



ARUN BEDEKAR & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

704, Milasu, Sector - 6, Charkop, Kandivali (West), Mumbai - 400 067.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO,
The Members of PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED

Report on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Statement of Cash Flow, the statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including Other Comprehensive Income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with



the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 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 Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its standalone Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018.

For Arun Bedekar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.123640W)



A.V. Bedekar
Arun V Bedekar
(Membership No. 114123)
(Proprietor)

Mumbai,
May 28, 2018.

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date of Prime Commodities Broking (India) Limited for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Based upon the information and explanations furnished to us and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

1. The Company does not have any fixed assets and therefore Clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. The Company does not hold any inventories and therefore Clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 accordingly, provisions of paragraphs 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) Order are not applicable to the Company.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under and therefore Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company and hence the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 7 (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and services tax, and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company.



with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- 8 The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- 9 The Company did not raise any amount by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- 10 According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- 11 The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration and therefore, Clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- 12 In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company and therefore, Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- 13 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 Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules.
- 14 According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and therefore, Clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- 15 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and



therefore, Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

16

The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and therefore Clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Arun Bedekar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 123640W)



A. V. Bedekar
Arun V Bedekar
(Membership No. 114123)
(Proprietor)

Mumbai,
May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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; and,
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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and,
3. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

Opinion

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

For Arun Bedekar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 123640W)



A. V. Bedekar
Arun V Bedekar
(Membership No. 114123)
(Proprietor)

Mumbai,
May 28, 2018

PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
BALANCESHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at		As at	
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
ASSETS					
1. Non-current assets					
Non-Current Advance tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-	1.66
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-	-	1.66
2. Current assets					
Financial Assets:					
(i) Cash & Cash equivalents	1	0.33	0.19	0.57	
(ii) Bank Balance other than (iii) above	2	525.00	435.35	396.46	
(iii) Other Financial Assets	3	6.97	5.28	5.38	
Total Current Assets		532.30	440.82	402.41	
Total Assets		532.30	440.82	404.07	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Equity					
(a) Equity Share capital	4	50.00	50.00	50.00	
(b) Other Equity	5	33.83	21.87	8.80	
Total Equity		83.83	71.87	58.80	
2. Current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities:					
(i) Borrowings	6	445.85	365.55	342.69	
(ii) Trade Payables	7	0.25	0.25	0.13	
(b) Other current liabilities	8	1.77	-	2.45	
(c) Current tax liabilities (Net)	9	0.60	3.15	-	
Total Current Liabilities		448.47	368.95	345.27	
Total Equity and Liabilities		532.30	440.82	404.07	

Significant accounting policies Note No. 14

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Bedekar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 123640W)

Arun V Bedekar
Proprietor
M. No. 114123



For and on behalf of the Board

N. Jayakumar
N. Jayakumar

Director

Vinay Motwani
Vinay Motwani

Director

Ajay Shah
Ajay Shah

Director

Mumbai, May 28, 2018

Mumbai, May 28, 2018

PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
I Revenue from Operations		-	-
II Other Income	10	34.51	27.57
III Total Income (I+II)		34.51	27.57
IV Expenses			
Finance cost	11	18.07	8.18
Other expenses	12	0.38	0.44
Total Expenses		18.45	8.62
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III -IV)		16.06	18.95
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V+VI)		16.06	18.95
VIII Tax expense:			
Current tax	13	4.10	5.88
VIII Profit / (loss) for the year (VII - VIII)		11.96	13.07
IX Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
X Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII + IX) (Comprising Profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income for the period)		11.96	13.07
XI Earnings per equity share:			
Basic		2.39	2.61
Diluted		2.39	2.61

Significant accounting policies Note No. 14

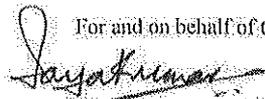
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Bedekar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.123640W)

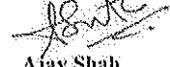

Arun V Bedekar
Proprietor
Membership No. 114123



Mumbai, May 28, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board.

N. Jayakumar Director


Vinay Motwani Director


Ajay Shah Director

Mumbai, May 28, 2018.

PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(a) Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Laacs)

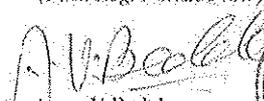
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00

(b) Other Equity

(Rs. in Laacs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at April 1, 2016	8.80	8.80
Profit for the year	13.07	13.07
Actuarial gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	21.87	21.87
Balance at March 31, 2017	21.87	21.87
Profit for the year	11.96	11.96
Actuarial gain / (Loss) on defined benefits plan net of tax	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	11.96	11.96
Balance at March, 2018	33.83	33.83

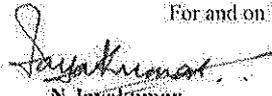
As per our Report attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Bedekar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.123640W)


Arun V Bedekar
Proprietor
M. No. 114123

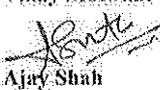


Mumbai, May 28, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board


N. Jayakumar Director


Vinay Motwani Director


Ajay Shah Director

Mumbai, May 28, 2018

PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2018

(Rs. in Laos)

	INFLOWS / (OUTFLOWS)	
	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
A Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	16.06	18.95
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(34.51)	(27.57)
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital changes	(18.45)	(8.62)
Adjustments for Changes in the Working Capital		
Loans, Advances & Other Current Assets	(1.69)	0.11
Current Liabilities & Provisions	1.77	(2.34)
	<u>0.08</u>	<u>(2.23)</u>
Cash generated from operations	(18.37)	(10.86)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refund (net)	(6.66)	(1.07)
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	<u>(25.03)</u>	<u>(11.93)</u>
B Cashflow from Investment Activities		
Interest Received	34.51	27.57
Net Cash from Investment Activities (B)	<u>34.51</u>	<u>27.57</u>
C Cashflow from Financing Activities		
Funds Borrowed / (Repaid) (Net)	80.30	22.87
Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)	<u>80.30</u>	<u>22.87</u>
Net Cashflow (A + B + C)	<u>89.78</u>	<u>38.51</u>
Changes in the Cash & Bank Balance	89.78	38.51
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	435.55	397.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	525.33	435.55

Notes to the cash flow statement

1. Cash comprises Cash on Hand and Current Accounts with Banks.
2. The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -7) Statement of Cash flows.
3. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / recasted wherever necessary.

As per our Report attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Bedekar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.123640W)


Arun V Bedekar
Proprietor
M. No. 114123

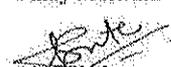


Mumbai, May 28, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board


N. Jayakumar Director


Vinay Motwani Director


Ajay Shah Director

Mumbai, May 28, 2018

PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(Rs. in Laacs)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 1-Apr-16
1 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash on Hand	0.10	0.10	0.16
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	0.23	0.09	0.41
Total	0.33	0.19	0.57
2 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Bank Deposits with 3-12 months original maturity	525.00	435.35	396.46
Total	525.00	435.35	396.46
3 Other Current Financial Assets			
Interest receivable	6.97	5.27	5.38
Total	6.97	5.27	5.38
4 Equity Share Capital			
Authorised			
20,00,000 (March 31, 2017 20,00,000, April 1, 2016 20,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	200.00	200.00	200.00
Total	200.00	200.00	200.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid-up			
5,00,000 (March 31, 2017 5,00,000, April 1, 2016 5,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total	50.00	50.00	50.00
5 Other Equity			
Surplus			
At the commencement of the year...	21.87	8.80	
Add: Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year	11.96	13.07	
Total	33.83	21.87	8.80
Total Other Equity	33.83	21.87	8.80
6 Borrowings - Current Liabilities			
Secured Loan (For Security and terms of repayment: Refer Note no 16)			
Other Loan from Bank	97.36	-	-
Unsecured			
Loans repayable on demand from banks	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand from other party	-	250.00	-
Loans and advances from related parties	348.49	115.55	342.69
Total	445.85	365.55	342.69
7 Trade Payables			
(a) Due to micro, small and medium enterprise (Refer note no 17)	0.25	0.25	0.14
(b) Due to Others	-	-	-
Total	0.25	0.25	0.14
8 Other current liabilities			
Statutory Dues Payable (includes Provident Fund, GST, Withholding Tax etc.)	1.77	-	2.45
Total	1.77	-	2.45
9 Current Provisions			
Provision for Taxation (Net of Taxes Paid)	(0.60)	3.15	1.66
Total	(0.60)	3.15	1.66

