration other than cash, nor has issued bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. Further, no shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for sales of shares/ disinvestment by the
- (vii) Details of share held by the promoters at the end of the year:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March 2022			% Change during the year
Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total Shares	
Zuari Global Limited	2,35,21,082	100	-

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March 2021			% Change during the year
Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total Shares	
Zuari Global Limited	2,24,98,426	100	-

12 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retained earnings#		
Opening balance	509.59	(6.85)
(Loss)/profit for the period	199.56	520.11
Dividend Paid	(224.98)	-
Other comprehensive income	14.09	(3.67)
	498.26	509.59
Securities premium account#		
Opening balance	250.00	-
Received/(utilized) during the period	122.72	250.00
	372.72	250.00
Closing balance	870.98	759.59

#Retained earnings is created from profit for the period of the Company as adjusted for distribution to owners, transfer to other reserves, etc.

* Nature and purpose:

Security premium reserve is created when the Company issues shares at premium. The aggregate amount of premium received on the shares is transferred to a separate account called "security premium reserve". The same will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and related provisions.



(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
13 Trade payables		
Trade payables:		
-Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	115.47	137.24
Total	115.47	137.24

Trade Payable ageing :

Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2022					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 yrs	
(i) MSME	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
(ii) Other than MSME	81.48	33.88	0.10	-	-	115.46
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81.48	33.89	0.10	-	-	115.47
Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2021					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 yrs	
(i) MSME	-	2.56	-	-	-	2.56
(ii) Other than MSME	95.47	38.72	0.00	0.49	-	134.68
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	95.47	41.28	0.00	0.49	-	137.24

14 Other financial liabilities

Security deposits received from:		
Depository clients	215.87	216.27
Others	5.36	5.36
Interest accrued but not due/Unaccrued Income	11.22	-
Total	232.45	221.63

15 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues	27.31	23.70
Advances from customers	2,179.08	1,034.14
Total	2,206.39	1,057.84

16 Provisions (current and non-current)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for gratuity	72.59	78.63	1.52	1.29
Provision for leave encashment	43.12	52.51	2.12	1.97
Total	115.71	131.14	3.64	3.26



17 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers		
Depository operations	170.13	154.97
Brokerage income from:		
Stock broking and commodity operations	972.11	768.68
Mutual funds	109.74	68.86
Real estate	7.09	-
Loans facilitation	-	1.32
Registrar and share transfer agents	50.57	47.85
Total	1,309.64	1,041.68

18 Other income

Interest on deposits from:		
Deposits with exchanges	34.84	48.28
Security deposits	1.57	1.03
Excess provisions written back	1.51	16.93
Rental income	25.80	27.22
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.50	-
Interest Income on lease liabilities	-	20.13
Recovery of Bad Debts	21.66	-
Miscellaneous income	2.49	2.00
Total	88.37	115.59

19 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	664.63	611.33
Contribution to provident fund	37.57	34.08
Staff welfare expenses	19.95	22.61
Gratuity Exp.	14.63	15.36
	736.78	683.38
Less: Cost allocated to related parties	63.37	61.13
Total	673.41	622.25

20 Finance costs

Interest expense on borrowings	0.14	59.16
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer not 26)	17.69	10.78
Other borrowing costs	0.21	0.54
Total	18.04	70.48

21 Depreciation and amortization expenses

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14.87	16.37
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer not 26)	38.95	21.76
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.63	2.39
Total	56.45	40.52



22 Other expenses

Advertisement	0.23	0.54
Depository charges and brokerage	34.10	23.87
Computer repair and maintenance	20.98	25.15
Fees and subscription	8.58	11.68
Insurance	1.96	3.04
Legal and professional	15.68	12.39
Auditors remuneration*	4.47	3.64
Office maintenance	32.86	30.69
Rates and taxes	0.11	1.13
Printing and stationery	4.52	4.03
Directors sitting fees	3.40	3.10
Rent	59.69	78.18
Communication	24.52	25.10
Travelling and conveyance	16.98	14.12
Bad debts	0.85	204.71
Loss allowance against credit impaired debtors	-	(202.77)
Commission paid	114.35	131.35
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	0.02
Business Support Expences	36.80	34.97
Miscellaneous expenses	2.98	8.05
Total	383.06	413.00

