



RAJENDRA CHAUHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Moneywise Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

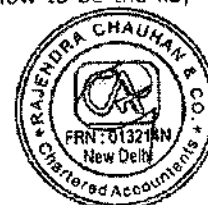
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



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Transition date accounting policies:	Auditors Procedures Performed
Refer to the Accounting Policies in the standalone Financial Statement: Note No: 1 on Significant Accounting Policies and Measurement basis, Note-3 to the standalone Financial Statements: First Time adoption of Ind AS, Note 33. 03 Fair Value measurement and Note 33.04 Financial risk management.	
<p>Adoption of new Accounting framework (IND-AS):</p> <p>Effective from 01st April 2018, the company has adopted the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs with the transition date of 01st April, 2017.</p> <p>Following are the major impact areas for the company upon transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification and Measurement of Financial assets and financial liabilities. • Measurement of Loan, trade receivable losses (expected credit losses) • Accounting for Loan Fee, Interest and Costs <p>The Migration to the new accounting framework (Ind AS) is a complicated process involving multiple decisions points upon transition. Ind AS 101, First time adoption prescribes choices and exemptions for the first time application of Ind AS principles at the transition date.</p> <p>We have identified transition date accounting as a key audit matter because of significant degree of management judgment and application on the areas noted above.</p>	<p>Our key audit procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have confirmed the approvals of audit committee/management for the choices and exemptions made by the company for the compliances/acceptability under Ind AS-101 • We have evaluated management's transition date choices and exemptions for compliances/acceptability under Ind AS 101. • Assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of adoption and transition to the new accounting standards • Understood the methodology implemented by the management to give impact on the transition. • Assessed the disclosures made against the relevant Ind AS; and • Assessed the accuracy of the computations, classifications and measurement.
<p>Impairment of Loans and Advances to Customers</p> <p>Charge: Rs. 442.26 Lacs for year ended 31.03.2019</p> <p>Provision: Rs. 2322.67 Lacs as at 31.03.2019</p>	Auditors Procedures Performed
Refer to the accounting policies in "Note 1.08(e) to the Standalone Financial Statements: Impairment", "Note 1.03 to the Standalone Financial Statements: Significant Accounting Policies- use of estimates" and "Note 1.15 to the Standalone Financial Statements: Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets"	
<p>With the applicability of Ind AS 109 credit loss assessment is now based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model. The adequacy of the allowance for impairment of Loans, advances and trade receivable is subjective due to the high degree of judgments, including historical default and loss ratios. Management decision in determining the timing of recognition and estimation in size of impairment provisions at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>The most significant areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segmentation of loan book. • Loan Staging criteria • Calculation of Probability of defaults/loss given defaults. • Complexity of Disclosures. 	<p>Our Audit procedure included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Appropriateness of the Impairment principles based on the requirements of Ind AS 109. Particularly we assessed the approach of the Company regarding definition of default, Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and incorporation of forward-looking information for the calculation of ECL. <p>Assessing the design and Implementation of key internal financial controls over impairment process used to calculate impairment charges.</p> <p>Testing of management review controls over measurement of impairment losses and disclosure in financial statements.</p> <p>Substantive tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We focus on appropriate application of accounting principles, validating completeness and accuracy of the data and reasonableness of assumptions used in the model. • Test of details over of calculation of impairment allowance for assessing the completeness accuracy and relevance of data. • The appropriateness of management's judgments was also independently reconsidered in respect of calculation methodologies, segmentation, economic factors, the



	<p>period of historical loss rates used, loss emergence periods and the valuation of recovery assets and collateral.</p> <p>For loans and advances which are written off during the year under audit we read and understood the methodology and policy laid down and implemented by the Company in this regards along with its compliance on sample basis.</p>
Monitoring of receivables and adequacy of allowances for impairment	Auditors Procedures Performed
<p>These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements applicable from April 1, 2018 with date of transition to Ind AS April 1, 2017.</p> <p>Recognition and measurement of impairment of trade receivables, if any involve significant management judgment.</p> <p>With the applicability of Ind AS 109 credit loss assessment is now based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model. The adequacy of the allowance for impairment, if any, of trade receivable is subjective due to the high degree of judgments applied by the management in determining the timing of recognition and estimation in size of impairment provisions at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>We have accordingly designated this as a focus area in our audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over impairment process. • We tested management's process and control for credit as well as for assessing, calculating and accounting for the allowances for credit losses. • We have performed the following audit procedures viz Control testing and the substantive testing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In control testing we have checked the ageing obtained from the system and checked it for correctness on sample basis. - We have also checked the result of the statically model built to compute the ECL. - In substantive testing we have checked the full model on the overall basis based on the category of the trade receivable and security held with the company. - We also checked the individual debtor based on their quality for impairment on sample basis. - In particular we focused on the controls over the monitoring of unsecured trade receivables which have higher risk of default. - We tested the appropriateness of the methodology & assumptions under lying the ageing buckets. - We tested the information's used in the model, back to source systems and input data. • The combination of these test of controls and procedures performed, gave us a sufficient evidence to enable us to rely that impairment provisions made by the management are within reasonable range of outcomes which can be relied upon.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with



standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.


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 the Annexure-A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the said order.
- 2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.



- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses, and There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 013214N


Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership No.: 089108



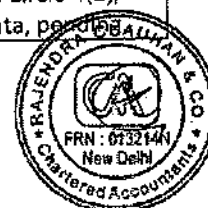
Date : Gurugram
Place : 11th May, 2019

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019, 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 are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records examined by us the company does not have any immovable properties of land and buildings as at the balance sheet date, therefore the disclosure required in this para are not being given.
- (ii) As company does not have any inventory during the year under audit. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) During the year the Company has not granted unsecured loans to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, investments, guarantee and security made. The company has not given any loan to its directors, hence provision of section 185 are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) (a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, Good and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues have regularly been 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 Sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added tax.
(b). According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, Good and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(c). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of duty of customs, excise, sales tax, service tax, Good and Service Tax, and value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In `)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act ,1961	Income Tax Demand	2,87,600	A/Y 2011-11	Rectification application filed with DCIT, Circle 4(2), Kolkata, pending
Income Tax Act ,1961	Income Tax Demand	47,710	A/Y 2008-09	Rectification application filed with DCIT, Circle 4(2), Kolkata, pending



- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayments of dues to any financial institution and banks. The company does not have any loan and borrowings from government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for the managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have duly been disclosed in the financial statements as note No.: 34.07 as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, under our audit.
- (xv) 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. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the registration has been obtained by the Company.

For **RAJENDRA CHAUHAN & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 013214N


Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership number: 089108
Place: Gurugram
Date: 11th May, 2019



Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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; (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 31st March 2019, 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 **RAJENDRA CHAUHAN & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 013214N




Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership number: 089108
Place: Gurugram
Date: 11th May, 2019



RAJENDRA CHAUHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Auditors' Report


As required by the "Non-Banking Financial Companies" Auditor's Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998, we further state that we have submitted a report to the Board of Directors of the Company containing a statement on the matters of supervisory concern to the Reserve Bank of India as specified in the said Directions, namely the following:

- i. The Company Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited incorporated prior to January 9, 1997, carrying on the business of Non-Banking Finance Company, and has obtained certificate of registration from the Reserve Bank of India, and is entitled to continue to hold such certificate of Registration, in terms of its principal business criteria as on 31st March, 2019.
- ii. The Board of Directors of the Company has passed a resolution for non-acceptance of any public deposit.
- iii. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has complied with required Net Owned Fund (NOF).
- iv. The Company has not accepted any public deposit during the year under review.
- v. The Company has complied with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, accounting standards, Assets Classification & provisioning of bad & doubtful debts as applicable to it in terms of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
- vi. The capital Adequacy ratio as disclosed in the return submitted to the Bank in form NBS-7, has been correctly arrived at, and the said ratio is in compliance with the minimum CRAR prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.
- vii. The company has furnished to the bank the annual statement of capital funds, risk assets/exposures and risk asset ratio (NBS-7) within the stipulated period.