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
10. Other Income		
Interest Income	34.51	27.57
Total	34.51	27.57
11. Finance Costs		
Interest Expense	18.07	8.18
Total	18.07	8.18
12. Other Expenses		
Consultancy & Professional Charges:	0.15	0.12
Filing Fees		
Auditor's Remuneration:		
- For Audit Fees	0.20	0.23
Miscellaneous Expenses:	0.03	0.09
Total	0.38	0.44
13. Tax Expenses		
Amounts recognised in profit & loss		
Current income tax	4.10	
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year		-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences		-
Deferred tax expense		-
Tax expense for the year	4.10	-
Effective tax rate for the year	25.52	-
(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate		
Profit Before Tax	16.06	18.95
Applicable Tax Rate	25.75%	25.75%
Computed Tax Expense	4.14	4.88
Tax effect of:		
Allowances	-	-
Expenses Disallowed	-	-
Capital Gains Set off against brought forward losses	-	-
Brought forward losses:	-	-
MAT under Section 115JB:	-	-
Current Tax Provision (A)	4.14	4.88
Deferred Tax Provision (B)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of Current Income Tax of Previous Year	-	-
Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A) + (B) + (C)	4.14	4.88



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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the 2013 Act"), read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015, and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016. For all periods up to and for the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements and are covered by Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition to Ind AS has been carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India ("Indian GAAP") which is considered as the "Previous GAAP" for purposes of Ind AS 101. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the Company's equity and its net profit is provided in Note no.24. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 28, 2018.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle to be 12 months.

Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to two decimal places to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

Historical cost convention:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

b) Use of Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- **Determination of the estimated useful lives of Property Plant and Equipments:**
Useful lives of Property Plant and Equipments are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
- **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:**
The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.
- **Recognition of deferred tax assets:**
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.
- **Recognition and measurement of other provisions:**
The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.
- **Discounting of long-term financial assets / liabilities:**
All financial assets / liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities/assets which are required to subsequently be measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.
- **Segment reporting:**
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.
- **Measurement of fair values:**
The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.
The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.
When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation.
 - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
- The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

The cost of the property, plant and equipments as at 1st April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value at that date.

d) Depreciation:

• Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013;

Useful life of Property Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

• Depreciation on addition to assets or on sale /discardment of assets, is calculated pro rata from the date of such addition or upto the date of such sale/discardment, as the case may be;

• Individual assets except assets given on lease acquired for less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated entirely in the year of acquisition.

e) Intangible Fixed Assets:

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of intangible assets at April 1, 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value at that date.

f) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

Financial instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Financial Assets:

Classification:

The Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Equity investments:

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables - The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Trade receivables are tested for impairment on a specific basis after considering the sanctioned credit limits, security like letters of credit, security deposit collected etc. and expectations about future cash flows.

Financial liabilities:

Classification

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

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Derecognition:

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

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g) Employee Benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post Employment / Retirement Benefits:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans such as Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc., are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Defined Benefit Plans - The present value of the obligation under such plans, is determined based on an actuarial valuation by an independent actuary at the end of each year, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. In the case of gratuity, which is funded, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits:

Compensated Absences:

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

h) Foreign Exchange Transactions:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of transaction.

i) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Recognition of Income and Expenditure:

i) Merchant Banking and Advisory Fees are accrued as per the terms of contract except where there is uncertainty as to their realization.

ii) Revenue/Income and Cost/Expenditure are accounted on accrual as they are earned or incurred, except in case of significant uncertainties.



PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

iii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive is established.

iv) Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.

v) Gain or losses on sale of investments are recognized on trade dates by comparing the sales realization with the weighted average cost of such investment.

k) Leases:

• Lease payments:

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying values of assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

m) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

n) Taxation:

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

i) Current tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax asset / liabilities in respect of on temporary differences which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period are not recognised. Deferred tax assets / liabilities in respect of temporary differences that originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period are recognised.

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.



PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Share capital

(a) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:** The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(b) **Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:**

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Prime Securities Limited (Including Nominee Shareholders)	500,000	100	500,000	100	500,000	100

(c) **Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding as on beginning and closing of the year**

Particulars	2017-18		2016-17		2015-16	
	Numbers	Rs. in Laacs	Numbers	Rs. in Laacs	Numbers	Rs. in Laacs
Opening Balance	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00

16 Borrowings:

(A) **Secured loans:**

Other Loan from Bank;

Other Loan from Bank is secured against pledge of fixed deposits. It is repayable on demand having interest rate of 7.85% p.a.

