



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Zuari Finserv Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zuari Finserv Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, its profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's



report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/ provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- i. The Company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 32 to the financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;
- iii. There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred during the year to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement;
- v) The Company has neither proposed nor paid any dividend for the current financial year.
- vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024.

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



Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 24514998BKCSZQ6147

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 1st May, 2024

“Annexure A” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Finserv Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Major item of Property, Plant and Equipment (including right of use assets) were physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment (including right of use assets) at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of ‘property, plant and equipment’). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company’s business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions during the year under audit. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) The Company is in the business of providing loans which are called as margin trading funding (MTF). According to the explanations and representations given to us by the Company, this is one of the principal business of the Company. Accordingly, clause (iii)(a) is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion, having regard to the nature of the Company’s business, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company’s interest. Further, during the year the Company has not made investment, provided guarantees, given security and granted loans and advances in the nature of guarantees to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on these is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, in case of loans given in the nature of MTF, the schedule of payment of interest has been stipulated and are for the period defined as per SEBI Regulations. Repayment of such other loans are regular.
- (d) In respect of loans granted and advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days as at the Balance Sheet date.
- (e) The Company is in the business of providing loans which are MTF. According to the explanations and representations given to us by the Company, this is one of the principal business of the Company. Accordingly, clause (iii) (e) is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us there are no loans/advances given during the year in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Accordingly, the requirement to report on this clause is not applicable to the Company.



- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as 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 prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Company's activities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales Tax and Value added Tax during the year. These statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax effective 1st July, 2017.
According to the records of the Company, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax (GST), provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues applicable to the Company as at 31st March, 2024, which were outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The Company does not have any liability with respect to duty of customs for the year under audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any lender in the books of accounts at any time during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any lender in the books of accounts at any time during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on the audit procedure performed and the representation obtained from the management, we report that no case of fraud by the Company or by its officers or employees on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.



- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued till date for for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and the representation obtained from the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(d) There is one Core Investment Company (CIC) as a part of Group which is not required to be registered with Reserve Bank of India. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company is not required to spend any amount on corporate social responsibility under section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) to 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xxi) The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Hence reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

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



Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 24514998BKCSZQ6147

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 1st May, 2024

“Annexure B” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Finserv Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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



Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN: 24514998BKCSZQ6147

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 1st May, 2024

Balance Sheet

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	258.75	942.95
Other bank balances	4	564.24	629.67
Receivables			
Trade receivables	5	321.30	361.88
Other receivables	6	5.00	9.28
Loans	7	537.48	-
Other financial assets	8	3,500.06	2,370.72
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	28	16.25	62.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	28	84.43	107.19
Property, plant and equipment	9	39.94	22.98
Right of use asset	10	484.89	498.37
Other intangible assets	11	13.64	11.06
Other non-financial assets	12	34.65	38.86
Total assets		5,860.63	5,055.14
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
Trade payables	13		
- to micro and small enterprises		0.23	2.25
- to other than micro and small enterprises		67.21	105.58
Lease liabilities	10	540.63	533.68
Other financial liabilities	14	1,528.33	910.53
Non-financial liabilities			
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	4.25	-
Provisions	15	171.04	131.82
Other non-financial liabilities	16	31.40	20.35
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	2,393.81	2,393.81
Other equity	18	1,123.73	957.12
Total liabilities and equity		5,860.63	5,055.14

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.
For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 1, 2024



Alok Banerjee

Alok Banerjee
Director
(DIN-01371033)

Place: Bangalore

Prachi Jain

Prachi Jain
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: ALDPJ2966J)

Place: New Delhi

Ranjan Kumar

Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place: New Delhi

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	19	264.02	170.43
Fee and commission income	20	1,332.88	1,018.71
Total revenue from operations		1,596.90	1,189.14
Other income	21	47.20	45.00
Total income		1,644.10	1,234.14
Expenses			
Finance cost	22	53.75	49.05
Fees and commission expenses	23	111.38	84.18
Impairment on financial instruments	24	49.00	15.73
Employee benefits expenses	25	849.70	778.80
Depreciation and amortisation	26	121.61	115.11
Other expenses	27	216.12	151.97
Total expenses		1,401.56	1,194.84
Profit before tax		242.54	39.30
Tax expense:			
Current tax	28	29.81	0.04
Deferred tax	28	28.64	11.09
Total tax expense		58.45	11.13
Profit after tax		184.09	28.17
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset		(23.36)	(0.55)
Tax effect of Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		5.88	0.14
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax)		(17.48)	(0.41)
Total comprehensive income for the year (comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		166.61	27.76
Earnings per equity share (Face value ₹ 10)			
Basic & Diluted (in ₹)	29	0.77	0.12

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.
For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 1, 2024

Alok Banerjee

Alok Banerjee
Director
(DIN-01371033)

Place: Bangalore

Prachi Jain

Prachi Jain
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: ALDPJ2966J)

Place: New Delhi

Ranjan Kumar

Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place: New Delhi

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 17)