For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N


Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership No. 089108



Place : Gurugram
Date : 11th May 2019

MONEYWISE FINANCIAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at		
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	210.95	448.93	62.11
Other bank balances	5	-	25.00	25.00
Receivables				
Trade receivables	6	1.73	13.79	9.98
Other receivables	7	6.60	7.36	0.10
Loans	8	56,713.84	54,363.93	31,337.34
Investments	9	31.50	79.05	3,907.93
Other financial assets	10	295.23	193.72	132.21
Non-financial assets				
Current tax assets (net)	31	49.75	66.17	65.84
Deferred tax Assets (net)	31	615.04	723.27	877.75
Assets held for sale	11	410.79	170.03	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	112.67	68.73	62.16
Other intangible assets	13	11.81	-	-
Other non-financial assets	14	49.89	28.67	4.45
Total assets		58,509.80	56,188.65	36,484.87
Liabilities and equity				
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Payables				
Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.50	0.34	-
Other payables				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		32.49	53.04	88.11
Borrowings	15	30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16
Deposits	16	1,372.97	898.86	295.44
Other financial liabilities	17	342.52	1,081.20	3,431.71
Non-financial liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)	31	93.64	46.94	98.58
Provisions	18	103.24	65.45	42.40
Other non-financial liabilities	19	180.35	46.48	66.42
Equity				
Equity share capital	20	3,965.69	3,965.69	3,215.69
Other equity		21,645.11	18,568.43	12,309.36
Total liabilities and equity		58,509.80	56,188.65	36,484.87

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

As per our report of even date attached
 For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N

Rajendra Chauhan
 Partner
 Membership No. 089108
 Place : Gurugram
 Date : May 11, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Gupta
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 03187614

Vandana Jhinjheria
 Company Secretary

Ajay Garg
 Director
 DIN: 00003166

Deepak Aggarwal
 Chief Financial Officer




MONEYWISE FINANCIAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss
Particulars
₹ in Lakhs
For the year ended March 31,
2019 2018

	Note	2019	2018
Revenue from operations			
Fee and commission income	21	1.77	1.74
Interest income	22	9,713.91	7,645.33
Net gain on fair value changes			(69.12)
Total revenue from operations		9,715.68	7,577.95
Other income	23	172.44	286.02
Total income		9,888.12	7,863.97
Expenses			
Fee and commission expenses	24	599.68	287.87
Employee benefits expenses	25, 32	580.89	391.34
Finance costs	26	3,482.14	2,347.19
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	27	42.93	26.07
Impairment on financial instruments	28	442.26	78.34
Others expenses	29	341.34	314.38
Total expenses		5,489.24	3,445.19
Profit before tax		4,398.88	4,418.78
Tax Expense:			
Current tax	31	1,173.96	1,306.56
Deferred tax	31	115.30	138.50
Total tax expense		1,289.26	1,445.06
Profit for the year		3,109.62	2,973.72
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset		(0.72)	(0.65)
Tax effect of items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		0.21	(0.34)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on investments		(39.28)	90.48
Tax effect of items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		6.86	(15.64)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(32.93)	73.85
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,076.69	3,047.57
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (in ₹)	30	7.84	7.82
Diluted (in ₹)	30	7.84	7.82


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


As per our report of even date attached
For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N



Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership No. 089108
Place : Gurugram
Date : May 11, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board


Himanshu Gupta
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03187614


Vandana Jhunjheria
Company Secretary


Ajay Garg
Director
DIN: 00003166


Deepak Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer



MONEYWISE FINANCIAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity							Total
		Reserves & surplus			Other comprehensive income			Total	
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve fund u/s 45- IC of RBI act 1934	Fair value changes in investments	Remeasure-ment of the net defined benefit obligation	Tax effect of other component of equity		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	3,215.69	10,318.93	1,396.20	683.74	(100.60)	(9.66)	20.75	12,309.36	15,525.05
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018									
Profit during the year	-	-	2,973.72	-	-	-	-	2,973.72	2,973.72
Addition during the year	750.00	3,211.50	-	-	90.48	(0.65)	(15.98)	3,285.35	4,035.35
Appropriation towards statutory reserves	-	-	(605.55)	605.55	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3,965.69	13,530.43	3,764.37	1,289.29	(10.12)	(10.31)	4.77	18,568.43	22,534.12
Balance as at April 1, 2018	3,965.69	13,530.43	3,764.37	1,289.29	(10.12)	(10.31)	4.77	18,568.43	22,534.12
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019									
Profit during the year	-	-	3,109.62	-	-	-	-	3,109.62	3,109.62
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	(39.29)	(0.72)	7.07	(32.94)	(32.94)
Appropriation towards statutory reserves	-	-	(621.92)	621.92	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3,965.69	13,530.43	6,252.07	1,911.21	(49.41)	(11.03)	11.84	21,645.11	25,610.80

* As required by section 45-IC of the RBI Act 1934, the company maintains a reserve fund and transfers therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared. The company cannot appropriate any sum from the reserve fund except for the purpose specified by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Till date, RBI has not specified any purpose for appropriation of Reserve fund maintained under section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934.


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

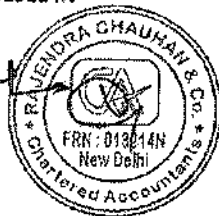
As per our report of even date attached

For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.


Chartered Accountants


ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N

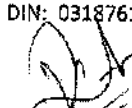

 Rajendra Chauhan
 Partner
 Membership No. 089108
 Place : Gurugram
 Date : May 11, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board


 Himanshu Gupta
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 03187614


 Ajay Garg
 Director
 DIN: 00003166


 Vandana Jhinjheria
 Company Secretary


 Deepak Aggarwal
 Chief Financial Officer



MONEYWISE FINANCIAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit for the year	3,109.62	2,973.72
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Tax expense	1,289.26	1,445.06
Depreciation and amortization and impairment	42.93	26.07
Interest expense	3,482.14	2,347.19
Interest income other than from financing business	(18.30)	(2.19)
Allowance for impairment of advances	442.26	58.34
Allowance for impairment of investment	-	20.00
Net gain on the investments	(135.09)	(270.10)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Other bank balances	25.00	-
Trade receivables	12.06	(4.20)
Other receivable	0.75	(6.56)
Loans	(2,792.62)	(23,187.14)
Investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	-	3,710.88
Other financial assets	(101.52)	(61.51)
Other non-financial assets	(20.79)	77.99
Trade payables	6.17	0.33
Other payables	(20.55)	(35.35)
Deposits	474.12	603.41
Other financial liabilities	(746.35)	(2,371.41)
Other non-financial liabilities	133.87	(19.91)
Provisions	37.07	22.39
Cash (used in)/ generated from operations	5,220.03	(14,672.99)
Income taxes paid	(1,110.83)	(1,358.53)
Net cash (used in)/ generated by operating activities	4,109.20	(16,031.52)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment including intangible assets net of sale proceeds, including changes in retention money and capital creditors	(98.69)	(32.64)
Interest received other than from financing business	18.30	2.19
Proceeds on sale of Equity instruments	136.16	466.86
Proceeds on sale of Bonds	7.20	-
Payment toward acquisition of Bonds	-	(8.29)
Proceed from sale of asset held for sale	(240.75)	(170.03)
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(177.79)	258.09
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Payment of interest	(3,474.46)	(2,326.31)
Proceeds from /(repayment) of borrowings	(694.93)	14,525.06
Proceeds from fresh issue of equity	-	3,961.50
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(4,169.39)	16,160.25
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(237.98)	386.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	448.93	62.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note. 4)	210.95	448.93

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

As per our report of even date attached
For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N

Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership No. 089108
Place : Gurugram
Date : May 11, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Gupta
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03187614

Vandana Jhinjheria
Company Secretary



Ajay Garg
Director
DIN: 00003166

Deepak Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

1 Significant Accounting Policies and Measurement Basis

1.01 Company overview

Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited ('the Company'), a subsidiary of SMC Global Securities Limited, domiciled in India and incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The Company is a systematically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial Company registered with Reserve Bank of India under Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. The Company is engaged in the business of making loans and advances. The Company offers wide range of product including loan against property, loan against securities, secured business loan, medical equipment financing, short term personnel loans etc.

1.02 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The adoption of Ind AS is carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2017. The Company has availed certain exemptions or exception as permitted by Ind AS 101 First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards which are listed in Note no 3.

1.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.04 Revenue recognition

The Company derives its revenue primarily from the financing business and ancillary activities. The Company follows Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments for revenue recognition for the income on the financial assets. In case of other revenues the Company recognised its revenue based of criteria prescribed in Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The interest revenue on the loans and advances are recognised based on the effective interest rate as and when due. In case of doubtful advances the interest revenue is recognised on cash basis.

Revenue from sale of investment is recognised as and when the investments are sold. Unrealised gain on the fair valuation of Investments are taken into other comprehensive income or statement of profit and loss as per the nature of investment.

