INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indiabulls General Insurance Limited
Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Indiabulls General Insurance Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. In conducting the 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 and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its financial performance, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows 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 sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required under provisions of 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, Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows 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.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2018 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'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   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, as amended, 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 financial position.

      ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 005975N

Ashish Anand
Partner
Membership No.: 532897

New Delhi
23 April 2018

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ' Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Indiabulls General Insurance Limited of even date)

Based on the audit procedures performed of 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, we report that:

i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

ii) As the Company has no inventories during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firm, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products / services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii) In respect of Statutory dues :

a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax , Cess on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

viii) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank during the year. Further, the Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year.

ix) As explained to us, no money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or its employees was noticed or reported during the year.

xi) In our opinion, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Company does not pay/provide for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 & 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of Shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 005975N

Ashish Anand
Partner
Membership No.: 532897

New Delhi
23 April 2018

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ' Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Indiabulls General Insurance Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Indiabulls General Insurance Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

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, 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 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 005975N

Ashish Anand
Partner
Membership No.: 532897

New Delhi
23 April 2018

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

Balance Sheet as at	Note	March 31, 2018
I. ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	80.51
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	69.66
		150.17
Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,166.37
(b) Other current assets	9	445.60
		7,611.97
Total of Assets		**7,762.14**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	10	10,000.00
(b) Other equity	11	(2,586.25)
		7,413.75
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	12	109.01
(b) Other current liabilities	13	239.38
		348.39
Total of Equity and Liabilities		**7,762.14**

Summary of significant accounting policies 5

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

For and on behalf of board of directors

Ashish Anand
Partner

Manvinder Singh Walia
Director
[DIN:07988213]

Ashwini Omprakash Kumar
Director
[DIN:03341114]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April 2018

Yash Garg
Company Secretary

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

Statement of Profit and Loss	**Note**	**For the period 24 January 2018 to 31 March 2018**
Revenue		
Revenue from operations		-
Total Revenue		**-**
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	1.23
Other expenses	14	2,654.68
Total Expenses		**2,655.91**
Loss before tax		**(2,655.91)**
Tax expense	15	
Current tax		-
Less: minimum alternative tax credit entitlement		-
Deferred tax credit		(69.66)
Loss after tax		**(2,586.25)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(2,586.25)**
Earnings per equity share	16	
Equity share of par value ₹10/- each		
Basic (₹)		(14.09)
Diluted (₹)		(14.09)
Summary of significant accounting policies	5	

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

For and on behalf of board of directors

Ashish Anand
Partner

Manvinder Singh Walia
Director
[DIN:07988213]

Ashwini Omprakash Kumar
Director
[DIN:03341114]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April 2018

Yash Garg
Company Secretary

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

	Statement of Cash Flows	**For the period 24 January 2018 to 31 March 2018**
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**	
	Loss before tax for the year	(2,655.91)
	Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities :	
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.23
	Opearting loss before working capital changes	**(2,654.68)**
	Working capital changes and other adjustments	
	Increase in loans, other financial assets and other assets	(445.60)
	Increase in other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	348.39
	Net cash used in operating activities	**(2,751.88)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities:**	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(81.74)
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(81.74)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**	
	Proceeds from issuance of share capital	10,000.00
	Net cash generated from financing activities	**10,000.00**
D.	**Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**7,166.37**
E.	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
F.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)**	**7,166.37**
G.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement**	
	Cash and cash equivalents includes	
	Cash on hand	-
	Balances with scheduled banks	
	In current accounts	7,166.37
		7,166.37

Note:

a) The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

b) Ind AS-7 allows entities to report cash fllow from operating activities using either the direct or indirect method, however listing regulations issued by SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) requires the listed companies to present cash flow on;y under indirect method. The company has presented the above cash flow statement by using the indirect method.

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

For and on behalf of board of directors

Ashish Anand
Partner

Manvinder Singh Walia
Director
[DIN:07988213]

Ashwini Omprakash Kumar
Director
[DIN:03341114]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April 2018

Yash Garg
Company Secretary

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity as at 31 March 2018

(A) Equity share capital*

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	**Opening balance as at 24 January 2018**	**Issue of equity share capital during the year**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**
Equity share capital	10,000.00	-	10,000.00

(B) Other equity**

Particulars	**Reserves and surplus**	**Total**
	Retained earnings	
Opening balance as at 24 January 2018	-	-
Loss for the year	(2,586.25)	**(2,586.25)**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**(2,586.25)**	**(2,586.25)**

**Refer Note - 10*

***Refer Note - 11*

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Ashish Anand
Partner

Manvinder Singh Walia
Director
[DIN:07988213]

Ashwini Omprakash Kumar
Director
[DIN:03341114]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23 April 2018

Yash Garg
Company Secretary

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. **Nature of principal activities**

   Indiabulls General Insurance Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on January 24, 2018 with the main objects of carrying on the business of general insurance as permitted under the Insurance Act, 1938 and by The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA). On receipt of all applicable statutory and regulatory approvals, the Company will commence its general insurance business. Accordingly, the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements prescribed under The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Preparation of Financial Statements and Auditor's Report of Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2002. The company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at M-62 and 63, First Floor, Connaught Place, New Delhi – 110001.