₹ in Lakhs					
Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as on April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital	2,352.11	-	-	41.70	2,393.81

₹ in Lakhs					
Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as on April 1, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Equity share capital	2,393.81	-	-	-	2,393.81

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	372.72	498.26	870.98
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022			
Profit for the year	-	28.17	28.17
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(0.41)	(0.41)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27.76	27.76
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :			
Addition during the year	58.38	-	58.38
Balance as at March 31, 2023	431.10	526.02	957.12
Balance as at April 1, 2023	431.10	526.02	957.12
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024			
Profit for the year	-	184.09	184.09
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(17.48)	(17.48)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	166.61	166.61
Balance as at March 31, 2024	431.10	692.63	1,123.73

Nature and purpose of reserves :

(A) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(B) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to generate reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

As per our report of even date,
 For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
 Partner
 Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 1, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Alok Banerjee

Alok Banerjee
 Director
 (DIN-01371033)

Place: Bangalore

Prachi Jain

Prachi Jain
 Chief Financial Officer
 (PAN: ALDPJ2966J)

Place: New Delhi

Ranjan Kumar

Ranjan Kumar
 Whole Time Director
 (DIN-09496534)

Place : New Delhi

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma
 Company Secretary
 (Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit after tax	184.09	28.17
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Tax expense	58.45	11.13
Depreciation and amortization	121.61	115.11
Finance Cost	43.69	46.86
Interest income security deposits	(1.48)	(1.37)
Allowance for impairment on financial instruments	49.00	15.73
Net loss/(profit) on derecognition/Disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.31)	0.05
Operating profit before working capital changes	455.05	215.68
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Other bank balances	65.43	(556.84)
Trade receivables	(8.42)	(32.91)
Other receivables	4.28	(9.29)
Loans	(537.48)	-
Other financial assets	(1,129.33)	772.83
Other non-financial assets	3.08	0.70
Trade payables	(40.39)	(1.44)
Other financial liabilities	617.80	(1,482.09)
Other non-financial liabilities	11.05	(32.06)
Provisions	15.85	11.92
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(543.08)	(1,113.50)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	20.36	58.26
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	(522.72)	(1,055.24)
Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments	(31.30)	(7.84)
Purchase of Intangible assets	(8.25)	(13.64)
Sale proceeds on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.50	0.15
Net cash generating from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(39.05)	(21.33)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of Shares & Deposits	-	100.08
Payment of interest	(0.03)	(1.66)
Payment of leasehold interest	(43.66)	(45.20)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(78.74)	(72.22)
Net cash generating from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(122.43)	(19.00)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(684.20)	(1,095.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	942.95	2,038.52
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 3)	258.75	942.95

Notes :

- The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS - 7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
- The significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date.
For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 1, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Alok Banerjee

Alok Banerjee
Director
(DIN-01371033)

Place: Bangalore

Prachi Jain
Prachi Jain
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: ALDPJ2966J)

Place: New Delhi

Raojan Kumar

Raojan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place : New Delhi

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi

1. Corporate information

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

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where newly issued accounting standard is adopted during the current year or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 are being authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on May 1, 2024.

b) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity in compliance with the Division III of the Schedule III to The Companies Act, 2013. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 36.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle simultaneously on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- i) The normal course of business
- ii) The event of default
- iii) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and/or its counterparties

c) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments such as investment in unquoted equity instruments, debentures, preference shares etc.

Management uses its judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market participants are applied.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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



d) Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs of accounting on accrual basis. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

- (i) Revenue from contract with customer is recognized point in time when performance obligation is satisfied. Income from broking activities is accounted for on the trade date of transactions.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
- (iii) Depository services income are accounted as follows:

Revenue from depository services on account of annual maintenance charges have been accounted for over the period of the performance obligation.

Revenue from depository services on account of transaction charges is recognised point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied.

- (iv) Delayed payment charges (Interest on late payments) are accounted at a point in time of default.
- (v) In respect of other heads of Income it is accounted to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. An entity shall recognise a refund liability if the entity receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer.



e) Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

f) Borrowing costs

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

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

Recognition:

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

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and



- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

Depreciation, estimated useful life and residual life

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

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

Property, plant and equipment individually costing less than Rupees five thousand, are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

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.

h) Intangible assets

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

Recognition:

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

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

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

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

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

Gains/(losses) arising from de recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net



disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

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

i) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets of a "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

j) Leases

As a lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the Company assess whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified assets; (ii) the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the assets through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use assets (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 month or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.



The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined. If that rate is not readily determined the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liability has been included in borrowing and ROU asset has been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

As a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

k) Post-employment and other employee benefits

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

Gratuity liability being a defined benefit obligation is provided for on the basis of estimation on projected unit credit method made at the end of period. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plan are recognized in partly for the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

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



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

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

I) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value using best estimates. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the statement the profit and loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Financial assets:

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

Amortized cost

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

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- i. Trade receivables and lease receivables
- ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables and lease receivables)
- iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)"

In case of trade receivables and lease receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as i and ii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.



