

**Financial Statements and Auditors' Report**

**31 March 2018**

**Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited**

# Walker Chandlok & Co LLP

**Walker Chandlok & Co LLP**  
(Formerly Walker, Chandlok & Co)  
L-41 Connaught Circus  
New Delhi 110001  
India

T +91 11 4278 7070  
F +91 11 4278 7071

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

## Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

## Auditor's Responsibility

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



# Walker Chandlok & Co LLP

6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

## Opinion

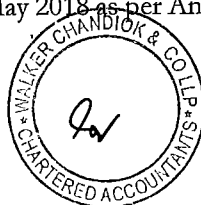
8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

## Other Matter

9. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017, were audited by predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion vide their audit report dated 12 May 2017.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
11. Further to our comments in Annexure I, 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 purpose of our audit;
  - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - c) the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule thereunder;
  - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 16 May 2018 as per Annexure II expressed an unmodified opinion; and



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
  - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

*Siddharth Talwar*

per Siddharth Talwar

Partner

Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi

Date: 16 May 2018

# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

## Annexure I to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

### Annexure I

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) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative detail and situation of property, plant and equipment.
  - (b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the property, plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - (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
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory covered by Ind-AS 2. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (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 specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP


## Annexure I to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

- (viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

  
per Siddhath Talwar

Partner

Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi

Date: 16 May 2018

## Annexure II to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

### Annexure II

#### Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR include 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.



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

## Annexure II to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### Opinion

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

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Per Siddhath Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018




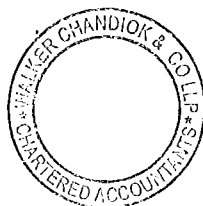
Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	137,868	156,826
(b) Other intangible assets	5	1	2,719
<b>(c) Financial assets</b>			
(i) Investments	6	3,657,842	3,126,739
(ii) Loans	7	614,052	484,098
(iii) Other financial assets	8	2,500,352	2,476,123
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	994,343	2,292,989
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	9	5,797,885	3,001,435
(f) Other non-current assets	10	10,974,140	11,428,043
		<b>24,676,483</b>	<b>22,968,972</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>(a) Financial assets</b>			
(i) Trade receivables	11	2,363,060	821,080
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	10,257,809	6,854,121
(iii) Other financial assets	13	2,891,230	4,486,591
(c) Other current assets	10	1,231,962	1,733,272
		<b>16,744,061</b>	<b>13,895,064</b>
		<b>41,420,544</b>	<b>36,864,036</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	14	27,500,000	27,500,000
(b) Other equity	15	11,235,306	7,987,645
		<b>38,735,306</b>	<b>35,487,645</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	16	725,553	611,381
		<b>725,553</b>	<b>611,381</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>(a) Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	17	1,346,806	619,012
(b) Other current liabilities	18	593,719	131,853
(c) Provisions	16	19,160	14,145
		<b>1,959,685</b>	<b>765,010</b>
		<b>41,420,544</b>	<b>36,864,036</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

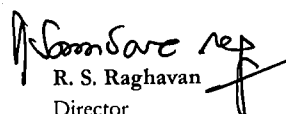
For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants

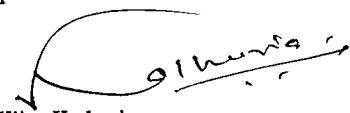
  
Siddharth Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

  
R. S. Raghavan  
Director  
(DIN-00362555)

  
Vijay Kathuria  
Director  
(DIN-00338125)

Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

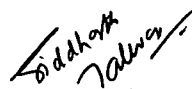
(All amounts in INR)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	20	24,436,434	27,559,139
Other income	21	1,598,596	1,214,499
<b>Total income</b>		<b>26,035,030</b>	<b>28,773,638</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	22	14,340,178	14,321,025
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	114,423	213,891
Other expenses	24	7,072,637	5,685,559
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>21,527,238</b>	<b>20,220,475</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4,507,792</b>	<b>8,553,163</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>	19		
Current tax		1,183,710	2,253,365
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		70,082	(2,292,989)
		<b>1,253,792</b>	<b>(39,624)</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>3,254,000</b>	<b>8,592,787</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(8,566)	(2,145)
Income tax effects on above		2,227	-
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(6,339)</b>	<b>(2,145)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3,247,661</b>	<b>8,590,642</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share:</b>			
(1) Basic	26	1.18	3.12
(2) Diluted	26	1.18	3.12

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

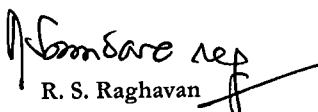
As per our report of even date.