*** Auditors remuneration**

Audit fees	2.00	2.00
Tax audit fees	0.75	0.75
Certification fees/Other Matters Exp.	1.55	0.75
Reimbursement of expenses	0.17	0.14
	4.47	3.64

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	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
23 Income tax expense		
Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax expense	-	-
Tax adjustment of earlier years	3.24	3.53
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	64.25	1.64
Total Tax Expense	67.49	5.17
Amount Recognised in the OCI		
Current Income Tax on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plan	(4.95)	1.29
Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate on Profit before Income Tax		
Enacted Income Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Accounting Profit Before Income Tax	267.06	525.28
Current tax as per enacted tax rate	67.21	132.20
Tax adjustment of earlier years	3.24	3.53
Tax Effect of Permanent	(0.27)	(0.14)
Earlier year difference & losses	(2.69)	(83.16)
MAT credit written off	-	13.78
Change in enacted rate	-	6.00
Difference in rate of capital gain - Indexation	-	(67.04)
Current Tax Expense (A)	67.49	5.17
Effective income tax rate	25.27%	0.99%

Notes:

- (i) The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses considering expansion plans of business and expected improved profitability of the Company (including taxable profits) to the extent, the management of the Company expects to generate sufficient taxable profits in the near future.
- (ii) The Company elected to exercise the option of reduced income-tax rates permitted under section 115BBA of the Income-tax Act 1961 ("the Act"), as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 and has accordingly adopted lower income tax rates w.e.f year ended 31 March 2021 onwards.

Deferred tax assets:

	As at 31 March 2020	(Charged)/Credited to Profit or Loss	OCI	As at 31 March 2021	(Charged)/Credited to Profit or Loss	OCI	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax assets:							
Depreciation	12.89	(0.16)	-	12.73	(0.15)	-	12.58
Provision for gratuity	15.87	2.96	1.29	20.12	3.49	(4.95)	18.65
Provision for leave encashment	10.89	2.82	-	13.71	(2.32)	-	11.39
Provision for bonus	3.95	(2.46)	-	1.49	(0.11)	-	1.39
Loss allowance against credit impaired debtors	52.69	(52.69)	-	-	0.00	-	-
Carry forward losses	70.50	67.60	-	138.10	(64.70)	-	73.40
MAT credit entitlement	12.41	(12.41)	-	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement*	1.38	(1.38)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	7.10	(5.91)	-	1.19	(0.46)	-	0.73
Total (B)	187.68	(1.64)	1.29	187.34	(64.25)	(4.95)	118.13
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	187.68	(1.64)	1.29	187.34	(64.25)	(4.95)	118.13

* (additions pursuant to merger)

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 relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity holders	199.56	520.10
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing EPS (Basic and Diluted)	2,28,31,840	2,02,03,344
Face value per share (INR per share)	10.00	10.00
(Loss)/earning per share (basic and diluted) (INR)	0.87	2.57

25 Contingent liabilities

- (a) Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts - INR Nil (Previous year - Nil).
- (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has, vide its decision dated 28 February 2019 ('SC decision'), ruled that various allowances like conveyance allowance, special allowance, education allowance, medical allowance etc., paid uniformly and universally by an employer to its employees would form part of basic wages for computing the provident fund ('PF' or 'the fund') contribution and thereby, has laid down principles to exclude (or include) a particular allowance or payments from 'basic wage' for the purpose of computing PF contribution.

Consequent to the above SC decision, the management implemented necessary changes to comply with the judgement prospectively. While the above SC decision is applicable retrospectively, there is uncertainty with respect to the manner in which it needs to be applied for the earlier period. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements in respect of period prior to the judgement.