Financial liabilities:

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

Loans and borrowings

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

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

Fair value of financial instruments

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

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



Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

o) Dividends on equity shares

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity shareholders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders except in case of interim dividend. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

p) Earnings per Share

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

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

q) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Significant management judgements

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

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

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

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



Significant estimates

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

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

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

Determining the lease term

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



3 Cash and cash equivalents	₹ in Lakhs	
	Particulars	As at
		March 31, 2024
Cash in hand	0.15	0.19
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	258.60	942.76
Total cash and cash equivalents	258.75	942.95

4 Other bank balances	₹ in Lakhs	
	Particulars	As at
		March 31, 2024
Deposit pledged with banks*	500.00	500.00
Deposit pledged with the clearing corporations and stock exchanges as margin	44.12	44.12
Deposit - no lien	-	55.00
Interest accrued but not due	20.12	30.55
Total other bank balances	564.24	629.67

* Deposit pledged with bank as margin deposit for the guarantees issued of ₹ 1,000 lakhs and ₹ 1,000 lakhs as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

5 Trade receivables	₹ in Lakhs	
	Particulars	As at
		March 31, 2024
Secured considered good	254.92	315.85
Unsecured considered good	26.67	30.20
Unsecured credit impaired	59.57	13.76
Less: Provision for impairment	(59.57)	(13.76)
	281.59	346.05
Unbilled revenue	39.71	15.83
Total trade receivables	321.30	361.88

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs					Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment / transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	65.49	13.70	47.36	30.80	124.24	281.59
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered credit impaired	-	-	-	-	59.57	59.57
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65.49	13.70	47.36	30.80	183.81	341.16
Less: Provision for impairment						(59.57)
						281.59
Unbilled revenue						39.71
						321.30



Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment / transaction					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
	₹ in Lakhs					
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	55.26	50.23	51.12	33.06	156.38	346.05
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered credit impaired	-	-	-	-	13.76	13.76
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	55.26	50.23	51.12	33.06	170.14	359.81
Less: Provision for impairment						(13.76)
						346.05
Unbilled revenue						15.83
						361.88

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	
(Unsecured, Considered goods unless otherwise stated)		
Reimbursements receivables	5.00	9.28
	5.00	9.28
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
Total other receivables	5.00	9.28

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	
Secured		
Margin Trading Facility	537.48	-
	537.48	-
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
Net loans	537.48	-
In India	537.48	-
Outside India	-	-

(1) During the year, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) There are no loans due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

(3) There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs or related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

- repayable on demand; or
- without specifying any terms or year of repayment.



8 Other financial assets	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Secured		
Client Receivables*	1,411.59	829.54
Security deposits	2,088.47	1,541.18
	3,500.06	2,370.72
Less : Provision for impairment	-	-
Total other financial assets	3,500.06	2,370.72
Financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Financial asset carried at amortized cost	3,500.06	2,370.72

*Client Receivables are balances receivable from broking clients which are secured against securities given as collateral by the customer.

9 Property, plant and equipment	₹ in Lakhs		
	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	72.38	39.17	111.55
Additions during the year	7.84	-	7.84
Deletions during the year	(0.92)	-	(0.92)
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	79.30	39.17	118.47
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2023	79.30	39.17	118.47
Additions during the year	31.30	-	31.30
Deletions during the year	(2.71)	-	(2.71)
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	107.89	39.17	147.06
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	59.46	26.14	85.60
Depreciation for the year	9.51	1.10	10.61
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	(0.72)	-	(0.72)
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	68.25	27.24	95.49
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	68.25	27.24	95.49
Depreciation for the year	13.18	0.97	14.15
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	(2.52)	-	(2.52)
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	78.91	28.21	107.12
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	11.05	11.93	22.98
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	28.98	10.96	39.94

Note:

1. No assets have been revalued during the year.
2. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 at end of year.
3. Title deeds of Immovable Properties: The Company does not have any Immovable property, hence the disclosures are not applicable.



10 Leases

Where Company is a lessee

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

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

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

I **Right-of-use assets**

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Recognised as at 1 April 2023	498.37	452.40
Additions	87.19	72.28
Adjustment	1.12	108.02
Derecognition	-	(35.72)
Depreciation	(101.79)	(98.61)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2024	484.89	498.37

II **Detail of lease liability**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	533.68	455.30
Adjustment during the year	-	114.65
Addition during the year	85.69	71.57
Deletions during the year	-	(35.62)
Finance charges on lease	43.66	45.20
Repayment during the year	(122.40)	(117.42)
Closing balance	540.63	533.68

III **Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation	101.79	98.61
Interest on lease liabilities	43.66	45.20
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Net Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss	145.45	143.81

IV **Amount recognised in Cash Flow Statement**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payment of finance cost	43.66	45.20
Payment of lease liabilities	78.74	72.22
Total cash outflows	122.40	117.42



V **Maturity analysis**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than 1 year	84.64	74.93
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	365.29	390.71
Later than 5 years	90.70	68.04

The company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the company's treasury function.