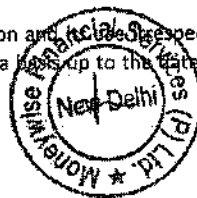
1.05 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost includes taxes duties identifiable direct expense and expense on installation and net of GST credit thereon. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives on written down value method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Building	60	years
Computer equipment	3-6	years
Furniture and fixtures	10	years
Office equipment	5	years
Vehicles	8	years

The useful lives for these assets is in compliance with the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Addition to the property plant and equipment have been accounted for on the date of installation and net of GST. Respective of date of invoice. Depreciation on asset added /sold/discarded during the year is being provided on prorata basis up to the date on which such assets are added/sold/discarded.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non financial assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

1.06 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized on a written down value basis, from the date that they are available for use. The rates used are as follows:

Computer software 40%

1.07 Income taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss and the corresponding impact is taken to the current tax asset/ liability and deferred tax asset/liability respectively in balance sheet. The tax impact on the item of OCI are recognised in OCI.

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the year are recognised in the balance sheet as current income tax assets / liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognised based on the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

1.08 Financial Instruments

(a) Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

(b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Advances, security deposits, rental deposits, cash and cash equivalents etc. are classified for measurement at amortised cost. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Equity instrument held as investment are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss. All investment held for trading, derivative financial instruments are valued at fair value through profit and loss. All the debt instrument held for trading purpose are designated as fair value through profit and loss.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(c) Hedge accounting

The Company complies with the principles of hedge accounting where derivative contracts are designated as hedge instruments. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company identifies the relationship between the hedge instrument and the hedged item, whether it is effective or not, which can be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

(i) Fair value hedges

The Company designates the derivative financial instrument as fair value hedges if those are held for hedging the fair value in the assets and liabilities. Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. In case the asset or liability is designated through fair value through other comprehensive income the gain or loss on the hedge instrument is recognised in the other comprehensive income along with the gain or loss on hedge item.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the net profit in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the year the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

(e) Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss.

ECL is calculated on a collective basis and individual basis considering both qualitative and quantitative aspect of the financial asset. The Company has devised an internal model to evaluate ECL. It takes three things in to account namely exposure at default (EAD), probability of default ('PD') and loss given default ('LGD'). PD is probability of default whether the borrower will default in its payment obligations. LGD is the loss incurred if the default happens. EAD is amount of financial asset held by the Company. The Company categorises financial assets at reporting dates in to stages based on the days past due ('DPD') status as under:

Stage 1: Low credit risk, i.e. 0 to 30 days past due

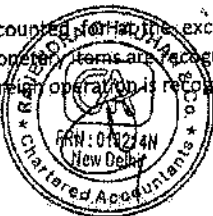
Stage 2: Significant increase in credit risk, i.e. 31 to 90 days past due

Stage 3: Impaired assets, i.e. more than 90 days past due

1.09 Foreign Currency Translations

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Gains / losses arising on settlement as also on translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Translation difference on conversion of foreign operation is recognised in the other comprehensive income.



1.10 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans (provident fund and employees state insurance) are recognized as a personnel expense in Statement of profit or loss in the years during which services are rendered by employees.

(b) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan and in accordance with Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. As per the plan, employee is entitled to get 15 days of basic salary for each completed year of service with a condition of minimum tenure of 5 years subject to a maximum amount of INR 20,00,000.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the year by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual year to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the year as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in personnel expenses in Statement of profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of profit or loss.

(c) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(d) Other long-term employee benefits

Liability for long service leave

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in Statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise. The valuation of the long service leave are obtained from actuary.

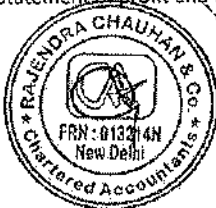
1.11 Leases

The Company follows the Appendix C 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease' of Ind AS 17 Leases for testing whether any arrangement is lease or not, the determination is based on whether an arrangement conveys "Right to Use" any asset. Leases where the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance lease and other leases are classified as operating lease. Finance leases are capitalised at fair value or present value of minimum lease payment at the inception of lease which ever is lower.

Operating lease receipts / payments are recognised as an income / expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the lease payments increase in line with expected general inflation. The Company has considered 5-10% increase annually in lease rentals as in line with the general inflation prevailing in India.

1.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalized as part of the cost of such qualifying assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial year of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.



1.13 Investment properties

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price and includes the directly attributable expenditure. 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.

(b) Subsequent measurement

Investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on the written down value, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set-out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Act:

Asset category	Useful life(in years)
Building	50

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank deposits having maturity more than 3 months have been classified as other bank balances.

1.15 Provision, 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:

- (a) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (b) 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 except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

1.16 Exceptional items

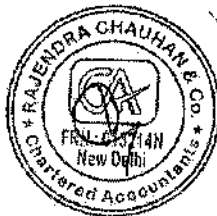
When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit or loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

1.17 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method where by the profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

1.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events including a bonus issue. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

2 Standards Issued but not effective

The new significant standards, amendments to Standards that are issued but not yet effective date of financial statements are discussed below.

The Company has not early adopted these amendments and intends to adopt when they become effective.

2.01 Ind AS 116 Leases

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), issued Ind AS 116 Leases which is applicable from the year beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The standard required capitalisation of lease from the lessee point of view irrespective of the type of lease viz finance lease and operating lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Adjustments may also be required for lease incentives, payments at or prior to commencement and restoration obligations or similar. After lease commencement, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model, unless

- i) the right-of-use asset is an investment property and the lessee fair values its investment property under Ind AS 40; or
- ii) the right-of-use asset relates to a class of PPE to which the lessee applies Ind AS 16's revaluation model, in which case all right-of-use assets relating to that class of PPE can be revalued.

Under the cost model, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate.

2.02 Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach - Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is accounting year beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant on the financial statements

2.03 Amendment to Ind AS 19 - plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

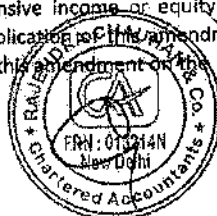
On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is accounting year beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

2.04 Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Income taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is accounting year beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.



3 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

3.01 Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

Ind AS 101 (First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards) provides guidance for accounting in accordance with Ind AS and is required to be mandatorily followed by first-time adopters. The Company has prepared the opening Balance Sheet as per Ind AS as at April 1, 2017 (the transition date) by:

- recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS,
- not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS,
- reclassifying items from previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and
- applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosure in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles.

3.02 Exemptions availed on first-time adoption of Ind AS 101

Ind AS 101 allows to first time adopters to certain exemptions from other Ind ASs & exceptions to the retrospective application of other Ind ASs. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:

(a) Business combinations: Ind AS 103 (Business Combinations) has not been applied retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to 1st April, 2017. Use of this exemption means that in the opening Balance Sheet, goodwill and other assets and liabilities acquired in previous business combinations remain at the previous GAAP carrying values.

(b) Deemed cost: IND AS 101 gives option to choose from fair value as its deemed cost or carrying value in previous gaap as deemed cost, on the date of transition to Ind ASs for property, plant & equipment, intangible assets and investment properties, accordingly the Company has taken the carrying value in previous gaap as deemed cost.

(c) Cumulative translation differences: The Company has elected to apply Ind AS 21- The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates prospectively. Under previous GAAP, the Company accumulated exchange differences arising on monetary items that, in substance, formed part of Company's net investment in non-Integral foreign operations in a foreign currency translation reserve. Such balances are to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the net investment. Ind AS allows an entity an option to reset the cumulative translation differences arising on monetary items that exist as of the transition date to zero. However the exchange difference on foreign currency monetary items has been taken to the profit and loss as required by Ind AS 21, the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which was earlier taken to foreign currency translation reserve.

(d) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates: The Company has elected to measure investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate at cost. IND AS 27 Separate financial statements requires the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates should be measured at cost or fair value in accordance with IND AS 109 Financial Instruments, however as per Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, the carrying value in previous gaap may be used as deemed cost.

(e) Share Based Payment: Ind AS 101 First time adoption gives exemption from Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments, to equity instruments that remain unvested as of transition date. Although this standard is not applicable on Company as of now, as the Company does not offer any share based payments, however the Company intends to opt for the exemption.