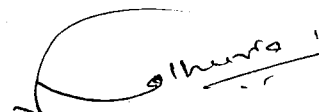
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants

  
Siddharth Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

  
R. S. Raghavan  
Director  
(DIN-00362555)


  
Vijay Kathuria  
Director  
(DIN-00338125)

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>A Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	4,507,792	8,553,163
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	114,423	213,891
Interest income	(1,036,630)	(768,523)
Bad debts written off	604,932	-
Gain arising on measuring NCRPS at fair value through profit and loss	(531,103)	(340,666)
Amortisation of deferred losses on NCRPS	531,103	340,666
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(500)	(30,000)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>4,190,017</b>	<b>7,968,531</b>
<b>Adjustment for changes in working capital</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(2,146,912)	1,419,616
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	3,526,575	(3,891,422)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	1,300,281	89,491
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>6,869,961</b>	<b>5,586,216</b>
Income taxes (refunds)/paid (net)	(3,980,160)	1,359,958
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>2,889,801</b>	<b>6,946,174</b>
<b>B Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Interest received	606,134	768,523
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	500	167,955
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(92,747)	(5,750)
Payments for acquisition of non convertible redeemable preference shares	-	(7,500,000)
<b>Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>513,887</b>	<b>(6,569,272)</b>
<b>C Cash flow from financial activities</b>		
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>3,403,688</b>	<b>376,902</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	6,854,121	6,477,219
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>	<b>10,257,809</b>	<b>6,854,121</b>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents*</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprising of the following:	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	10,257,809	6,854,121
Balance as per statement of cash flows (as per above)	10,257,809	6,854,121
*Refer note 12 for break up of cash and cash equivalents.		

As per our report of even date.

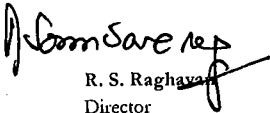
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants

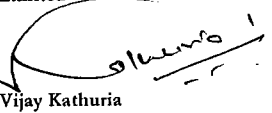
  
Siddharth Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

  
R. S. Raghavan  
Director  
(DIN-00362555)

  
Vijay Kathuria  
Director  
(DIN-00338125)

(a) Equity share capital

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

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2017	2,750,000	27,500,000
As at 31 March 2018	2,750,000	27,500,000

(b) Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss
As at 1 April 2017	7,987,645
Profit for the year	3,254,000
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(6,339)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>3,247,661</b>
As at 31 March 2018	<b>11,235,306</b>

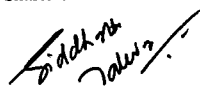
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	(Deficit)/surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss
As at 1 April 2016	(602,997)
Profit for the year	8,592,787
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(2,145)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>8,590,642</b>
As at 31 March 2017	<b>7,987,645</b>

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

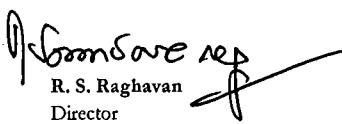
For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants

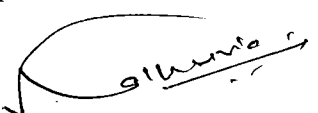
  
Siddharth Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

  
R. S. Raghavan  
Director  
(DIN-00362555)

  
Vijay Kathuria  
Director  
(DIN-00338125)

## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

#### 1. Corporate information

Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is licensed by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority to act as direct broker for life and non-life Insurance. The Company's principal place of business is Plot No. 2, Zamrudpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony Extension, New Delhi-110048.

#### 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 (refer note 37) have been considered while preparing these financial statements.

##### Standards/Amendments to standards issued but not effective

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Amendment Rules) via notification dated 28 March 2018, notifying amendments to Ind AS 22, "Income Taxes" along with amendments to various other Ind AS (not applicable to the Company). These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) along with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Interpretations Committee to IFRS as a part of annual improvement process. Also, along with these amendments, Amendment Rules inserted a new revenue recognition standard Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, (Ind AS 115). These amendments are applicable from 01 April 2018 onwards.