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

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

VII Payments associated with short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

VIII The Company does not have any variable lease payment arrangements.

Where Company is a Lessor

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

11 **Other intangible assets**

Particular	₹ in Lakhs	
	Computer software	Total
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	15.11	15.11
Additions during the year	13.64	13.64
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	28.75	28.75
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2023	28.75	28.75
Additions during the year	8.25	8.25
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	37.00	37.00
Opening accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2022	11.80	11.80
Amortization for the year	5.89	5.89
Accumulated amortization on deletions	-	-
Closing accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2023	17.69	17.69
Opening accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2023	17.69	17.69
Amortization for the year	5.67	5.67
Accumulated amortization on deletions	-	-
Closing accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2024	23.36	23.36
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	11.06	11.06
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	13.64	13.64

Note:

1. No intangible assets have been revalued during the year.



12 Other non-financial assets	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Prepaid expenses	31.38	32.97
Balances with government authorities and other taxes receivable	0.07	-
Advance payment to vendors for supply of services	3.20	5.89
Total other non financial assets	34.65	38.86

13 Trade Payable	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.23	2.25
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	67.21	105.58
Total trade payable	67.44	107.83

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024					₹ in Lakhs
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	0.23	-	-	-	0.23
Others	39.36	0.02	-	-	39.38
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	39.59	0.02	-	-	39.61
Unbilled dues					27.83
					67.44

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023					₹ in Lakhs
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	2.16	0.08	0.01	2.25
Others	40.05	-	-	0.06	40.11
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	40.05	2.16	0.08	0.07	42.36
Unbilled dues					65.47
					107.83



14	Other financial liabilities	₹ in Lakhs	
		As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Particulars		
	Security deposits received	224.76	229.83
	Client Payable	1,256.35	653.27
	Employee benefit payable	47.22	27.43
	Total other financial liabilities	1,528.33	910.53
	Financial liability carried at amortized cost	1,528.33	910.53
	Financial liability carried at fair value through profit and loss	-	-

15	Provisions	₹ in Lakhs	
		As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Particulars		
	I) Provision for employee benefits (refer note no. 30)		
	Gratuity	108.75	81.44
	Leave encashment		
	Previlage leave	60.56	48.76
	Sick leave	1.73	1.62
	Total provisions	171.04	131.82

16	Other non-financial liabilities	₹ in Lakhs	
		As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Particulars		
	Statutory dues payable	31.40	20.35
	Total other non-financial liabilities	31.40	20.35

17	Equity share capital	₹ in Lakhs	
		As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	I Authorised Issued and subscribed capital		
	Particulars		
	Authorised		
	3,00,10,000 (March 31, 2023 : 3,00,10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	3,001.00	3,001.00
		3,001.00	3,001.00
	Issued, subscribed & fully paid up		
	2,39,38,082 (March 31, 2023 : 2,39,38,082) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	2,393.81	2,393.81
		2,393.81	2,393.81
	II Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding		
	Particulars		(in numbers)
			As at
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	At the beginning of the year	2,39,38,082	2,35,21,082
	Issued during the year	-	4,17,000
	At the end of the year	2,39,38,082	2,39,38,082



III **Terms and rights attached to equity shares**

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

IV **Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares**

(in numbers)

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% held	No. of Shares held	% held
Zuari Industries Limited	2,39,38,082	100.00	2,39,38,082	100.00

V As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

VI The Company has neither issued/ allotted any shares for consideration other than cash, nor has issued bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. Further, no shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for sales of shares/ disinvestment by the Company.

VII **Shareholding of Promoters**

(in numbers)

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Zuari Industries Limited	2,39,38,082	100	-

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Zuari Industries Limited	2,39,38,082	100	-

18 **Other Equity**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	526.02	498.26
Profit for the year	184.09	28.17
Other comprehensive income	(17.48)	(0.41)
	692.63	526.02
Securities premium account		
Opening balance	431.10	372.72
Received/(utilized) during the year	-	58.38
	431.10	431.10
Closing balance	1,123.73	957.12



Zuari Finserv Limited
CIN: U45400GA2013PLC007383
Notes to financial statements

19 Interest income	Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on deposits with banks		66.88	55.60
Interest on margin trading facility		197.14	114.83
Total interest income		264.02	170.43

20 Fee and commission income	Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from:			
Brokerage		924.20	652.64
Distribution of financial products		131.52	141.53
Depository activities		205.34	153.47
Registrar and share transfer agents		71.82	71.07
Total fee and commission income		1,332.88	1,018.71

21 Other income	Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income Income Tax Refund		3.86	6.31
Interest income security deposits		1.48	1.37
Rent		27.22	29.03
Net gain on derecognition/disposal of property, plant and equipment		0.31	-
Miscellaneous income		14.33	8.29
Total other income		47.20	45.00