2. **General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS**

   The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA')) and relevant amendments rules issued thereafter. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

   The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 April 2018.

3. **Basis of preparation**

   The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities and share based payments which are measure at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable

4. **Recent accounting pronouncement**

   In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2018, notifying amendments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes', Ind AS 21 and 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates'. These amendments rules are applicable to the Company from 1 April 2018.

   Amendment to Ind AS 12

   The amendment to Ind AS 12 requires the entities to consider restriction in tax laws in sources of taxable profit against which entity may make deductions on reversal of deductible temporary difference (may or may not have arisen from same source) and also consider probable future taxable profit. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and its impact on the financial statements.

   Amendment to Ind AS 21

   The amendment to Ind AS 21 requires the entities to consider exchange rate on the date of initial recognition of advance consideration (asset/liability), for recognizing related expense/income on the settlement of said asset/liability. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and its impact on the financial statements.

5. **Summary of significant accounting policies**

   The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

   5.1 Current versus non-current classification

   All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Companies Act 2013. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

   5.2 Revenue recognition

   Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebate and taxes.

5.3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Recognition and initial measurement

Properties plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Asset class	Useful life
Computers	3 – 6 years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment 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 de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

5.4 Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets (software's) are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent measurement (amortization)

The cost of capitalized software is amortized over a period in the four years from the date of its acquisition.

5.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

5.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is estimated. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

5.7 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

5.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

a) **Debt instruments at amortised cost** – A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
   - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
   - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

b) **Equity investments –** All equity investments in scope of 'Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments' ('Ind AS 109') are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

c) **Mutual funds –** All mutual funds in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial assets
A financial asset is primarily de-recognised 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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement – Amortised cost
Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

5.9 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 for financial assets.

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 Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

The Company applies approach permitted by Ind AS 109, which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised for trade receivables.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

5.10 Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum alternative tax ('MAT') credit entitlement is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

5.11 Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

5.13 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 attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the 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 effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

5.14 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

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
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 Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

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

Significant estimates
Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilization of assets.

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.

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

6 Property, plant and equipment

Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and reconciliation of their carrying amounts from beginning to end of reporting period is as follows:

	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at 24 January 2018	-	-
Additions	81.74	**81.74**
Disposal/ assets writtten off	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**81.74**	**81.74**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 24 January 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	1.23	**1.23**
Disposal/ assets writtten off	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**1.23**	**1.23**
Net carrying value as at 24 January 2018	**-**	**-**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2018	**80.51**	**80.51**

(i) Contractual obligations

There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

	March 31, 2018
Note - 7	
Deferred tax assets (net)	
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :	
Preliminary Expenses	61.60
Depreciation and amortisation	8.06
	69.66

Caption wise movement in deferred tax asset/liabilities as follows:

Particulars	January 24, 2017	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in profit and loss	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets/liabilities arising on:				
Preliminary Expenses	-	-	61.60	61.60
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	8.06	8.06
Total	**-**	**-**	**69.66**	**69.66**

Note - 8	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	7,166.37
	7,166.37
Note - 9	
Other current assets	
(Unsecured, considered good)	
Balances with statutory authorities	445.60
	445.60

Note - 10
Equity share capital

		Number	Amount
i	**Authorised**		
	Equity share capital of face value of ₹10/- each	10,00,000	10,000.00
		10,00,000	**10,000.00**
ii	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up**		
	Equity share capital of face value of ₹10/- each fully paid up	10,00,000	10,000.00
		10,00,000	**10,000.00**

iii **Reconciliation of number and amount of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

Equity shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	10,00,000	10,000.00
Less: Redemeed during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10,00,000**	**10,000.00**

iv **Rights, preferences and restrcitions attached to equity shares**

The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company. In the event of liquidaion of the Company, the remaining assets of the Company shall be distributed to the holders of equity shares in proportion to the numbers of shares held to the total equity shares outstanding as on that date. All shares ran equally with regards to Company's residual assets.

v **Details of shareholder holding more than 5% share capital in the Company**

Name of the equity shareholders	Number of shares
SORIL Holdings & Ventures Limited (including nominee shares)	10,00,000

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

	March 31, 2018

Note - 11
Nature and purpose of other reserves
General reserve
The Company is required to create a general reserve out of the profits when the Company declares dividend to shareholders.