**Amendments to Ind AS 22:** The amendment to Ind AS 22 explains that determining temporary differences and estimating probable future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences are assessed for utilisation are two separate steps and the carrying amount of an asset is relevant only to determining temporary differences. The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profit. In its estimate of probable future taxable profit, an entity includes the probable inflow of taxable economic benefits that results from recovering an asset. This probable inflow of taxable economic benefits may exceed the carrying amount of the asset.

The amendments consider that: (i) Tax law determines which deductions are offset against taxable income in determining taxable profits. (ii) No deferred tax asset is recognised if the reversal of the deductible temporary difference will not lead to tax deductions.

The Company considered its effects while recognizing deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences including unused tax credits.

**Ind AS 115:** Ind AS 115 establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model for recognising and measuring revenue, and provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics like multiple element arrangement, variable consideration, rights of return, licensing agreements, contract costs, etc.

The application of the same will withdraw currently applicable revenue standards. The Company is currently assessing the potential impacts of the newly notified standard. The same is applicable from reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

#### 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").



## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

#### c) Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue excludes service tax/goods and service tax.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

##### Rendering of services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised on the basis of stage of completion method. Under this method, revenue is recognised in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered.

##### Interest income:

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



## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

#### d) Taxes

Income tax comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that is related to an item recognised 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised 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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred 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 capitalised upto 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 capitalisation.

#### 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 recognised as an asset if, and only if:



## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

- 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 year when such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised 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 derecognised.

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

#### 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)
Leasehold improvements	10
Office equipment	05

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





## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

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

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 recognised 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

#### i) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Assets acquired under leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases. The total lease rentals (including scheduled rental increases) in respect of an asset taken on operating lease are charged to the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating lease are deferred and charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

#### 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



## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

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 actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. 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 full in the year in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises 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 nonroutine 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 recognised immediately in the statement the profit and loss.

#### Financial assets:

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



## Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited

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

#### Amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised 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 amortised 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 amortised 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 recognised 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.

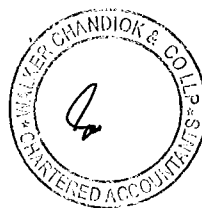
Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery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



## **Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited**

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

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 amortised 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial instruments**

The Company derecognises 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 derecognised 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 realisation on future date.

#### **l) Earnings per share**

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

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

#### **m) Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs. Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.



**n) 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.

**o) 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.

**p) 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 recognise rental income on straight line basis.



**Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited**

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

**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.



*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Total
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
Balance as at 01 April 2016	734,163	320,586	1,054,749
Additions	5,750	-	5,750
Disposals	-	137,954	137,954
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>739,913</b>	<b>182,632</b>	<b>922,545</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance as at 01 April 2016	471,899	172,422	644,321
Depreciation charge during the year	111,188	10,210	121,398
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>583,087</b>	<b>182,632</b>	<b>765,719</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>156,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156,826</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
Balance as at 01 April 2017	739,913	182,632	922,545
Additions	92,747	-	92,747
Disposals	21,000	-	21,000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>811,660</b>	<b>182,632</b>	<b>994,292</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance as at 01 April 2017	583,087	182,632	765,719
Depreciation charge during the year	111,705	-	111,705
Disposals	21,000	-	21,000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>673,792</b>	<b>182,632</b>	<b>856,424</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>137,868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137,868</b>

5 Other intangible assets

	Softwares
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017</b>	
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	
Balance as at 01 April 2016	233,130
Additions	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>233,130</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
Balance as at 01 April 2016	137,918
Amortisation during the year	92,493
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>230,411</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>2,719</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018</b>	
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	
Balance as at 01 April 2017	233,130
Additions	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>233,130</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
Balance as at 01 April 2016	230,411
Amortisation during the year	2,718
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>233,129</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>1</b>



4

6 Financial assets

		As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Investment in preference shares (fully paid up, unquoted)</b>	<b>Number of shares</b>		
<i>Measured at fair value through profit and loss</i>			
Gobind Sugar Mills Limited ('GSML')			
7% Non convertible redeemable preference shares (NCRPS), Series-X redeemable in one single lot after expiry of the 12th year from the date of allotment i.e. 14 January 2015	750,000	1,900,616	1,624,655
7% Non convertible redeemable preference shares (NCRPS), Series-XV redeemable in one single lot after expiry of the 12th year from the date of allotment i.e. 06 July 2015	750,000	1,757,226	1,502,084
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,657,842</b>	<b>3,126,739</b>

7 Loans

<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>			
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)		614,052	484,098
<b>Total</b>		<b>614,052</b>	<b>484,098</b>

8 Other financial assets

<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>			
Interest accrued on deposits		300,352	276,123
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts (maturing after period of 12 months) *		2,200,000	2,200,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,500,352</b>	<b>2,476,123</b>

\* The deposit is lien with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India for meeting minimum base capital requirement prescribed under Regulation 12 of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2013.