22 Finance costs	Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest-others		0.03	1.66
Bank guarantee		10.06	2.19
Finance charges on lease (refer note no. 10)		43.66	45.20
Total finance costs		53.75	49.05

23 Fees and commission expenses	Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Commission expenses		15.00	22.10
Exchange & other regulatory charges		80.13	38.37
Expense for distribution of financial products		16.25	23.71
Total fees and commission expenses		111.38	84.18



Zuari Finserv Limited
CIN: U45400GA2013PLC007383
Notes to financial statements

24 Impairment on financial instruments	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	45.80	15.63
Bad debts written off (net)	3.20	-
Security deposits	-	0.10
Total impairment on financial instruments	49.00	15.73

25 Employee benefits expenses	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Salaries and incentives	739.57	684.89
Staff welfare	52.03	37.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	42.43	41.41
Gratuity*	15.67	14.75
Total employee benefits expenses	849.70	778.80

* refer note no. 30

26 Depreciation and amortisation	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Depreciation on tangible assets	14.15	10.61
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.67	5.89
Depreciation on lease assets (refer note no. 10)	101.79	98.61
Total depreciation and amortisation	121.61	115.11

27 Other expenses	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Advertisement and publicity	0.37	0.02
Conveyance & traveling expenses	23.04	22.96
Directors sitting fee	2.50	1.50
Insurance	2.94	2.59
Legal & professional charges	49.62	10.62
Bank charges	0.13	0.15
Repair & Maintenance		
Information Technology	61.07	40.91
Others	11.98	10.87
Printing and stationery	3.61	4.72
Rent	-	-
Electricity	20.83	22.09
Fees & subscription	3.46	3.85
Net loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	-	0.05
Communication expenses	22.42	20.14
Rates & taxes	6.80	4.70
Miscellaneous expenses	2.10	0.80
Auditor's fees and expenses		
as statutory auditor	3.00	3.00
as tax auditor	0.75	0.75
as fee for other services	1.50	2.25
Total other expenses	216.12	151.97



28 Income taxes

I Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax expense		
For the year	29.46	-
Change in estimates relating to prior years	0.35	0.04
	29.81	0.04
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	28.64	11.09
	28.64	11.09
Total income tax expense	58.45	11.13

II Tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	(5.88)	(0.14)
Total tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(5.88)	(0.14)

III Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	242.54	39.30
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	61.05	9.89
Deductible permanent difference	(2.95)	1.20
Change in estimates relating to prior years	0.35	0.04
Income tax expense	58.45	11.13

The applicable Indian statutory tax rates for fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2023 is 25.168%.

IV Details of current tax assets and current tax liabilities

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax assets pertaining to current year	25.21	18.68
Current tax liabilities pertaining to current year	29.46	-
Net current tax assets/ (liability) pertaining to current year (A)	(4.25)	18.68
Current tax assets pertaining to previous years (B)	16.25	43.50
Total current tax assets / (liability) - Net (A+B)	12.00	62.18

V Movement in the temporary differences of deferred tax

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs						
	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss during 2022-23	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss during 2023-24	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Employee benefits	30.04	2.99	0.14	33.17	3.99	5.88	43.04
Provisions	1.39	(0.14)	-	1.25	(0.22)	-	1.03
Property, plant & equipment and intangible asset	12.58	0.02	-	12.60	(1.26)	-	11.34
Provision for impairment on receivable from client	-	3.46	-	3.46	11.53	-	14.99
Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciator	73.40	(27.72)	-	45.68	(45.68)	-	-
Other temporary differences	0.73	10.30	-	11.03	3.00	-	14.03
Total	118.14	(11.09)	0.14	107.19	(28.64)	5.88	84.43

29 Earnings per share

The followings is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs except otherwise stated	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity share holders.	184.09	28.17
Weighted average number of share outstanding during the year	2,39,38,082	2,38,56,967
Nominal Value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic & Diluted (₹)	0.77	0.12



30 Employee Benefits

(a) Gratuity (unfunded)

I Breakup of amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on defined benefit obligation	6.08	5.27
Current service cost	9.59	9.48
Total expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	15.67	14.75

II Break up of amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(23.36)	(0.55)
	(23.36)	(0.55)

III Breakup of the amount recognised in balance sheet

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	108.75	81.44
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	108.75	81.44

IV Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation and plan asset

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Change in benefit obligations		
Present value of the obligation as at the beginning of the year	81.44	74.11
Current service cost	9.59	9.48
Interest cost	6.08	5.27
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations	23.36	0.55
Acquisitions (credit)/cost	(1.59)	0.26
Benefits paid	(10.13)	(8.23)
Amount recognised in balance sheet [(surplus) / deficit]	108.75	81.44

V Sensitivity of significant assumptions used for DBO valuation

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(2.26)	(4.60)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	2.35	4.96
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	2.39	5.06
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(2.31)	(4.72)

VI Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than a year	23.27	1.89
Between 1 - 2 years	22.99	1.96
Between 2 - 5 years	43.11	10.20
Over 5 years	64.75	67.39
Total	154.12	81.44



VII Assumptions to determine the defined benefit obligations

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Discount rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%

Assumptions

Discount rate:- Discount rate is the rate which is used to discount future benefit cashflows to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the valuation date. The rate is based on the prevailing market yields on Indian Government bonds at the valuation date for the expected term of the obligation.