- (c) In relation to ongoing litigations/disputes of IL&FS Security Services Limited (ISSL) ("Clearing Member") with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), National Stock Exchange (NSE), NSE Clearing Limited (NCL) and some of its trading members as on date, NCL has frozen collaterals of Clearing Member which inter alia impacted the deposits/collaterals made by the trading members including one of the subsidiary company, Zuari Finserv Limited (ZFL), amounting to INR 549.86 lakhs. ZFL along with other trading members in consultation with the Association of National Exchanges Members of India (ANMI) filed the complaint with NSE/NCL through the Investor grievance redressal panel (IGRP). In the IGRP meeting held on 14/07/2021, a favourable order wherein the claim of Rs. 549.86 lakhs was found to be admissible has been received. During the quarter, ISSL has moved to the National Company Law appellate tribunal ("NCLAT") against the favourable order of IGRP passed in favour of one of the trading members stating that no IGRP can be conducted against ISSL as NCLAT has stayed institution and constitution of suits and any other proceedings in any court of law/tribunal/arbitration panel or arbitration authority vide its order dated 15/10/2018. ZFL along with other aggrieved trading members in consultation with ANMI has filed an impleadment application before NCLAT on 26/10/2021 and the application is pending to be admitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal."

Later our impleadment application was admitted in NCLAT and a hearing will be conducted on 25th May 2022.

26 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company adjusts dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 1:1. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.



(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Trade payables	115.47	137.24
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,038.52)	(1,039.80)
Net debt	(1,923.05)	(902.56)
Total Capital	3,223.09	3,009.43
Capital and net debt	1,300.04	2,106.87
Gearing ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022.

27 Leases

Where Company is a lessee

The Company leases several buildings in form of corporate & registered office:

Lease term is:	(In Years)
Corporate offices	2 to 9

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee.

i. Right of use assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased buildings that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property, plant and equipment below:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Recognised as at 1 April 2021	78.48	373.85
Additions	412.87	-
Derecognition	-	(273.61)
Impairment	-	-
Depreciation	(38.95)	(21.76)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2022	452.40	78.48

ii. Lease liabilities

Recognised as at 1 April 2021	83.22	393.03
Addition	403.52	-
Deletion	-	(293.75)
Interest accrued	17.69	10.78
Payments	(49.13)	(26.84)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2022	455.30	83.22
Current (Current Maturities of lease liabilities)	48.52	14.33
Non Current	406.78	68.89



*(All amounts in Lacs)***iii. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss**

Depreciation (refer note 22)	38.95	21.76
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 21)	17.69	10.78
Expenses relating to short-term leases	59.69	78.18
Net Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss	116.33	110.72

iv. Amount recognised in Cash Flow Statement

Payment of finance cost	17.69	10.78
Payment of lease liabilities	31.00	16.06
Total cash outflows	48.69	26.84

- v. Extension and termination options are included in a leases of building in the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension and termination options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

The Company has estimated that the potential future lease payments when the Company is reasonably certain of exercising the extension and not exercising the termination options and the impacts of the same have been captured while calculating lease liabilities under Ind AS 116.

- vi. Payments associated with short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.
- vi. The Company does not have any variable lease payment arrangements.

Where Company is a Lessor

The Company has not sub-leased any of its leased properties.



28 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:

A The list of related parties as identified by the management is as under:

i) Holding Company: Zuari Global Limited[^]

Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	15.02	362.38
ICDs taken	-	395.60
ICD repaid	-	699.60
Amount Paid on their behalf	-	0.07
Share capital issued	-	250.00
Share Security premium issued	-	250.00
Investment Sold (Shares of ZIBL)	-	789.25
Interest expense	-	24.44
Depository/brokerage income	19.53	26.56
Brokerage income	2.82	-
Dividend paid	224.98	-
Closing balance (shown under trade receivables)	29.22	15.02

[^] Gobind Sugar Mills Limited (GSML) has been merged with Zuari Global Limited through the approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation received from the National Company Law Tribunal ('the NCLT'), Mumbai Bench and Delhi Bench, vide their orders dated 20th April 2022 and 28th March 2022 respectively, with the appointed date of 1st April 2020.