(B) **Unsecured loans:**

Loan from related party is from 100% holding company. It is an unsecured loan and repayable on demand having interest rate of 7% p.a.

17 Dues to micro and small suppliers:

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2nd October, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-

18 Related Party Disclosures

Related party disclosures in respect of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year are given below :

Names of related parties and their relationships:

Holding Company

Prime Securities Limited

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business during the year 2017-2018:

(Rs. in Laacs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Relationship	Transactions	
			Current Year	Previous Year
1	Interest free Inter-corporate deposit received from Prime Securities Limited	Holding Company		
	Sums Received		1,167.45	189.00
	Sums Paid		950.45	423.50

Outstanding Balance

(Rs. in Laacs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Relationship	Balance as on	
			March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Interest free Inter-corporate deposit recd. from Prime Securities Limited	Holding Company	348.49	115.55
			(Credit)	(Credit)

19 In accordance with IND AS 108 – Operating Segment, segment information has been given in the Consolidated Financial Statement of Prime Securities Limited and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

20 Subsequent Events:

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management

A) Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Rs. in Laacs)

March 31, 2018	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents			0.33	0.33				
Other Bank Balance			525.00	525.00		-		
Other Current Financial Assets			6.97	6.97				
	-	-	532.30	532.30	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings			445.85	445.85				
Trade and other payables			0.25	0.25				
Other Current financial liabilities			1.77	1.77				
	-	-	447.87	447.87	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Laacs)

March 31, 2017	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents			0.19	0.19				
Other Bank Balance			435.35	435.35		-		
Other Current Financial Assets			5.28	5.28				
	-	-	440.82	440.82	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings			365.55	365.55				
Trade and other payables			0.25	0.25				
Other Current financial liabilities			-	-				
	-	-	365.80	365.80	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Laacs)

April 1, 2016	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents			0.57	0.57				
Other Bank Balance			396.46	396.46		-		
Other Current Financial Assets			5.38	5.38				
	-	-	402.41	402.41	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Non-current borrowings			-	-				
Current borrowings			342.69	342.69				
Trade and other payables			0.13	0.13				
Other Current financial liabilities			2.45	2.45				
	-	-	345.27	345.27	-	-	-	-

* The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments is equal to the cost of the investments as per the contractual agreements.

B) Measurement of fair values:

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs.

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value:

Type	Valuation technique
Fixed rates long term borrowings	The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.
Security Deposits	The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.

C) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

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PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

i) Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's Risk Management framework. The Board of Directors have adopted an Enterprise Risk Management Policy framed by the Company, which identifies the risk and lays down the risk minimization procedures. The Management reviews the Risk management policies and systems on a regular basis to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities, and the same is reported to the Board of Directors periodically. Further, the Company, in order to deal with the future risks, has in place various methods / processes which have been imbibed in its organizational structure and proper internal controls are in place to keep a check on lapses, and the same are been modified in accordance with the regular requirements.

The Audit Committee oversees how Management monitors compliance with the Company's Risk Management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the internal auditors.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans and advances.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Cash and cash equivalents and other Bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs. 0.33 lacs as on March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: Rs. 0.19 lacs and April 1, 2016: Rs. 0.57 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit ratings.

Loans and Advances:

The Company held other financial assets of Rs. 6.97 lacs as on March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: Rs. 5.28 lacs and April 1, 2016: Rs. 5.38 lacs). The other financial assets are in nature of interest accrued on Fixed Deposit with banks and are fully recoverable.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Lacs)

March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
		Total	less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	445.85	445.85	445.85	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lacs)

March 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
		Total	less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	365.55	365.55	365.55	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lacs)

April 1, 2016	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
		Total	less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	342.69	342.69	342.69	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	0.13	0.13	0.14	-	-	-	-

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above tables represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to the financial liabilities which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity.

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices -- such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices -- will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of our investments. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

v) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.





PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current Borrowings	445.85	365.55	342.69
Gross Debt	445.85	365.55	342.69
Total equity	83.83	71.87	58.80
Adjusted Net debt to equity ratio	5.32	5.09	5.83

23 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

a) Profit attributable to Equity holders of Company

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Continuing operations	11.96	13.07
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	11.96	13.07
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	11.96	13.07

b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	500,000	500,000
Effect of shares issued for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31 for basic and Diluted EPS	500,000	500,000

c) Basic and Diluted earnings per share:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Basic earnings per share	2.39	2.61
Diluted earnings per share	2.39	2.61



PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 First-time adoption of Ind AS

A) Transition to Ind AS

For the purposes of reporting as set out in Note 14, the Company has transitioned the basis of accounting from Indian generally accepted accounting principles ("IGAAP") to Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 14 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2016 (the "transition date").

In preparing the opening Ind AS balance sheet as at April 31, 2016 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has adjusted amounts reported in financial statements prepared in accordance with IGAAP. An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected the financial performance, cash flows and financial position is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables. On transition, the Company did not revise estimates previously made under IGAAP except where required by Ind AS.

B) Exemptions and exceptions availed:

I) Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1.1) Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with the Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences if any, in accounting policies). The Company has made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under IGAAP:

1 Investment in equity instruments carried at FVTPL;

1.2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company has classified and measured the financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

C) Reconciliation between IGAAP and Ind AS:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following table represent the reconciliation from IGAAP to Ind AS

D) Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2016

		(Rs. in Lacs)		
Particulars	Footnote ref.	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
1) Non-current assets				
(a) Non-Current Advance Tax Assets (Net)		1.66	-	1.66
(b) Other non-current assets		-	-	-
Total non current assets		1.66	-	1.66
2) Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents		397.03	-	397.03
(ii) Other Financial Assets		5.38	-	5.38
(b) Other current assets		-	-	-
Total current assets		402.41	-	402.41
TOTAL ASSETS		404.07	-	404.07
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1) Equity				
(a) Equity share capital		50.00	-	50.00
(b) Other equity		8.80	-	8.80
Total Equity		58.80	-	58.80
2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		342.69	-	342.69
(ii) Trade payables		0.13	-	0.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities		2.45	-	2.45
(c) Provisions		-	-	-
Total Current liabilities		345.27	-	345.27
Total liabilities		345.27	-	345.27
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		404.07	-	404.07




PRIME COMMODITIES BROKING (INDIA) LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

II) Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2017

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Footnote ref.	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
1) Non-current assets				
(a) Non-Current Advance Tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-
(b) Other non-current assets		-	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-	-
2) Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.19	-	0.19
(ii) Bank Balances other than (i) above		435.35	-	435.35
(iii) Other Financial Assets		5.28	-	5.28
(b) Other current assets		-	-	-
Total current assets		440.82	-	440.82
TOTAL ASSETS		440.82	-	440.82
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1) Equity				
(a) Equity share capital		50.00	-	50.00
(b) Other equity		21.87	-	21.87
Total Equity		71.87	-	71.87
2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		365.55	-	365.55
(ii) Trade payables		0.25	-	0.25
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities		-	-	-
(c) Provisions		-	-	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		3.15	-	3.15
Total Current liabilities		368.95	-	368.95
Total liabilities		368.95	-	368.95
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		440.82	-	440.82

III) Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2017

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Footnote ref.	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
I. Revenue from Operations (Gross)		-	-	-
II. Other income		27.57	-	27.57
III. Total Revenue (I+II)		27.57	-	27.57
IV. Expenses				
Finance costs		8.18	-	8.18
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		-	-	-
Other Expenses		0.44	-	0.44
Total Expenses		8.62	-	8.62
V. Profit/(loss) before Exceptional Items and taxes		18.95	-	18.95
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-	-
VII. Profit/(loss) before Tax		18.95	-	18.95
VIII. Tax expense:				
1. Current Tax		5.88	-	5.88
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		13.07	-	13.07
X. Profit/(Loss) for the period		13.07	-	13.07
XI. Other comprehensive income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		-	-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Effective portion of (Loss)/Gain on hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-	-
XII. Total comprehensive income for the period		13.07	-	13.07

IV) Adjustments to Statement of Cash Flows

There were no material differences between the statement of Cash Flows presented under Ind AS and IGAAP.