Salary Escalation Rate:- The rate at which salaries are expected to escalate in future. It is used to determine the benefit based on salary at the date of separation.

Attrition Rate:- There is a reduction in staff/employees of a company through normal means, such as retirement and resignation. This is natural in any business and industry.

Mortality Rate:- Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of

VIII Risk analysis

The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits obligation and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Interest risk

The plan exposes the Company to the risk of all in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

Longevity risk/ Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit obligation liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

b) Compensated absences (unfunded)

I Breakup of the amount recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	60.56	48.76
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	60.56	48.76

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	8.39	7.93
Interest cost	3.64	3.21
Actuarial loss recognised during the year	30.10	17.51
Total expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	42.13	28.65

III Assumption used in valuation

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Discount rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Leave availment rate	5.00%	5.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.



31 Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil).

32 Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil).

33 Capital management

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

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

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2024.



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34 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:

A Names and related parties and related parties relationship

The names of related parties where control exist and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationship as identified by the management are :-

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

i) Holding Company : Zuari Industries Limited^(earlier known as Zuari Global Limited)

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount paid on their behalf	0.92	1.14
Share capital issued	-	41.70
Share Security premium issued	-	58.38
Sale of Assets	0.20	-
Retiral Benefit Transfer Cost	2.87	-
Depository/brokerage income	34.53	7.97
RTA Income	6.80	6.80
Support Services charged	0.23	0.09
Closing balance*	5.86	2.30

* Closing balances shown under trade receivables/other receivables/ trade payables

ii) Fellow subsidiaries:

Indian Furniture Products Limited (IFPL)
Simon India Limited (SIL)
Zuari International Limited (ZITL)
Zuari Suqar & Power Limited (ZSPL)
Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited (ZIBL)
Zuari Management Services Limited (ZMSL)
Zuari Infracworld India Limited (ZIIL)
Zuari Envien Bioenergy Private Limited (ZEBPL)

Year ended 31 March 2024

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	IFPL	SIL*	ZITL*	ZSPL*	ZIBL*	ZMSL*	ZIIL*	ZEBPL*
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
Support Services charged	-	-	-	-	12.35	-	-	-
RTA / DP / Brokerage income	0.12	2.86	0.48	0.11	0.10	0.47	0.65	0.47
Payroll Processing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	1.68	-	-
Employee Transfer Cost	-	-	-	-	68.61	-	-	-
Manpower Processing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	32.48	-	-
Management and Consultancy Charges	-	-	-	-	-	36.68	-	-
Depository participant income	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Purchase of Products	-	-	2.82	-	-	-	-	-
Deputation Income	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
Rental income	-	-	0.60	-	26.62	-	-	-
Closing balance *	0.01	1.27	0.01	0.01	2.59	0.01	-	0.05

* Closing balances shown under trade receivables/other receivables.

Year ended 31 March 2023

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	IFPL	SIL*	ZITL*	ZSPL*	ZIBL*	ZMSL**	ZIIL*	ZEBPL*
Property, plant and equipment (office equipment transferred)	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	5.01	-	0.18	-	-	-
Amount paid on our behalf	-	-	0.48	-	33.00	-	-	-
Support Services charged	-	-	0.18	-	11.21	-	-	-
RTA / DP / Brokerage income	0.11	0.85	0.64	0.11	0.10	3.10	0.75	0.05
Payroll Processing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	1.76	-	-
Employee Transfer Cost	-	-	-	-	61.50	-	-	-
Manpower Processing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	14.61	-	-
Learning and Development Charges	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-
Retiral Received	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-
Depository participant income	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Deputation Income	-	-	8.02	-	-	-	-	-
Rental income	-	-	2.42	-	26.62	-	-	-
Closing balance *	0.01	0.21	-	5.10	1.63	(1.68)	1.42	0.05

* Closing balances shown under trade receivables/other receivables

** Closing balances shown under trade payables.



34 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:

iii) Joint Venture of Holding Company:

Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Brokerage income	-	-
RTA Income	0.20	0.25
Closing balance (shown under head trade receivables)	-	-

iv) Associates of Holding Company

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

Year ended 31 March 2024

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	TIHL	ZACL	NETL	ZMPPL	BNPL
	Brokerage income	0.12	1.56	-	-
Depository income	0.03	20.10	0.01	0.12	-
RTA Income	-	-	0.10	0.20	-
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	2.07	-	-
Closing balance*	(0.01)	13.81	0.01	0.41	2.50