ii) Fellow subsidiaries:

Simon India Limited (SIL)
Zuari Investments Limited (ZIL)
Zuari Management Services Limited (ZMSL)
Zuari Infraworld India Limited (ZIIL)
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited (ZSPL)
Indian Furniture Products Limited (IFPL)
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited (ZIBL)

As at 31 March 2022

Nature of transaction	IFPL	SIL*	ZIL*	ZSPL*	ZIBL*	ZMSL	ZIIL*
Opening balance	0.52	1.07	0.12	-	0.05	0.01	1.96
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	-	0.96	0.01	-	-
Support Services charged	-	-	0.27	0.17	10.91	-	-
RTA / DP / Brokerage income	0.02	2.71	0.49	4.72	0.10	0.68	0.45
Payroll Processing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	-
Employee Transfer Cost	-	-	-	-	54.23	0.64	-
Depository participant income	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Deputation Income	-	-	7.06	2.08	-	-	-
Rental income	-	-	2.10	0.30	23.40	-	-
Closing balance *	0.02	1.19	0.11	4.98	0.21	0.02	0.50

Year ended 31 March 2021

Nature of transaction	IFPL	SIL*	ZIL*	ZSPL*	ZIBL*	ZMSL	ZIIL*
Opening balance	0.50	0.83	22.41	7.25	3.10	2.78	1.46
Amount received on our behalf	-	-	3.67	-	-	-	-
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	0.37	0.15	1.55	-	-
Support Services charged	-	-	-	1.22	12.47	-	-
Employee Transfer Cost	-	-	-	-	50.58	-	-
RTA / DP / Brokerage income	0.02	0.22	3.52	0.12	0.10	1.52	0.45
Amount Paid against saleofshare	-	-	1,122.60	-	-	-	-
Deputation Income	-	-	6.53	4.01	-	-	-



Zuari Finserv Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in Lacs)

Advance taken against services	-	-	-	-	70.00	-	-
Depository participant income	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Rental income	-	-	2.10	1.98	23.15	-	-
Closing balance *	0.52	1.07	0.12	-	0.05	0.01	1.96

* Closing balances shown under trade receivables/other current assets.

Closing balances shown under trade payables.

iv) Joint Venture of Holding Company:

Forté Furniture Products India Private Limited

Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	-	0.06
Brokerage income	-	-
Depository income	-	-
RTA Income	0.20	0.25
Amount Paid.on their behalf	-	-
Closing balance (shown under head trade receivables)	-	-

v) Associates Of Holding Company

- 1) Texmaco Infrastructure and Holdings Limited (TIHL)
- 2) Zuari Agro Chemical Limited (ZACL)
- 3) New Eros Tradecom Limited (NETL)
- 4) Zuari Marco Phosphates Private Limited (ZMPPL)
- 5) Brajbhumi Nirmaan Private Limited (BNPL)

As at 31 March 2022

Nature of transaction	TIHL	ZACL	NETL	ZMPPL	BNPL
Opening balance	0.04	11.52	-	0.09	2.50
Brokerage income	2.67	6.76	-	-	-
Depository income	0.12	17.54	0.01	0.08	-
RTA Income	-	-	0.10	0.20	-
Amount Paid.on their behalf	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance (shown under head trade receivables)	0.00	30.24	0.01	0.11	2.50

** Closing balances shown under trade payables.

As at 31 March 2021

Nature of transaction	TIHL	ZACL	NETL	ZMPPL	BNPL
Opening balance	-	0.32	0.01	0.79	2.50
Brokerage income	-	-	-	-	-
Depository income	0.05	9.86	0.01	0.01	-
RTA Income	-	-	0.10	0.20	-
Closing balance (shown under head trade receivables)	0.04	11.52	0.01	0.09	2.50

** Closing balances shown under trade payables.

iv) Directors/Key Management Personnel

Mr. Ranjan Kumar (Manager/Whole Time Director)

Mr. Alok Kumar Srivastava (Chief Financial Officer)

Mr. Rajkumar Tanwar (Company Secretary)

Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Mr. Ranjan Kumar	50.78	43.86
Mr. Alok Kumar Srivastava	19.59	17.81
Mr. Rajkumar Tanwar	5.39	4.46



29 Fair value measurements

29.1 Financial instruments by category

	Carrying value	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Financial assets		
A Investment in unquoted equity shares [refer note (i) below]	-	-
B Amortised cost: [refer note (ii) below]		
Security deposits	2,288.10	1,997.46
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts (including interest accrued)	72.83	336.30
Trade receivables	1,200.14	857.79
Other bank balances	2,002.19	858.80
Cash and cash equivalents	36.33	181.00
Total	5,599.59	4,231.35
Financial liabilities		
A Amortised cost: [refer note (ii) below]		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease liabilities	455.30	83.22
Trade payables	115.47	137.24
Other financial liabilities	232.45	221.63
Total	803.22	442.09

Notes:

- (i) The Company holds investments in equity shares of its subsidiary companies. These are recorded at cost in the Company's financial statements.
- (ii) The management of the Company assessed that carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities, carried at amortised cost, are approximately equal to their fair values at respective balance sheet dates and do not significantly vary from the respective amounts in the balance sheets.

29.2 Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based in the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

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 or indirectly

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

However, as on reporting dates, the Company does not have any financial assets required to measured at fair value either on recurring basis or on non recurring basis.



30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, security deposits and employee liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk**. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Risk Management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: **interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk**, such as **equity price risk**. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and investments. The Company is not exposed to currency risk and price risk as it has not foreign currency transactions and no market exposures. The Company has short term loan facility which is having fixed rate of interest. Therefore, risk of exposure to interest rates is considered insignificant.

Equity price risk**Applicability**

Investment in un-quoted equity shares

The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Director or Managing Director reviews and approves all long term investment decisions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, stock exchanges and other financial instruments.

Applicability

Security deposits (current and non- current)
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts (non-current)
Trade receivables
Cash and cash equivalents
Interest accrued on deposits

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Security deposits (current and non- current)	2,288.10	1,997.46
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts (non-current)	44.12	304.12
Trade receivables	1,200.14	857.79
Cash and cash equivalents	2,038.52	1,039.80
Interest accrued on deposits	28.71	32.18
	5,599.59	4,231.35

Note:**(i) Security deposit, balances with banks, cash and cash equivalents and interest accrued on deposits.**

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's senior management in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with a prior approval from Director. The Company is required to provide deposits to exchanges for smooth functioning of operations. These deposits are provided either in cash or through bank fixed deposit only. Considering the strong background of the banks, clearing members and the exchanges with whom the deposits are placed, the Company assesses its credit risk as low or negligible.



(ii) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed through the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the security held in his account. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

Summary of trade receivables:

Particulars	0-90 days	91-180 days	More than 180 days
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2021	625.21	26.75	205.83
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2022	896.01	32.67	271.46

Concentration of credit risk of trade receivables is very limited due to large number customers.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all outstanding amounts as per company's policy. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed above.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through shareholder funds or borrowings from the holding company or sister concerns. Considering the stability of the company's holding company, liquidity risk of the company is considered to below.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on **contractual undiscounted payments**.

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at				
31 March 2022				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	115.47	-	-	115.47
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	48.52	315.71	91.07	455.30
Other financial liabilities	232.45	-	-	232.45
	396.44	315.71	91.07	803.22
As at				
31 March 2021				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	137.24	-	-	137.24
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	14.33	55.24	13.65	83.22
Other financial liabilities	221.63	-	-	221.63
	373.20	55.24	13.65	442.09

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes of managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022.