(f) Revenue from contracts with customers: Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards gives option for the application of Appendix C, Service Concession Arrangement to Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers. As the Company does not deal in such kind of contract the Company intends to avail the exemption from this appendix.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

3.03 Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from previous GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101:

- i) Equity as at April 1, 2017 & March 31, 2018
ii) Net profit for the year ended March 31, 2018

Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to IND AS

Particulars	Note	₹ in Lakhs					
		Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2017			Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018		
		IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		62.11	-	62.11	448.93	-	448.93
*Other bank balances		25.00	-	25.00	25.00	-	25.00
Receivables							
Trade receivables		9.98	-	9.98	13.79	-	13.79
Other receivables		0.10	-	0.10	7.36	-	7.36
Loans	A, E	33,436.06	(2,098.72)	31,337.34	56,314.05	(1,950.12)	54,363.93
Investments	B	3,939.42	(31.49)	3,907.93	89.17	(10.12)	79.05
Other financial assets		132.21	-	132.21	193.72	-	193.72
Non-financial assets							
Current tax assets (net)		65.84	-	65.84	66.17	-	66.17
Deferred tax Assets (net)	C	157.94	719.81	877.75	153.63	569.64	723.27
Assets held for sale		-	-	-	170.03	-	170.03
Property, plant and equipment		62.16	-	62.16	68.73	-	68.73
Other intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets		4.45	-	4.45	28.67	-	28.67
Total assets		37,895.27	(1,410.40)	36,484.87	57,579.25	(1,390.60)	56,188.65
Liabilities and equity							
Liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Payables							
Trade payables							
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	0.34	-	0.34
Other payables							
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		88.11	-	88.11	53.04	-	53.04
Borrowings		16,937.16	-	16,937.16	31,462.22	-	31,462.22
Deposits		295.44	-	295.44	898.86	-	898.86
Other financial liabilities		3,431.71	-	3,431.71	1,081.20	-	1,081.20
Non-financial liabilities							
Current tax liabilities (net)		98.58	-	98.58	46.94	-	46.94
Provisions		42.40	-	42.40	65.45	-	65.45
Other non-financial liabilities		66.42	-	66.42	46.48	-	46.48
Equity							
Equity share capital		3,215.69	-	3,215.69	3,965.69	-	3,965.69
Other equity		13,719.76	(1,410.40)	12,309	19,959	(1,390.60)	18,568.43
Total liabilities and equity		37,895.27	(1,410.40)	36,484.87	57,579.25	(1,390.60)	56,188.65



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss as previously reported under IGAAP to IND AS

Particulars	Note	₹ in Lakhs		
		Year ended March 31, 2018		
		IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind As	IND AS
Revenue from operations				
Fee and commission income		1.74	-	1.74
Interest income	E	7,812.62	(167.29)	7,645.33
Net gain on fair value changes	B	-	(69.12)	(69.12)
Total revenue from operations		7,814.36	(236.41)	7,577.95
Other income		286.02	-	286.02
Total income		8,100.38	(236.41)	7,863.97
Expenses				
Fee and commission expenses		287.87	-	287.87
Employee benefits expenses	D	391.99	(0.65)	391.34
Finance costs		2,347.19	-	2,347.19
Depreciation, amortization and impairment		26.07	-	26.07
Impairment on financial instruments	A	394.23	(315.89)	78.34
Others expenses		314.38	-	314.38
Total expenses		3,761.73	(316.54)	3,445.19
Profit/(loss) before tax		4,338.65	80.13	4,418.78
Tax Expense:				
Current tax		1,306.56	-	1,306.56
Deferred tax	C	4.31	134.19	138.50
Total tax expense		1,310.87	134.19	1,445.06
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,027.78	(54.06)	2,973.72
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	D	-	(0.65)	(0.65)
Tax effect of items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss	C	-	(0.34)	(0.34)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Fair value changes on investments	B	-	90.48	90.48
Tax effect of items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss	C	-	(15.64)	(15.64)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	73.85	73.85
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,027.78	19.79	3,047.57

Explanations for reconciliation of Balance sheet and Statement of profit and loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS :

A. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating Impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The Company has recognised the expected credit loss for all the financial assets based on the probability of default in any repayment for the particular asset. In earlier standard the provision was recognised based on the decided percentages for each category of the financial asset.

B. Fair valuation

The Company has valued financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are accounted at cost), at fair value. Impact of fair value changes as on the date of transition, is recognised in opening reserves and changes thereafter are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income, as the case may be.

C. Deferred Tax

The impact of transition adjustments together with Ind AS mandate of using balance sheet approach (against profit and loss approach in the previous GAAP) for computation of deferred taxes has resulted in charge to the Reserves, on the date of transition, with consequential impact to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the subsequent years.

D. Actuary gain/loss

As per Ind AS 19, actuarial gain and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as compared to being recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under IGAAP.

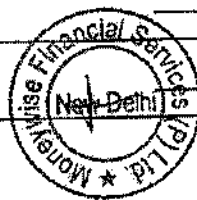
E. Amortisation of loans

As per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the financial assets carried at amortised cost should be measured using the effective interest rate. In IGAAP the income received from processing fee was recognised as and when received. Now in Ind AS it is deferred to the loan period.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

4 Cash and cash equivalents		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Cash in hand	4.31	4.00	1.13	
Balances with banks				
In current and deposit accounts	206.64	444.93	60.98	
Total cash and cash equivalent	210.95	448.93	62.11	
5 Other bank balances		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Fixed deposits having maturity more than 3 months	-	25.00	25.00	
Total other bank balances	-	25.00	25.00	
6 Trade receivable		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Unsecured				
Receivables unsecured considered good	1.73	13.79	9.98	
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	1.77	
Total	1.73	13.79	11.75	
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	(1.77)	
Total trade receivable	1.73	13.79	9.98	
In India	1.73	13.79	9.98	
Outside India	-	-	-	
Total	1.73	13.79	9.98	
6.01 Following are the reconciliations of the provision for impairment of trade receivable		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018		
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	-	1.77		
Addition / (Reversal) during the year	-	-		
Write offs during the year	-	(1.77)		
Closing balance at the end of the year	-	-		
7 Other receivables		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Security deposits	6.17	7.36	0.10	
Other	0.43	-	-	
Total other receivables	6.60	7.36	0.10	
In India	6.60	7.36	0.10	
Outside India	-	-	-	
Total	6.60	7.36	0.10	
8 Loans		₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Carried at amortised cost				
Loans relating to financing business				
Secured	38,937.67	44,268.20	26,067.92	
Unsecured	19,984.28	12,441.28	5,511.48	
Total loans relating to financing business	58,921.95	56,709.48	31,579.40	
Provision for Impairment	(2,208.53)	(2,345.99)	(2,130.03)	
Net loans relating to financing business	56,713.42	54,363.49	29,449.37	
Loans to related party				
Unsecured	-	-	1,685.58	
Others				
Unsecured	114.56	50.87	594.94	
Total loan others	114.56	50.87	594.94	
Provision for Impairment	(114.14)	(50.43)	(392.55)	
Net loan others	0.42	0.44	202.39	
Total loans	56,713.84	54,363.93	31,337.34	
In India	56,713.84	54,363.93	31,337.34	
Outside India	-	-	-	
Total	56,713.84	54,363.93	31,337.34	



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Note No 8.01 to 8.18 are related to financing business

8.01 Credit quality of the assets and provision against the same

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Loan	Provision	Loan	Provision	Loan	Provision
Stage 1: Low credit risk	55,840.31	739.53	55,204.38	1,132.11	30,532.33	1,432.39
Stage 2 : Significant increase in credit risk	670.43	51.16	686.87	597.00	0.08	-
Stage 3 : Credit impaired Asset	2,411.21	1,417.84	818.23	616.88	1,046.99	697.64
	58,921.95	2,208.53	56,709.48	2,345.99	31,579.40	2,130.03

8.02 Concentration of advances (Loans)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	26,091.24	26,334.89	20,869.16
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances relating to financing business.	44.28%	46.44%	66.08%

Concentration of exposure (Loans)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	26,091.24	26,334.89	20,869.16
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers to total advances relating to financing business.	44.28%	46.44%	66.08%

8.03 Breakup of provision

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Provision for Non Performing Assets as per Income Recognition and Asset classification guidelines	519.87	416.85	298.29
Provision for Non-Performing Assets as per Expected Credit Loss Model	897.97	200.03	399.35
Total Provision for non performing asset	1,417.84	616.88	697.64
Provision for Standard Assets as per Income Recognition and Asset classification guidelines	226.69	224.55	113.75
Provision for Standard Assets as per Expected Credit Loss Model	564.00	1,504.56	1,318.64
Total provision on standard asset	790.69	1,729.11	1,432.39
Total Provision	2,208.53	2,345.99	2,130.03

8.04 Following are the reconciliations of the provision for impairment of loans

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	2,345.99	2,130.03
Addition / (Reversal) during the year	(137.46)	215.95
Write offs during the year		
Closing balance at the end of the year	2,208.53	2,345.99

8.05 Concentration of NPA

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Total Exposure to top four NPA Account	2,313.24	810.76

8.06 Sector-wise NPAs

Gross NPA to total advance % in that sector

Sector	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	% of NPAs to total advances in that sector	
Corporate Borrowers	18.50%	3.78%
MSME	0.21%	0.00%
Unsecured personal loan	9.78%	0.63%
Services	0.00%	1.18%
Gross NPA percentage	4.09%	1.44%

During the year the Company has detected certain accounts in corporate and unsecured personal loans sector as non performing assets. The Company carries the full amount of provision on unsecured personal loans and provision to the extent of 55% on the secured corporate borrowers which limits the Company's future impact on NPAs. Also the secured non performing assets are adequately covered by the collateral.

Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

8.07 Movement of NPAs

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	1.69%	0.35%
Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
Opening balance	818.23	1,046.99
Additions during the year	2,093.56	1.52
Reductions during the year	(500.58)	(230.28)
Closing balance	2,411.21	818.23
Movement of Net NPAs		
Opening balance	201.35	349.35
Additions during the year	1,048.16	1.34
Reductions during the year	(256.14)	(149.34)
Closing balance	993.37	201.35
Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
Opening balance	616.88	697.64
Additions during the year	1,138.38	-
Reductions during the year	(337.42)	(80.76)
Closing balance	1,417.84	616.88

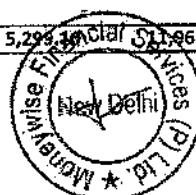
8.08 Exposure to real estate sector

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Residential Mortgages -			
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented.	9,253.88	9,421.51	7,737.63
Commercial Real Estate -			
Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.).	3,098.48	4,324.73	3,917.60
Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -			
Residential	-	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
Others	4,005.94	3,476.83	2,657.19
Total	16,358.30	17,223.07	14,312.42

8.09 Exposure to Capital Market

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
(a) Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;*	16.35	56.70	162.99
(b) Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	1,632.12	3,947.94	3,074.06
(c) Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	2,827.58	7,449.71	5,800.15
(d) Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the	-	-	-
(e) Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	822.95	511.73	1,383.13
(f) Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-	-
(g) Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	-	-	-
(h) All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-	-
Total exposure to capital market	5,296.99	12,966.08	10,420.33

* refer Note 9 Investments. The exposure pertains to investment in bonds and equity shares.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

8.10 Single borrower limits

There is no single borrower or group of borrowers who has exceeded the prudential exposure limits during the year ended March 31, 2019.

8.11 Details of Financing of Parent Company Products

There are no financing of parent Company product during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

8.12 Advances against Intangible Securities

There are no advances against intangible securities during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

8.13 Disclosure relating to securitisation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
No of SPVs sponsored by the NBFC for securitisation transactions*	-	-
Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored	-	-
Total amount of exposures retained by the NBFC to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet	-	-
a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
b) On-balance sheet exposures		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
i) Exposure to own securitizations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
a) On-balance sheet exposures		
i) Exposure to own securitizations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-

*Only the SPVs relating to outstanding securitisation transactions may be reported here

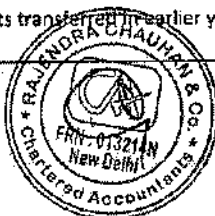
8.14 Disclosure relating to securitisation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Total number of contract for loan assets securitised during the year	-	-
Book value of loan assets securitised during the year	-	-
Sale consideration received for securitised assets during the year	-	-
Gain/Loss (if any) on sale on securitised loan assets	-	-
Quantum (Outstanding value) of service provided : Credit Enhancement (Fixed Deposit)	-	-

8.15 Disclosure of financial assets sold to securitisation Company

a) Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Number of Accounts	-	-
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC / RC	-	-
Aggregate consideration	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-



8.16 Details of Assignment transactions undertaken by NBFCs

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Number of Accounts	-	-
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold	-	-
Aggregate consideration	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

8.17 Details of Non-performing financial asset sold

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
No. of accounts	-	-
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold	-	-
Aggregate consideration	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

8.18 Detail of restructuring

Type of Restructuring Asset Classification		Under CDR Mechanism					Total	₹ in Lakhs
		Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss			
Restructured Accounts as on April 1, 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writeoffs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured Accounts as on March 31, 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Type of Restructuring		Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism				
Asset Classification		Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Restructured Accounts as on April 1, 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Writeoffs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured Accounts as on March 31, 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).

Type of Restructuring		Others				
Asset Classification		Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Restructured Accounts as on April 1, 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Writeoffs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured Accounts as on March 31, 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Type of Restructuring		Total				
Asset Classification		Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Restructured Accounts as on April 1, 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Writeoffs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured Accounts as on March 31, 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision there on	-	-	-	-	-

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).

		₹ in Lakhs		
9 Investments		As at		
Particulars		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Quoted				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss				
Debt instrument *				3,710.88
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive Income				
Equity instruments		16.35	56.70	162.99
Debt instrument		14.96	22.16	13.87
Total quoted investments		31.31	78.86	3,887.74
Unquoted				
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments		0.19	0.19	100.19
Less : provision for impairment of level III Investments		-	-	(80.00)
Total unquoted investments		0.19	0.19	20.19
Total Investment		31.50	79.05	3,907.93
In India		31.50	79.05	3,907.93
Outside India		-	-	-
Total		31.50	79.05	3,907.93

* From April 1, 2017 the Company has converted its stock in trade (bond) into investment. The Company has designated certain bonds at fair value through profit and loss as that is the Company main line of business.



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Notes to financial statements

9.01 Overseas Assets (for those with Joint Venture and Subsidiaries abroad)

There are no overseas assets (for those with Joint Venture and Subsidiaries abroad) during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

9.02 Following are the reconciliations of the provision for Impairment of Investment

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	-	80.00
Addition/ (reversal) during the year	-	20.00
Write offs during the year	-	(100.00)
Closing balance at the end of the year	-	-

10 Other financial assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Interest accrued but not due	295.23	193.72	132.21
Total other financial assets	295.23	193.72	132.21
** Financial assets carried at amortized cost.	295.23	193.72	132.21

11 Assets held for sale

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Investment property			
Building	410.79	170.03	-
Total asset held for sale	410.79	170.03	-
In India	410.79	170.03	-
Outside India	-	-	-
Total	410.79	170.03	-

11.01 Assets Held for Sale

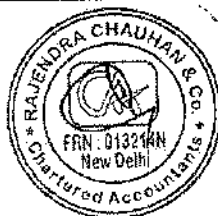
The Company classifies a non-financial asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The Company accounts for a non-financial asset classified as held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The Company has acquired certain residential properties in the process of recovery from the borrowers, those property are not used in business and held for sale in the future course of action. The management takes the appropriate action to find the right buyer for the sale of property.