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

Year ended 31 March 2023

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction	TIHL	ZACL	NETL	ZMPPL	BNPL
	Brokerage income	-	2.39	-	-
Depository income	0.01	8.63	0.01	0.84	-
RTA Income	-	-	0.10	0.20	-
Amount paid on their behalf	-	-	8.82	-	-
Closing balance*	0.01	7.89	0.02	0.26	2.50

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

v) Directors/Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Ranjan Kumar (Whole Time Director)
Mr. Alok Banerjee (Director)
Mrs. Prachi Jain (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f. 20/03/2024)
Mr. Alok Kumar Srivastava (Chief Financial Officer) (upto 07/02/2024)
Mr. Mayank Sharma (Company Secretary)

₹ in Lakhs

Name of Directors/Key Management Personnel	Nature of transaction	As at	As at
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mr. Ranjan Kumar	Remuneration	54.55	55.05
Mr. Alok Kumar Srivastava	Remuneration	17.85	19.35
Mrs. Prachi Jain	Remuneration	0.91	-
Mr. Mayank Sharma	Remuneration	6.26	5.73
Mr. Alok Banerjee	Depository/brokerage income	0.07	0.06



35 Financial Instruments

1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2024 were as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Mandatorily required		
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	258.75	-	258.75	258.75
Other bank balance	564.24	-	564.24	564.24
Trade receivables	321.30	-	321.30	321.30
Other receivables	5.00	-	5.00	5.00
Loans	537.48	-	537.48	537.48
Other financial assets	3,500.06	-	3,500.06	3,500.06
Total	5,186.83	-	5,186.83	5,186.83
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	67.44	-	67.44	67.44
Lease liabilities	540.63	-	540.63	540.63
Other financial liabilities	1,528.33	-	1,528.33	1,528.33
Total	2,136.40	-	2,136.40	2,136.40

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2023 were as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Mandatorily required		
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	942.95	-	942.95	942.95
Other bank balance	629.67	-	629.67	629.67
Trade receivables	361.88	-	361.88	361.88
Other receivables	9.28	-	9.28	9.28
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	2,370.72	-	2,370.72	2,370.72
Total	4,314.50	-	4,314.50	4,314.50
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	107.83	-	107.83	107.83
Lease liabilities	533.68	-	533.68	533.68
Other financial liabilities	910.53	-	910.53	910.53
Total	1,552.04	-	1,552.04	1,552.04

2 Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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



3 Financial risk management objectives & policies

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

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

Market risk

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

Credit risk

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

Applicability Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	258.75	942.95
Other bank balances	564.24	629.67
Trade receivables	321.30	361.88
Other receivables	5.00	9.28
Loans	537.48	-
Other financial assets	3,500.06	2,370.72
	5,186.83	4,314.50

Note :

(i) **Other financial assets, balances with banks, cash and cash equivalents and interest accrued on deposits.**

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

(ii) **Trade Receivables**

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	0-90 days	91-180 days	More than 180 days
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2023	62.12	6.63	293.13
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2024	102.03	3.17	216.10

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

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



(iii) **Loans (Margin Trading Funding)**

Margin trading facilities are secured by collaterals. As per policy of the Company, margin trading facilities to the extent covered by collateral and servicing interest on a regular basis is not considered as due/default. Accounts becoming due/default are fully written off as bad debt against respective receivables and the amount of loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss as bad debts recovered.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	0-90 days	91-180 days	More than 180 days
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2023	-	-	-
Carrying amounts as on 31 March 2024	537.48	-	-

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs			
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024				
Trade payables	67.44	-	-	67.44
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	84.64	365.29	90.70	540.63
Other financial liabilities	1,528.33	-	-	1,528.33
	1,680.41	365.29	90.70	2,136.40
As at March 31, 2023				
Trade payables	107.83	-	-	107.83
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	74.93	390.71	68.04	533.68
Other financial liabilities	910.53	-	-	910.53
	1,093.29	390.71	68.04	1,552.04

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes of managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2024.



36 Maturity Analysis of Assets & Liabilities

The below table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		Total
	Current (Less than 12 months)	Non-Current (More than 12 months)	
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	258.75	-	258.75
Other bank balances	29.12	535.12	564.24
Receivables			
Trade receivables	321.30	-	321.30
Other receivables	5.00	-	5.00
Loans	537.48	-	537.48
Other financial assets	3,330.31	169.75	3,500.06
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	-	16.25	16.25
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	84.43	84.43
Property, plant and equipment	-	39.94	39.94
Right of use asset	-	484.89	484.89
Other intangible assets	-	13.64	13.64
Other non-financial assets	32.31	2.34	34.65
Total assets	4,514.27	1,346.36	5,860.63
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
Trade payables			
- to micro and small enterprises	0.23	-	0.23
- to other than micro and small enterprises	67.21	-	67.21
Lease liabilities	84.64	455.99	540.63
Other financial liabilities	1,528.33	-	1,528.33
Non-financial liabilities			
Current tax liabilities (net)	4.25	-	4.25
Provisions	38.02	133.02	171.04
Other non-financial liabilities	31.40	-	31.40
	1,754.08	589.01	2,343.09