31 Employee benefit obligations:**A Gratuity**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Plans		
- Gratuity (not funded)	74.12	79.93
	74.12	79.93

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity:

Net employee benefit expense (recognised in employee cost) for the year ended :

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current service cost	9.19	11.11
Net interest cost	5.43	4.25
	14.62	15.36

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income for the year ended :

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Actuarial (losses)/gains on obligations	19.04	(4.96)
	19.04	(4.96)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening defined obligations	79.93	62.05
Current service cost	9.19	11.11
Interest cost	5.43	4.25
Benefits paid	(1.39)	(2.44)
Actuarial gain on obligations	(19.04)	4.96
Defined benefit obligation	74.12	79.93

The Company expects to contribute INR 15.90 Lacs (Previous year INR 18.27 Lacs) towards gratuity during the year 2022-23

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Discount rate (in %)	7.11%	6.80%
Salary Escalation (in %)	5.00%	8% for first 2 years & 6.5%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years

Gratuity Plan

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			
	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease
Sensitivity level (in basis point)				
Impact on defined benefit obligation (INR)	(4.45)	4.83	4.91	(4.56)



Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			
	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Assumptions	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease
Sensitivity level (in basis point)				
Impact on defined benefit obligation (INR)	(5.36)	5.86	5.83	(5.39)

Note -

- 1) Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.
- 2) Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.
- 3) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Less than a year	1.52	1.29
Between 1 - 2 years	1.23	1.39
Between 2 - 5 years	6.34	6.51
Over 5 years	65.03	70.74
Total	74.12	79.93

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 15.93 years (31 March 2021: 16.87 years).

B Leave encashment

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provisions	45.24	54.48
	45.24	54.48

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

Current service cost	8.39	11.29
Interest cost	3.70	2.92
Actuarial loss recognised during the year	(0.19)	10.60
	11.90	24.81

C Defined contribution plans

The Company has also certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of the basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by government of India. The obligations of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligations. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 37.57 lacs (31 March 2021 - INR 34.08 lacs).



32 Dues to micro and small enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest accrued and due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest paid by the company in terms of service 16 of MSMED Act 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 Act ,2006.	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years ,until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act,2006.	-	-

33 Segment information

The Company's business activities falls broadly within a single primary business segment namely Capital market related services and therefore there is no reportable segment as per the management of the Company.

34 Additional disclosures:**(a) Compliance with number of layers of companies:**

No layers of companies has been established beyond the limits prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(b) Relationship with Struck off Companies:

The company has not made any transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of The Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Undisclosed income:

There is no such income which has not been disclosed in the books of accounts. No such income is surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 for the year ended 31 March 2022 and for the year ended 31 March 2021.

(d) No bank or Financial institutions has declared the company as "Wilful defaulter".

All applicable cases where registration of charges or satisfaction is required with Registrar of Companies have been

(e) done. No registration or satisfaction of charge is pending for the year ended 31 March 2022 and for the year ended 31 March 2021.**(f) No loan has been taken from banks or financial institution by the company where it has secured its current assets.**

No scheme of arrangements have been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the

(g) Companies Act, 2013.**(h) Details in respect of Utilization of Borrowed funds and share premium shall be provided in respect of:**

Particulars	Description
Transactions where an entity has provided any advance, loan, or invested funds to any other person (s) or entity/ entities, including foreign entities.	No such transaction has taken place during the year
Transactions where an entity has received any fund from any person (s) or entity/ entities, including foreign entity.	No such transaction has taken place during the year



(j) Ratio Analysis

1 Current Ratio= Current assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current Assets	5,397.92	3,767.89
Current Liabilities	2,606.47	1,434.30
Ratio	2.07	2.63
% change from previous Period/ year	-21%	

The ratio has decreased in FY 2021-22 due to increase in advances from clients.

2 Debt equity ratio= total debt divided by total shareholder's 's equity (NOT APPLICABLE)

Debt service coverage ratio= earnings available for debt services divided by total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Profit(loss) after tax*	199.56	520.10
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
Depreciation and other non cash operating expenses	56.45	40.52
Finance costs	18.04	70.48
Earnings available for debt service	274.05	631.10
Interest on borrowings	18.04	70.48
Principal repayments	-	(1,067.66)
Total Interest and principal repayments	18.04	(997.18)
Ratio	15.19	(0.63)
% change from Previous period/ year	-2500%	

The ratio has increased in FY 2020-21 due to increase in earnings available for debt service and decrease in borrowing and interest servicing.