9 Non current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Income taxes paid (net of provisions)	5,797,885	3,001,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,797,885</b>	<b>3,001,435</b>

10 Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
(Unsecured, considered good)				
Prepaid expenses	253,298	85,885	25,695	380,617
Deferred loss on investment in 7% NCRPS of GSML	10,720,842	11,342,158	621,316	531,103
Balances with revenue authorities	-	-	584,951	821,552
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,974,140</b>	<b>11,428,043</b>	<b>1,231,962</b>	<b>1,733,272</b>





11 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Unsecured, considered good	2,363,060	821,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,363,060</b>	<b>821,080</b>

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	2,214,545	1,808,667
- in deposit accounts	8,000,000	5,000,000
Cash in hand	43,264	45,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,257,809</b>	<b>6,854,121</b>

13 Other financial assets (current)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Interest accrued on deposits	1,296,464	890,197
Unbilled revenues	1,594,766	3,596,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,891,230</b>	<b>4,486,591</b>

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



## 14 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Authorised:</b>		
3,000,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each	30,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Issued shares :</b>		
27,50,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each	27,500,000	27,500,000
<b>Subscribed and fully paid-up shares :</b>		
27,50,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each	27,500,000	27,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,500,000</b>	<b>27,500,000</b>

## (a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the year	2,750,000	27,500,000	2,750,000	27,500,000

## (b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

## (c) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Zuari Finserv Private Limited (at present holding company)*	2,750,000	-
Zurai Investments Limited (holding company till 5 January 2018)*	-	2,750,000

\*The equity shares of the Company previously held by Zuari Investments limited (holding company till 05 January 2018) pursuant to scheme of arrangement entered between Zuari Investments Limited and Zuari Finserv Private Limited) as approved by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench, Mumbai on 9 November 2017 with an appointed date of 1 April 2016 being effective from 5 January 2018 (date of filing with Registrar of Companies), the shares of the Company have been transferred to Zuari Finserv Private Limited (being at present holding company of the Company).

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Zuari Finserv Private Limited (at present holding company)	2,750,000	100	-	-
Zurai Investments Limited (holding company till 05 January 2018)	-	-	2,750,000	100

As per the records of the Company including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares.



(This space has been intentionally left blank)

15 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Opening balance	7,987,645	(602,997)
Net profit for the year	3,254,000	8,592,787
Other comprehensive loss	(6,339)	(2,145)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>11,235,306</b>	<b>7,987,645</b>

16 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for gratuity	372,709	257,568	4,706	1,593
Provision for compensated absences	352,844	353,813	14,454	12,552
<b>Total</b>	<b>725,553</b>	<b>611,381</b>	<b>19,160</b>	<b>14,145</b>

17 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Trade payables (refer note 33)	1,346,806	619,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346,806</b>	<b>619,012</b>

18 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Statutory dues	593,719	131,853
<b>Total</b>	<b>593,719</b>	<b>131,853</b>



(This space has been intentionally left blank)

4

19 Income tax expense

		As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Accounting profit		4,507,792	8,553,163
Applicable tax rates (refer note below)		26.00%	30.90%
Expected tax expense		1,172,026	2,642,925
Tax effect of amounts that are not deductible (taxable) in determining taxable profit		-	(16,500)
Deferred tax adjustments for earlier years		(14,464)	(2,292,989)
Impact of changes in tax rates		96,230	-
<b>Actual tax expense</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253,792</b>	<b>333,436</b>
Tax expense comprises			
Current tax expense		1,183,710	2,253,365
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		70,082	(2,292,989)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253,792</b>	<b>(39,624)</b>

Note:

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the applicable rate was 30.00%. However, per Finance Act, 2018, the income tax rates for domestic companies whose turnover has not exceeded Rs. 50 crores in year ended 31 March 2016, the applicable rate of income tax shall be 25%. Cesses are considered separately as applicable.