Note - 12
Other financial liabilities - current

	March 31, 2018
Expenses payable	109.01
	109.01

Note - 13
Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2018
Payable to statutory authorities	239.38
	239.38

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period 24 January 2018 to 31 March 2018

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

Note - 14

Other expenses

Auditor's remuneration - as auditor	10.00
Legal and professional charges	2,399.69
Printing and stationery	0.81
Preliminary expenses	222.48
Rates and taxes	21.70
	2,654.68

Note - 15

Income tax

Tax expense comprises of:	
Current tax	-
Less: minimum alternative tax credit entitlement	-
Deferred tax charge	(69.66)
Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(69.66)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	
Accounting loss before tax from continuing operations	(2,655.91)
Accounting loss before income tax	**(2,655.91)**
At statutory income tax rate	34.608%
Computed expected tax expense	-
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Deferred tax impact due to preliminary exepnses	61.60
Deferred tax impact due to depreactaition and amortization	8.06
Tax expense	**69.66**

Note - 16

Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company's Earnings per Share ("EPS") is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

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

	For the period 24 January 2018 to 31 March 2018
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders	(2,586.25)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic/diluted earning per share*	1,83,562

* No transaction is there which have impacted the calculation of weighted average number of shares. No other transaction involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares is there between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

Earnings per equity share	
(1) Basic (₹)	(14.09)
(2) Diluted (₹)	(14.09)

All amount in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated

Note - 17
First time adoption of Ind AS
These are the Company's first financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
The accounting policies set out in notes have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Note - 18
Financial risk management
i) Financial instruments by category
For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

	31 March 2018		
	FVTPL (See note 1 below)	FVOCI (See note 2 below)	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			7,166.37
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**7,166.37**

Notes
1. These financial assets are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss
2. These financial assets represents investments in equity instrument designated as such upon initial recognition

	31 March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities			109.01
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**109.01**

ii) Financial risk Management
The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management
i) Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.
A: Low credit risk
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2018
A: Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents	7,166.37

(B) 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.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities
The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Other financial liabilities	109.01	-	-	-	109.01
Total	**109.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**109.01**

(C) Market risk
Foreign exchange risk
Company does not have any foreign currency risks and therefore sensitivity analysis has not been shown.

Interest rate risk
Company does not have any interest rate risks and therefore sensitivity analysis has not been shown.

Price risk
Company does not have any price risk

Note - 19
Fair value measurements
(i) Fair value hierarchy
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the financial statements are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Company does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that are required to be mesured at fair value so no analysis has been shown fot the fair value measurements.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Note – 20
Capital management
The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and
- To provide adequate return to shareholders

Management assesses the capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company manages its capital requirements by overseeing the following ratio –

Debt equity ratio **(₹ in thousands)**

	31 March 2018
Net debt *	-
Total equity	7413.75
Net debt to equity ratio	-

* Net debt includes long term borrowings + short term borrowings + current maturity of long term borrowings net off cash and cash equivalents (Including fixed deposits and other liquid securities).

Note – 21
a) Name and nature of relationship with related parties:

Relationship	**Name of related parties**
Related party exercising control Holding Company	SORIL Holdings and Ventures Limited *(Formerly known as Indiabulls Wholesale Services Limited)*

b) Summary of transactions with related parties **(₹ In thousands)**

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Reimbursement of expenses(excluding taxes)	
Holding Company	
SORIL Holding and Ventures Limited	2,393.79

Note – 22
Contingent liabilities and commitments
There are no contingent liabilities & commitments to be reported on 31 March 2018.

Note – 23
Segmental Information
The Company's primary business segment is reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Company i.e. general insurance business which is as per Ind AS 108 on 'Segment Reporting' is considered to be the only reportable business segment. The Company is operating in India which is considered as a single geographical segment.

INDIABULLS GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the period 24 January 2018 to 31 March 2018

Note – 24

***Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006") as at 31 March 2018**

Particulars	March 31, 2018
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	Nil
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil
iii) the 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 year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil

Note – 25
Previous year figures
As the Company has been incorporated on January 24, 2018 hence previous year figures are not applicable.

Note - 26
Other matters

a. The Company has not entered into any derivative instrument during the year. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures towards receivables, payables or any other derivative instrument that have not been hedged.

b. In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31 March, 2018.

c. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current and non-current assets including non-current loans, appearing in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, have a value on realization, in the ordinary course of the Company's business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 005975N

Ashish Anand
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manvinder Singh Walia
Director
[DIN: 07988213]

Ashwini Omprakash Kumar
Director
[DIN: 03341114]

Yash Garg
Company Secretary