4 Return on equity ratio/ return on investment ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Average shareholder's equity

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Net profit/ (loss) after tax*	199.56	520.10
Average shareholder's equity	3,116.26	2,501.21
Ratio	0.06	0.21
% change from previous period/ year	-69%	

The ratio has decreased/increased year on year due to variations in PAT due to exceptional income on a/c of sale of investments in ZIBL.

5 Return on equity ratio/ return on investment ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Average shareholder's equity (operations)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Net profit/ (loss) after tax*	199.56	5.85
Average shareholder's equity	3,116.26	2,501.21
Ratio	0.06	0.00
% change from previous period/ year	2639%	

The ratio has increased year on year due to improvement in PAT.

6 Inventory turnover ratio= Net sales divided by average Inventory (NOT APPLICABLE)

7 Trade receivables turnover ratio= Net Turnover divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Sale of Services	1,309.64	1,041.68
Average trade receivables	1,028.97	638.27
Ratio	1.27	1.63
% change from previous period/ year	-22%	

The ratio is fluctuating year on year due to variation in turnover as well as debtors collection.



8 Trade Payables turnover ratio= Net Direct Expenses divided by average trade Payables

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Net Direct Expenses	383.06	413.00
Average trade Payable	126.36	125.61
Ratio	3.03	3.29
% change from previous period/ year	-8%	

The ratio has decreased year on year due to good control in direct expenses incurred as well as trade payables are monitored regularly.

9 Net capital turnover ratio= Net sales divided by working capital

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Sale of Services	1,309.64	1,041.68
Average shareholder's equity	3,116.26	2,501.21
Ratio	0.42	0.42
% change from previous period/ year	1%	

The ratio has decreased year on year due to increase average shareholder's equity.

10 Net profit turnover ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Net sales

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Net profit/(loss) after tax *	199.56	520.10
Sale of Services	1,309.64	1,041.68
Ratio	0.15	0.50
% change from previous period/ year	-69%	

The ratio has decreased due to variations in PAT (due to exceptions income from sale of ZIBL investments).

11 Net profit turnover ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Net sales (operations)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Net profit/(loss) after tax *	199.56	5.85
Sale of Services	1,309.64	1,041.68
Ratio	0.15	0.01
% change from previous period/ year	2614%	

The ratio has increased year on year due to improvement in PAT.

12 Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Profit/(loss) before tax *	267.05	525.27
Add: finance costs	18.04	70.48
EBIT*	285.09	595.75
Tangible Net worth (total assets- total current liabilities- Intangible assets)	3,742.27	3,206.31
Total debt	-	-
Capital Employed	3,742.27	3,206.31
Ratio	0.08	0.19
% change from previous period/ year	-59%	

The ratio has increased year on year due to improvement in EBIT.

Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

13 (operations)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Profit/(loss) before tax *	267.05	11.02
Add: finance costs	18.04	70.48
EBIT*	285.09	81.50
Tangible Net worth (total assets- total current liabilities- Intangible assets)	3,742.27	3,206.31
Total debt	-	-
Capital Employed	3,742.27	3,206.31
Ratio	0.08	0.03
% change from previous period/ year	200%	

The ratio has increased year on year due to improvement in EBIT.



(j) Corporate Social Responsibility:

Company is not required to allocate the amount towards the CSR hence disclosures are not applicable.

(k) Transaction with respect to crypto currency or virtual currency:

Particulars	Description
Profit or loss on transactions involving Crypto currency or Virtual	No transaction during the year
Amount of currency held as at the reporting date	No transaction during the year
Deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto Currency / virtual currency	No transaction during the year

35 The financial statements were approved for external issue by the board of directors on 5th May, 2022.

As per our report of even date.

For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998
Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Finserv Limited

Athar Shahab
Athar Shahab
Director
(DIN-01824891)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05-05-2022

Ranjan Kumar
Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place : New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

Alok K. Srivastava
Alok K. Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: CANPS0898B)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022

Mayank Sharma
Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(M No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-05-2022