Deferred tax assets:

	As at 31 March 2016	(Charged)/Credited to Profit or Loss	OCI	As at 31 March 2017	(Charged)/Credited to Profit or Loss	OCI	As at 31 March 2018
<b>Deferred tax liability:</b>							
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>							
Expenses allowable as per income tax laws on payment basis	-	193,000	-	193,000	13,392	2,227	208,619
Difference in carrying values of property, plant and equipment per Companies Act and Income tax act	-	392,000	-	392,000	(83,474)	-	308,526
Unused tax credits (MAT credits)		1,707,989	-	1,707,989	(1,230,791)	-	477,198
Total (B)	-	2,292,989	-	2,292,989	(1,300,873)	2,227	994,343
<b>Deferred tax asset/(liability) (B - A)</b>	-	2,292,989	-	2,292,989	(1,300,873)	2,227	994,343

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.



(The space has been intentionally left blank)

20 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Brokerage income	24,436,434	27,559,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,436,434</b>	<b>27,559,139</b>

21 Other income

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Interest income from:		
Bank deposits	906,676	535,477
Income tax refund	-	193,337
Others	129,954	39,709
Notice period recoveries	4,194	39,470
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	500	30,000
Excess provisions written off	-	19,845
Gain on fair value measurement of financial assets	531,103	340,666
Miscellaneous incomes	26,169	15,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598,596</b>	<b>1,214,499</b>

22 Employee benefits expense (also refer note 34)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Salaries and bonus	13,686,689	13,440,144
Contribution to provident fund	288,786	299,831
Gratuity and leave encashment expenses	289,668	287,260
Staff welfare expenses	75,035	293,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,340,178</b>	<b>14,321,025</b>

Disclosure in compliance with Irid AS - 19 on "Employee Benefits" are given in 31.



(The space has been intentionally left blank)

23 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	111,707	121,398
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,716	92,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,423</b>	<b>213,891</b>

24 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Rental charges	2,431,077	2,346,180
Communication	298,999	333,810
Printing and stationery	32,766	130,154
Fees and subscription charges	137,911	135,638
Travelling and conveyance	554,741	514,198
Insurance expenses	431,240	236,365
Repair and maintenance		
- Computers	184,273	186,291
- Office buildings	873,781	878,056
Amortisation of deferred loss	531,103	340,666
Legal and professional charges	720,729	328,230
Payment to the auditors*	200,000	175,875
Bad debts written off	604,932	-
Miscellaneous expenses	71,085	80,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,072,637</b>	<b>5,685,559</b>

\*Payment to the auditors as (excluding goods and service tax)

Audit fee	150,000	125,000
Tax audit fee	50,000	50,000
Other charges	-	875
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>175,875</b>



(The space has been intentionally left blank)

2

**25 Commitments and contingencies****Leases****Operating lease -**

The Company has taken office premise on operating leases for an initial period of 3 years. In all the cases, the agreements are further renewable at the option of the Company. There is escalation clause in the respective lease agreements. All these leases are cancellable in nature.

Lease rentals charged to the statement of profit and loss and maximum obligations on long term non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective lease agreements.

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Lease rentals recognized during the year	2,431,077	2,346,180
Lease obligations		
Within one year	2,025,898	2,346,180
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts - INR Nil (Previous year - Nil).

**26 Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic and diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (INR)	3,254,000	8,592,787
Weighted average number of equity shares (No.)	2,750,000	2,750,000
Face value per share (INR)	10.00	10.00
Earning per share (basic and diluted) (INR)	1.18	3.12

**27 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 of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder's value.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial requirements of the business primarily through shareholders fund. As on date, the Company has no outside borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2018.



**28 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities, are trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is limited to maintain the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. 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. It is Company's policy not to trade in any derivatives for speculative purposes.

**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 deposits with banks and financial institutions.

**Applicability****Trade receivables**

Company as a policy deals only with reputed insurance companies who have a good track of making timely payments and major share of company's revenue comes from government insurance companies. The nature of business transactions are continuous and depends upon the continuity of the insurance policies booked through the Company. Insurance companies settle accounts of broking companies on regular interval of time generally monthly. The Company as a matter of prudence books income only after receiving the final confirmation from insurance companies, hence, the chances of non recovery of trade receivables are minimal.