12 Property, plant and equipment

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Office equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Total
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	17.47	46.11	48.74	65.11	177.43
Additions during the year	12.92	-	14.35	5.37	32.64
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	30.39	46.11	63.09	70.48	210.07
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	30.39	46.11	63.09	70.48	210.07
Additions during the year	1.00	57.43	-	25.25	83.68
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	31.39	103.54	63.09	95.73	293.75
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2017	7.41	12.59	36.15	59.12	115.27
Depreciation for the year	8.15	10.47	4.45	3.00	26.07
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018	15.56	23.06	40.60	62.12	141.34
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	15.56	23.06	40.60	62.12	141.34
Depreciation for the year	9.29	11.81	7.46	11.18	39.74
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	24.85	34.87	48.06	73.30	181.08
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	10.06	33.52	12.59	5.99	62.16
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	14.83	23.05	22.49	8.36	68.73
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	6.54	68.67	15.03	22.43	112.67



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

13 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Computer Software	Total
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	-	-
Opening gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	-	-
Additions during the year	15.00	15.00
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	15.00	15.00
Opening accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2017	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation on deletions	-	-
Closing accumulated Amortisation as at March 31, 2018	-	-
Opening accumulated Amortisation as at April 1, 2018	-	-
Amortization for the year	3.19	3.19
Accumulated amortisation on deletions	-	-
Closing accumulated Amortisation as at March 31, 2019	3.19	3.19
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	-	-
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	-	-
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	11.81	11.81

14 Other non-financial assets

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Prepaid expenses	24.60	16.90	1.02
Withholding taxes and other taxes receivable	9.14	1.20	0.93
Advance payment to vendors for supply of goods	14.83	10.57	2.50
Salary Advance	1.32	-	-
Total other non financial assets	49.89	28.67	4.45

15 Borrowings

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Secured			
Loan repayable on demand			
from banks	3,386.95	3,470.15	-
from others financial institutions	11,054.43	8,695.97	7,393.00
Term Loan			
from banks	3,649.35	5,513.35	521.78
from others financial institutions	-	-	3.23
Total secured borrowings	18,090.73	17,679.47	7,918.01
Unsecured			
Loan repayable on demand			
from related party	12,676.56	13,782.75	9,019.15
Total unsecured borrowings	12,676.56	13,782.75	9,019.15
Total borrowings	30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16
In India	30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16
Outside India	-	-	-
Total	30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16

15.01 Repayment terms of borrowings

Due in next	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
One year	28,934.40	27,881.33	16,630.74
Second year	1,373.25	1,783.27	170.08
Third to fifth year	459.64	1,797.62	136.34
Total	30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16



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Notes to financial statements

15.02 Segregation of Borrowing on the basis of Fixed & Floating interest rate

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
	Weighted Average Rate			Amount borrowed		
Secured						
Fixed Rate Borrowings	9.02%	9.25%	9.25%	54.11	13.35	21.78
Floating Rate Borrowings	9.43%	8.77%	9.50%	18,036.62	17,666.12	7,896.23
Unsecured						
Floating Rate Borrowings	9.25%	9.25%	10.20%	12,676.56	13,782.75	9,019.15
Total				30,767.29	31,462.22	16,937.16

16 Deposits

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
At amortised cost						
Unsecured						
Security deposit taken from customers				986.25	797.33	275.00
Security deposit taken from others				123.19	101.53	-
Inter-corporate deposit*				263.53	-	20.44
Total Deposits				1,372.97	898.86	295.44
In India				1,372.97	898.86	295.44
Outside India				-	-	-
Total				1,372.97	898.86	295.44
* Includes dues from related party				-	-	20.44

17 Other financial liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Bank overdraft from banks				-	952.59	3,348.99
Interest accrued but not due	56.12	48.44	27.54			
Employee benefit payable	14.00	12.94	8.89			
Accrued Expenses	272.40	67.23	39.44			
Margin received from client			6.85			
Total other financial liabilities	342.52	1,081.20	3,431.71			
Financial liability carried at amortized cost	342.52	1,081.20	3,431.71			

18 Provisions

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Provision for employee benefits						
Gratuity	35.41	24.93	16.23			
Leave Encashment	19.23	11.36	5.30			
Provision for CSR	48.60	29.16	20.87			
Total provision	103.24	65.45	42.40			

* Refer note 32 employee benefits

18.01 Corporate social responsibility

The ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) w.e.f. 1 April 2014. In accordance with the provisions of said section, the Board of Directors of the Company (where CSR provisions are applicable) had constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

a) Reconciliation of provision

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Opening provision	29.16	20.87	6.25			
Provision made during the year	54.23	30.29	21.62			
Amount spent during the year	(34.79)	(22.00)	(7.00)			
Closing provision	48.60	29.16	20.87			

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is ₹ 54.23 lakhs and ₹ 30.29 lakhs respectively.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
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b) Details of amount spent

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset		
ii) on purpose other than (i) above	34.79	22.00
Total	34.79	22.00

c) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure - NIL (PY NIL)

19 Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Unearned income	29.12	1.79	23.06
Withholding taxes and other payables	92.83	44.69	43.36
Others	58.40	-	-
Total other non-financial liabilities	180.35	46.48	66.42

20 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

20.01 Authorised, issued and subscribed capital

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Authorized			
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	3,965.69	3,965.69	3,215.69
	3,965.69	3,965.69	3,215.69

20.02 Reconciliation of numbers of equity shares outstanding

Particulars	(In Number)		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	3,96,56,920	3,21,56,920	3,21,56,920
Issued during the year	-	75,00,000	-
Closing balance as at the year end	3,96,56,920	3,96,56,920	3,21,56,920

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

20.03 Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	(In Number)					
	As at					
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017	
Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held	%	No. of Shares held	%	No. of Shares held	%
SMC Global Securities Limited*	3,62,06,820	91.30	3,62,06,820	91.30	3,21,56,920	100
SMC Finvest limited	34,50,000	8.70	34,50,000	8.70	-	-

* Includes Nominee shareholders as beneficial interest has been transferred to SMC Global Securities Limited



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21 Fee and commission income		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Income from:			
Management and advisory		1.77	1.74
Total fee and commission income		1.77	1.74
22 Interest income		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
On financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Interest on loans*		9,713.91	7,645.33
Total interest income		9,713.91	7,645.33
		* Includes Loan processing fees and allied charges.	
23 Other income		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Interest income other than from financing business		18.30	2.19
Net gain on Derecognition of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		135.09	270.10
Liability no longer required written back		9.27	9.29
Miscellaneous income		9.78	4.44
Total other income		172.44	286.02
24 Fee and commission expenses		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Client introduction charges		599.68	287.87
Total fee and commission expenses		599.68	287.87
25 Employee benefit expenses		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Salaries and Incentives		527.36	354.63
Staff welfare		12.34	6.13
Contribution to provident and other funds		30.98	21.21
Gratuity		10.21	9.37
Total employee benefit expenses		580.89	391.34
		Refer note 32	
26 Finance costs		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Interest on borrowings from banks and financial institution		1,876.17	1,219.57
Interest on deposits		72.75	2.47
Interest to related party		1,522.58	1,120.60
Other borrowing cost		10.64	4.55
Total finance cost		3,482.14	2,347.19
27 Depreciation, amortization and impairment		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Depreciation on tangible assets		39.74	26.07
Amortisation of Intangible assets		3.19	-
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment		42.93	26.07



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Notes to financial statements

28 Impairment on financial instruments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,					
	2019			2018		
	On financial assets measured at amortised cost/transaction price	On financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	On financial assets measured at amortised cost/transaction price	On financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Loans	442.25	-	442.26	58.34	-	58.34
Investments	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00
Total Impairment on financial instruments	442.25	-	442.26	58.34	20.00	78.34

28.01 Breakup of provision for impairment relating to financing business

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Provision for Impairment of Investment	-	20.00
Provision for impairment of Advances(Loans)		
Provision for Non Performing Assets as per Income Recognition and Asset classification guidelines	103.02	118.56
Provision for Non Performing Assets as per Expected Credit Loss Model	697.94	(199.32)
Total Provision for non performing asset	800.96	(80.76)
Provision for Standard Assets as per Income Recognition and Asset classification guidelines	2.14	110.80
Provision for Standard Assets as per Expected Credit Loss Model	(940.55)	185.92
Total provision on standard asset	(938.41)	296.72
Total Provision for Impairment of Advances(Loans)	(137.45)	215.96
Total provision for Impairment	(137.45)	235.96

29 Other expenses

₹ in Lakhs

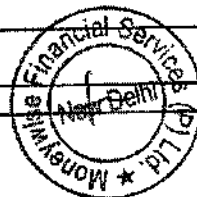
Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Advertisement	2.36	0.32
Business promotion	20.72	1.86
Computer repair & maintenance	11.13	7.20
Conveyance & travelling expenses	23.13	20.15
Director sitting fee	2.00	2.00
Donation	6.00	-
Insurance	1.06	0.78
Legal & professional charges	88.28	77.86
Bank charges	-	0.42
Office repair & maintenance	15.08	8.13
Printing and stationery	8.03	12.88
Lease rent	25.78	47.27
Electricity and water expenses	2.36	23.62
Membership fees & subscription	2.68	0.69
Communication expenses	2.53	4.14
Vehicle running & maintenance	7.93	6.51
Rates & taxes	0.34	34.37
CSR expenses	54.23	30.30
Miscellaneous expenses*	64.20	34.30
Auditor's fees and expenses		
as statutory auditor	3.00	1.25
as tax auditor	0.50	0.25
as fee for other services	-	0.08
Total other expenses	341.34	314.38