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		Total
	Current (Less than 12 months)	Non-Current (More than 12 months)	
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	942.95	-	942.95
Other bank balances	30.55	599.12	629.67
Receivables			
Trade receivables	361.88	-	361.88
Other receivables	9.28	-	9.28
Other financial assets	2,200.95	169.77	2,370.72
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	-	62.18	62.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	107.19	107.19
Property, plant and equipment	-	22.98	22.98
Right of use asset	-	498.37	498.37
Other intangible assets	-	11.06	11.06
Other non-financial assets	38.49	0.37	38.86
Total assets	3,584.10	1,471.04	5,055.14
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
Trade payables			
- to micro and small enterprises	2.25	-	2.25
- to other than micro and small enterprises	105.58	-	105.58
Lease liabilities	74.93	458.75	533.68
Other financial liabilities	910.53	-	910.53
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	4.00	127.82	131.82
Other non-financial liabilities	20.35	-	20.35
	1,117.64	586.57	1,704.21



37 Disclosure under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Company has sent letters to vendors to confirm whether they are covered under micro, small and medium enterprise development act 2006 as well as they have filed required memorandum with prescribed authority. Out of the letter sent to the party, based on the confirmation received till the date of finalisation of balance sheet. Based on and to the extent of the information received by the Company from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and relied upon by the auditors, the relevant particulars as at the year end are furnished below:

Particulars	As at		₹ in Lakhs
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
		0.23	2.25
The Principal amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	
The Interest amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-	
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	

38 Segment

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. Accordingly, information has been presented both along industry classes and geographic segmentation of customers, industry being the primary segment. Secondary segmental reporting is performed on the basis of the geographical location of customers. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the note on significant accounting policies.

a. Business Segment

The Company's primary business comprises of dealing in shares, securities, commodities, derivatives on behalf of its constituents and other related ancillary services.

b. Geographical Segment

The Company operates in one Geographical Segment namely "within India" and hence no separate information for geographic segment wise disclosure is required.

No single customer accounts for the revenue, which is equal or more than ten percent of the total revenue of the entity, hence no such segment could be identified.

(Non-Ind AS Information)

39 Additional Regulatory disclosures

- I The company does not have any immovable properties, hence disclosure relating to title deeds are not applicable.
- II The company does not have any investment property, hence disclosure relating to its valuation are not applicable.
- III Disclosure for loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand:

Type of Borrower	As at				₹ in Lakhs
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	
Related parties	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	



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- IV The company does not have any capital work in progress and intangible assets under development, hence disclosure relating to ageing of capital work in progress and intangible assets under development are not applicable.
- V No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- VI No loan has been taken from banks or financial institution by the company where it has secured its current assets.
- VII The company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution. Hence the clause is not applicable.

VIII Undisclosed

There is no such income which has not been disclosed in the books of accounts. No such income is surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 for the year ended 31 March 2024 and for the year ended 31 March 2023.

- IX The company has not entered in any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- X No charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- XI The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the act read with companies (Restriction on number of layers) rule
- XII Additional regulatory information required under (WB) (xiv) of Division III of Schedule III amendment, disclosure of ratios, is not applicable to the Company as it is in broking business and not an NBFC registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- XIII During the year no Scheme of Arrangements related to the company has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- XIV Details in respect of Utilization of Borrowed funds and share premium shall be provided in respect of:

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

XV Corporate Social Responsibility:

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

XVI Transaction with respect to crypto currency or virtual

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

40 Notes on subsequent events

There are no other material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except as already disclosed.

- 41 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to confirm to current year classification. In light of guidance and principals elaborated in "Guidance Note on "Division II- Ind AS-Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013", issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India, the company has changed classification of certain items in Current year from one head to another head of financials statements and also reclassified previous year figures in line with current year presentation and classification. This reclassification is not having any financials impact over financials results and state of affair as on 31.03.2023. Summary of reclassification of items has been given below:

S. No.	Particulars	Classified under Broad heads of Financials statements in F.Y. 2022-23	Reclassification of Items uner the Broad head of Financials statements in F.Y. 2023-24	Amount Reclassified (₹ in lakhs)
1	Margin trade funding - Secured	Loans	Other Financial Assets	829.54
2	Other Receivables	Other Non Financial Assets	Other Receivables	9.28
3	Employee Benefit Payable	Other Non Financial Liabilities	Other Financial Liabilities	27.43



42 The financial statements were approved for external issue by the board of directors on 1st May, 2024.

As per our report of even date.
For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 1, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board
Zuari Finserv Limited

Alok Banerjee
Alok Banerjee
Director
(DIN-01371033)

Place: Bangalore

Prachi Jain
Prachi Jain
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: ALDPJ2966J)

Place: New Delhi

Ranjan Kumar

Ranjan Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN-09496534)

Place : New Delhi

Mayank Sharma

Mayank Sharma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. 55646)

Place: New Delhi