Summary	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade receivables (including unbilled revenues)		
Not due	1,594,766	3,596,394
Overdue		
-less than six months	2,314,772	231,759
-others	48,288	589,321

**Financial instruments and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only in bank FDR or Company's investments, post approval from proper authority of the Company. Further, the Company holds investment in NCRPS of GSML (a fellow subsidiary) which it carries a exposure for credit risk.

**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 the use of surplus operating funds or shareholders fund. The Company's policy is to run organisation as a debt free company.

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

	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>				
Trade payables	1,346,806	-	-	1,346,806
	<u>1,346,806</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,346,806</u>
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>				
Trade payables	619,012	-	-	619,012
	<u>619,012</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>619,012</u>

**Collateral**

The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil the requirements placed by regulator for operating as Insurance broker. At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were INR 2,200,000 and INR 2,200,000, respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to the Company.





29 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2018			As at 31 March 2017		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Investment in preference shares	3,657,842	-	-	3,126,739	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	614,052	-	-	484,098
Balances with banks - in deposit accounts (maturing after period of 12 months) and interest accrued there on	-	-	2,500,352	-	-	2,476,123
Trade receivables	-	-	2,363,060	-	-	821,080
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10,257,809	-	-	6,854,121
Other financial assets	-	-	2,891,230	-	-	4,486,591
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3,657,842</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,626,503</b>	<b>3,126,739</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,122,013</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade payables	-	-	1,346,806	-	-	619,012
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,346,806</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>619,012</b>

The management of the Company has assessed that the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, are approximately equal to their fair values as at respective balance sheet dates and do not significantly vary from the amounts reported.

Financial 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

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2018:

Financial instruments measured at fair value (recurring fair value measurements)	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<i>Financial investments at FVTPL</i>					
Investment in preference shares	As at 31 March 2018	3,657,842	-	-	3,657,842

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2017:

Financial instruments measured at fair value (recurring fair value measurements)	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<i>Financial investments at FVTPL</i>					
Investment in preference shares	As at 31 March 2017	3,126,739	-	-	3,126,739

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.



(The space has been intentionally left blank)

**30 Fair values**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 are as shown below:

<b>Description</b>	Investment in NCRPS of GSML		
<b>Valuation technique</b>	Discounted cash flow method		
<b>Significant unobservable inputs</b>	Average borrowing rate of the instrument issuer company		
<b>Probable weighted range</b>	31 March 2018: 14% - 17% (16%)		
	31 March 2017: 14% - 17% (16%)		
<b>Sensitivity of the input to fair value</b>		<b>31 March 2018</b>	<b>31 March 2017</b>
	+0.50%	(154,637)	(146,540)
	-0.50%	161,669	153,938

The valuation of financial assets measured at fair value using level 3 inputs is carried out by finance head of the Company who directly report to board of directors of the Company.

They consider average borrowing rates of the issuer of the instrument and tracks for changes in financial position.

**Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted preference shares classified as FVPL assets:**

	<b>Investment in NCRPS of GSML</b>
<b>As at 1 April 2016</b>	1,283,989
Purchases during the year	1,502,084
Re-measurement gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	340,666
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>3,126,739</b>
Purchases during the year	-
Re-measurement gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	531,103
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>3,657,842</b>



(This space has been intentionally left blank)

31 Gratuity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Plans		
- Gratuity (unfunded)	377,415	259,161
	<b>377,415</b>	<b>259,161</b>

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 :

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current service cost	90,251	80,291
Net interest cost	19,437	14,095
	<b>109,688</b>	<b>94,386</b>

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income for the year ended ::

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	8,566	2,145

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

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening defined obligations	259,160	162,629
Current service cost	90,251	80,291
Interest cost	19,437	14,095
Benefits paid		
Actuarial loss on obligations	8,566	2,145
Defined benefit obligation	<b>377,414</b>	<b>259,160</b>

The Company expects to contribute INR 131,879 (Previous year INR 108,045) towards gratuity during the year 2018-19.