*Includes GST reversal of 50 % as per section 17(4) of GST Act 2017 applicable to NBFC

29.1 Leases

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
a) The lease rentals		
Lease rentals recognized	25.78	47.27



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

b) The obligations on long-term, non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements are as follows:

Future minimum lease payable	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Not later than 1 year	24.30	27.45	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	52.65	99.49	-
Later than 5 years	-	-	-

30 Earning per Share

30.01 Numerator and denominator used in computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs except otherwise stated	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	3,96,56,920	3,80,33,632
Profit attributable to equity share holders	3109.62	2973.72
EPS Basic and Diluted (₹)	7.84	7.82
Face value (₹)	10	10

31 Income Taxes

31.01 Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current tax expense		
Related to current financial year	1,176.11	1,306.68
Change in estimates relating to prior years	(2.15)	(0.12)
	1,173.96	1,306.56
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	115.30	138.50
Minimum alternate tax	-	-
	115.30	138.50
Total income tax expense	1,289.26	1,445.06

31.02 Tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	(0.21)	0.34
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Fair value changes on investments	(6.86)	15.64
Total	(7.07)	15.98



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31.03 Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the Profit before tax

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Profit before tax	4,398.88	4,418.78
Enacted tax rates in India	29.12%	28.84%
Computed expected tax expense	1,280.95	1,274.38
Non deductible permanent difference	10.24	23.38
Deductible permanent difference	0.21	(3.20)
Change in estimates relating to prior years	(2.14)	(0.11)
Effect of change in tax rate due to different class of income	-	7.78
Change in Statutory tax rate	-	142.83
Income tax expense	1,289.26	1,445.06

The applicable Indian statutory tax rates for fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018 is 29.12% and 28.84% respectively.

31.04 Details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities set off

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Income tax asset pertaining to current year	1,080.32	1,259.62	779.51
Income tax liability pertaining to current year	1,173.96	1,306.56	878.09
Net current income tax assets/ (liability) at the end	(93.64)	(46.94)	(98.58)
Income tax assets pertaining to earlier years	49.75	66.17	65.84
	49.75	66.17	65.84
Total income tax assets/(liabilities)	(43.89)	66.17	65.84

This is the position of setoff at the year end. As the due date for payment of TDS is after the balance sheet date and the customer deposit the same after the balance sheet date, the tax liability decreases in next financials year for the previous financial year.

31.05 Movement in the deferred tax asset

Particulars	Balance as at						Balance as at
	April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit or loss during 2017-18	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Recognised in profit or loss during 2018-19	Recognised in other comprehensive income	March 31, 2019
Provision for Employee benefits	7.45	3.45	(0.34)	10.56	5.13	0.21	15.90
Investment securities	(6.51)	23.93	(15.64)	1.78	-	6.85	8.64
Other Provisions disallowed under Income tax act	11.03	(5.27)	-	5.76	9.98	-	15.74
Property and equipment and Intangible asset	8.55	1.60	-	10.15	2.56	-	12.71
Provision for impairment on receivable from clients	826.93	(237.99)	-	588.94	(81.41)	-	507.53
Other temporary differences	27.07	44.42	-	71.49	(51.56)	-	19.93
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	874.52	(169.86)	(15.98)	688.68	(115.30)	7.07	580.45
Carried forward of tax losses on	3.23	31.36	-	34.59	-	-	34.59
Total	877.75	(138.50)	(15.98)	723.27	(115.30)	7.07	615.04



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Notes to financial statements

32 Employee Benefits

(a) Gratuity

32.01 Breakup of amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	1.90	1.14
past service cost - plan amendments	-	2.75
Current Service Cost	8.27	4.52
Acquisitions cost	0.04	0.97
Total expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	10.21	9.37

32.02 Break up of amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	(10.31)	(9.66)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(0.72)	(0.65)
	(11.03)	(10.31)

32.03 Breakup of the amount recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Present Value of the Obligation as at the end of the year	35.41	24.93	16.23
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-
Net Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	35.41	24.93	16.23

32.04 Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation and plan asset

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Change in benefit obligations			
Present Value of the Obligation as at the beginning of the year	24.93	16.23	9.20
Current Service Cost	8.27	4.52	1.59
Interest Cost	1.90	1.14	0.72
Liability Assumed on Acquisition/ (Settled on Divestiture)	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations	0.72	0.65	9.05
past service cost-plan amendments	-	2.76	-
acquisitions (credit)/cost	0.04	0.97	0.69
Benefits Paid	(0.45)	(1.34)	(5.02)
Benefit obligations at the end	35.41	24.93	16.23

32.05 Sensitivity of significant assumptions used for DBO valuation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(2.36)	(1.64)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	2.60	1.81
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	2.03	1.33
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(1.88)	(1.24)



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32.06 Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
With in one year	0.79	1.04
One to five year	7.40	5.15
More than five year	39.51	31.47

32.07 Assumptions to determine the defined benefit obligations

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Discount rate	7.70%	7.70%	7.30%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	7.50%	7.00%	7.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The discount rate is based on the government securities yield.

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

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by 50bps, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other foreign defined benefit gratuity plans. As the liability is non funded Company bears all the risk and rewards.

(b) Compensated absences

32.08 Breakup of the amount recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Present Value of the Obligation as at the end of the year	19.23	11.36	5.30
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-
Net Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	19.23	11.36	5.30

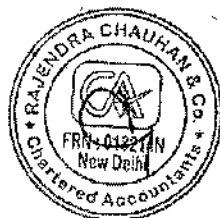
32.09 Number of compensated leave absences outstanding

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Total leave balance (days)	1,091.00	795.34	431.04

32.10 Assumption used in valuation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Discount rate	7.70%	7.70%	7.30%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	7.50%	7.00%	7.00%
Leave availment rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

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



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33 Financial Instruments

33.01 Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2019 were as follows:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs						
	Amortised cost / Transaction price	Financial		Financial assets/liabilities		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		assets/liabilities carried		carried at fair value			
		at fair value through		through OCI			
	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatoril y required	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatoril y required			
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	210.95	-	-	-	-	210.95	210.95
Trade and other receivables	8.33	-	-	-	-	8.33	8.33
Loans	56,713.84	-	-	-	-	56,713.84	56,713.84
Investments ^{AP}	-	-	-	-	31.50	31.50	31.50
Other financial assets	295.23	-	-	-	-	295.23	295.23
Total	57,228.35	-	-	-	31.50	57,259.85	57,259.85
Liabilities:							
Trade and other payables	38.99	-	-	-	-	38.99	38.99
Borrowings	30,767.29	-	-	-	-	30,767.29	30,767.29
Deposits	1,372.97	-	-	-	-	1,372.97	1,372.97
Other financial liabilities	342.52	-	-	-	-	342.52	342.52
Total	32,521.77	-	-	-	-	32,521.77	32,521.77

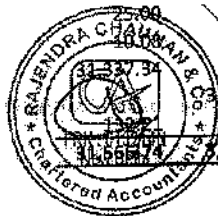
The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2018 were as follows:

Carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost / Transaction price	Financial		Financial assets/liabilities		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		assets/liabilities carried		carried at fair value			
		at fair value through		through OCI			
		Designated upon Initial recognition	Mandatoril y required	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatoril y required		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	448.93	-	-	-	-	448.93	448.93
Other bank balances	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
Trade and other receivables	21.15	-	-	-	-	21.15	21.15
Loans	54,363.93	-	-	-	-	54,363.93	54,363.93
Investments	-	-	-	-	79.05	79.05	79.05
Other financial assets	193.72	-	-	-	-	193.72	193.72
Total	55,052.73	-	-	-	79.05	55,131.78	55,131.78
Liabilities:							
Trade and other payables	53.38	-	-	-	-	53.38	53.38
Borrowings	31,462.22	-	-	-	-	31,462.22	31,462.22
Deposits	898.86	-	-	-	-	898.86	898.86
Other financial liabilities	1,081.20	-	-	-	-	1,081.20	1,081.20
Total	33,495.66	-	-	-	-	33,495.66	33,495.66

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at April 1, 2017 were as follows:

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at April 1, 2021 were as follows:						₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	Amortised cost / Transaction price	Financial assets/liabilities carried at fair value through		Financial assets/liabilities carried at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatoril y required	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatoril y required		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	62.11	-	-	-	-	62.11	62.11
Other bank balances	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
Trade and other receivables	10.08	-	-	-	-	10.08	10.08
Loans	31,337.34	-	-	-	-	31,337.34	31,337.34
Investments	3,710.88	-	-	-	197.05	3,907.93	3,907.93
Other financial assets	132.21	-	-	-	-	132.21	132.21
Total	35,474.67	-	-	-	197.05	35,474.67	35,474.67