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

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Discount rate (in %)	7.75%	7.50%
Salary escalation (in %)	9% for 1 <sup>st</sup> two years & 7.5% thereafter	9% for 1 <sup>st</sup> two years & 7.5% thereafter
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Gratuity Plan		

Assumptions	31 March 2018			
	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (INR)	(22,536)	24,555	24,463	(22,658)

Assumptions	31 March 2017			
	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (INR)	(16,226)	17,714	17,665	(16,330)

Note -

- Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.
- 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.
- 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:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Less than a year	4,706	1,593
Between 1 - 2 years	7,088	1,896
Between 2 - 5 years	19,546	11,474
Over 5 years	346,075	244,198
Total	<b>377,415</b>	<b>259,161</b>

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 17.03 years (31 March 2017: 16.99 years).



## Leave encashment

## Provisions

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

	31 March 2018.	31 March 2017
Current service cost	99,595	117,772
Interest cost	27,477	32,634
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	52,908	42,468
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	179,980	192,874

## 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 288,786 (31 March 2017 - INR 299,831).

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



## 32 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 Investment Limited\* (till 4 January 2018)

Zuari Finserv Private Limited\*(w.ef. 5 January 2018)

Nature of transactions/outstanding balance	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Opening balance	-	-
Rent paid	2,696,228	2,303,472
Property, plant and equipment transferred	-	167,954
Amount received as security deposit for director appointment	100,000	-
Payments made on their behalf	2,026,778	1,933,508
Depository expenses	1,296	1,551
Payments made by them on our behalf	1,251,096	1,414,810
Purchase of NCRPS of GSML	-	7,500,000
Amount received on their behalf	-	82,320
Salary cost transferred and paid (refer note 34)	3,908,322	4,434,790
Closing balance (security deposit)	100,000	-

\*The equity shares of the Company previously held by Zuari Investments limited (holding company till 05 January 2018) pursuant to scheme of arrangement entered between Zuari Investments Limited and Zuari Finserv Private Limited) as approved by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench, Mumbai on 9 November 2017 with an appointed date of 1 April 2016 being effective from 5 January 2018 (date of filing with Registrar of Companies), the shares of the Company have been transferred to Zuari Finserv Private Limited (being at present holding company of the Company).

## ii) Ultimate holding:

Zuari Global Limited

Nature of transactions/outstanding balance	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Opening balance	-	-
Payment made on their behalf	-	2,303
Closing balance	-	-



(This space has been intentionally left blank)

## 33 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 2018	As at 31 March 2017
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.	-	-

34 Employee benefit expenses includes INR 3,908,322 (31 March 2017: INR 4,434,790) for cost transferred from Zuari Finserv Private Limited (holding company) in respect of services rendered by employees of holding company to the Company.

35 During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company reclassified/regrouped certain previous year's numbers. Considering the nature of these reclassifications/regroupings, the Company does not intend to present opening balance sheet of previous year reported. Refer below for the same:

As at 31 March 2017	Amount INR	Earlier reported head	Revised groupings
Interest accrued on deposits	890,197	Other financial assets (non current)	Other financial assets (current)
Unbilled revenues	3,596,394	Trade receivables	Other financial assets (current)
Current tax assets (net)	2,076,328	Current tax assets (net)	Non Current tax assets (net)
MAT Credit Entitlement	1,707,989	Other non-current assets	Deferred tax assets (net)
Provision for compensated absences	353,813	Provisions (non-current)	Provisions (current)



(This space has been intentionally left blank)

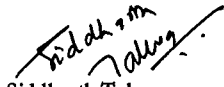
36 Segment information

The company's business activities falls broadly within a single primary business segment namely Insurance Broking services and therefore there is no reportable segment as per the management

37 The financial statements were approved for external issue by the board of directors on 16 May 2018.

As per our report of even date

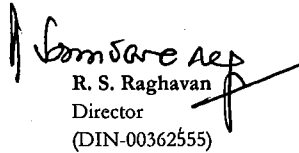
For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants



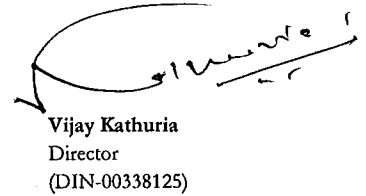
Siddharth Talwar  
Partner  
Membership No. 512752



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited



R. S. Raghavan  
Director  
(DIN-00362555)



Vijay Kathuria  
Director  
(DIN-00338125)

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 16 May 2018