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Liabilities:							
Trade and other payables	88.11	-	-	-	-	88.11	88.11
Borrowings	16,937.16	-	-	-	-	16,937.16	16,937.16
Deposits	295.44	-	-	-	-	295.44	295.44
Other financial liabilities	3,431.71	-	-	-	-	3,431.71	3,431.71
Total	20,752.42	-	-	-	-	20,752.42	20,752.42

33.02 Collateral

(A) Assets pledged as collateral

The Company has pledged its certain assets as collateral for liabilities. The below table set out the assets held as collateral:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs					
	As at					
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017	
	Collateral	Non-collateral	Collateral	Non-collateral	Collateral	Non-collateral
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	210.95	-	448.93	-	62.11
Other bank balances	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
Trade and other receivables	-	8.33	-	21.15	-	10.08
Loans	9,482.39	47,231.45	12,083.58	42,280.35	710.20	30,627.14
Investments	-	31.50	-	79.05	-	3,907.93
Other financial assets	-	295.23	-	193.72	-	132.21
Total	9,482.39	47,777.46	12,083.58	43,048.20	710.20	34,764.47

The borrowings taken by the Company are secured by the hypothecation of the loans.

(B) Asset taken as collateral

The Company holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The table below sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs					
	As at					
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017	
	Value of asset	Fair value of collateral held	Value of asset	Fair value of collateral held	Value of asset	Fair value of collateral held
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	210.95	-	448.93	-	62.11	-
Other bank balances	-	-	25.00	-	25.00	-
Trade and other receivables	8.33	-	21.15	-	10.08	-
Loans						
Secured	36,374.94	95,310.22	41,872.98	82,592.02	23,723.16	54,639.91
Unsecured	20,338.90	-	12,490.95	-	7,614.18	-
Investments	31.50	-	79.05	-	3,907.93	-
Other financial assets	295.23	-	193.72	-	132.21	-
Total	57,259.85	95,310.22	55,131.78	82,592.02	35,474.67	54,639.91

33.03 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2019 Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Investments				
Equity instruments	16.54	16.35	-	0.19
Bonds	14.96	14.96	-	-



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The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	₹ in Lakhs		
		Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments				
Equity Instruments	56.70	56.51	-	0.19
Bonds	22.16	22.16	-	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at April 1, 2017:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017	₹ in Lakhs		
		Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments				
Equity Instruments	183.18	162.99	-	20.19
Bonds	3,724.75	3,724.75	-	-

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Following valuation techniques has been used for fair valuation of the assets:

- (a) For Mutual Fund investments net asset value (NAV) is used as the fair value of investment.
- (b) For Equity instrument quoted the market value is taken as the fair value.
- (c) For certain other assets discounted cash flow technique is used for fair valuation.

33.04 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

This note presents the information about the Company's exposure to financial risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital.

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk and
- Market risk

Financial Risk management framework

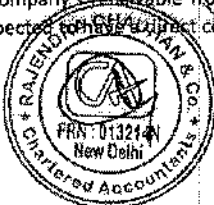
The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Financial risk management within the Company is governed by policies and guidelines approved by the management. The Company has developed certain risk management policies. Company policies and guidelines cover areas such as cash management, investment of excess/residual funds and raising of debt/funds/capital and are managed by segregated functions within the Company.

The Company's risk management policies and procedures are established to identify and analysis the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees and stakeholders understand their roles and obligations.

Different types of risks arising from financial instruments as identified by the Company above have been explained below:

i) Credit risk

The 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 receivable from loan and advances, investments other than the quoted securities given. Credit risk in respect of quoted securities is expected to have a direct correlation with the quoted market prices and risk.



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The Company is exposed to the risk that third parties that owe money will not perform their obligations. These parties may default on their obligations owed to the Company due to Insolvency, lack of liquidity, operational failure. Significant failures by third parties to timely perform their obligations owed could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial position, and ability to borrow incremental funds and ability to meet business expenses and to repay/ make the payment to its creditors in timely manner.

The credit risk also arises due to the business, operational and technological parameters and conditions in which the Company operates. It may happen that the due to the business challenges the customer is not able to meet its performance obligation. On operational part where ever there may occur a slippage in operational procedures and execution of policies, the credit risk arises. The technological advancement and threats may also lead to credit risk. Although the Company is in to the highly regulated business it may also happens some regulation may come up which are more favourable the the customer and may impact the companies expected cash flows.

(A) Management / mitigation of credit risk

The Company's main business to grant loans to its customer. The Company is exposed to high credit risk due to the inherent limitation of the business. The Company lends both secured and unsecured loans to its customer. To mitigate the credit risk the Company has implemented a loan policy to identify the broad principles which the Company will follow to accept borrowers and loan proposals, to manage loan portfolio, and recover its dues so as to protect business revenues with consumer satisfaction. To reduce the credit risk in financing, the Company performs a detail credit assessment on the prospective borrower or seek security over some assets of the borrower or a guarantee from a third party. The Company takes all reasonable and business precautions through policies and procedures to mitigate and manage the credit risk.

The senior management in the Company is responsible evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems. The Company conducts regular internal audits of various business units to identify scope of improvement/enhancement of the Company's processes, quality control, fraud prevention and legal compliance. The internal audit reports are reviewed by audit committee and also placed with the Board.

While considering loan proposals, the Company also manages risk through limiting concentration of exposure to individual borrowers, industry, underlying collateral, etc. All loans to customers are sanctioned based on various factors like financials analysis, credit worthiness of the customer, market references, and historical client relations with Company and future business prospects. The Company collects upfront collateral and pledge securities for the loans and advances granted wherever required.

Despite all the measure taken by the Company and its management it is inherent in the financing business that the customer may default in the repayment of the loan granted to him. The Company employs all recovery procedures including follow up with customer for payment, legal remedies for recovery, invocation and sale of collateral.

(B) Credit Exposure:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Loans	56,713.84	54,363.93	31,337.34
Interest accrued but not due	295.23	193.72	132.21
Investments	31.50	79.05	3,907.93
Trade receivables and other receivables	8.33	21.15	10.08
	57,048.90	54,657.85	35,387.56

(C) Loan to Value (LTV) for loan and advances to customer

The general creditworthiness of a customer tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan extended to it. However, collateral provides additional security and the Company generally requests borrowers to provide it. The Company may take collateral in the form of a charge over real estate, floating charges over pledge of securities or other assets and other liens and guarantees.

The tables below stratify credit exposures from secured loans and advances to customers which has become non performing assets by ranges of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. LTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan-to the value of the collateral. The gross amounts exclude any impairment allowance. The valuation of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral.

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Less than equal to 50 %	1,838.68	818.23	506.02
51 - 70%	-	-	-
71 - 90%	-	-	-
91 - 100%	-	-	-
more than 100%	572.53	-	540.97
Total	2,411.21	818.23	1,046.99



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(D) Credit quality of debt securities.

The Company invests in the debt instruments which are permitted by RBI. These debt instrument are posed to the credit risk. The table below sets out the credit quality of debt securities.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	As at		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Government bonds:			
Rated sovereign	14.96	13.90	13.87
Corporate bonds:			
Rated AAA	-	8.26	3,710.88
Fair value and carrying amount	14.96	22.16	3,724.75

(E) Impairment of financial assets

The Company monitors all the loans continuously basis the factors considered while sanctioning the loan. If there are any indicators of impairment on management assessment of these loans, these are provided for. The Company uses ECL method of impairment and the prudential norms for income recognition and asset reclassification issued by RBI for the purpose of impairment of loans and other financial assets. Following are the reconciliations of the provision for impairment of financial assets

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs					
	As at					
	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
	Loans	Trade receivable	Investment	Loans	Trade receivable	Investment
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	2,396.42	-	-	2,522.58	1.77	80.00
Addition/ (reversal) during the year	442.26	-	-	58.34	-	20.00
Written off	(516.01)	-	-	(184.50)	(1.77)	(100.00)
Closing balance at the end of the year	2,322.67	-	-	2,396.42	-	-

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's primary liquidity is required for:

- (a) disbursement of loans to customers; and
- (b) repayment of borrowings/credit lines taken
- (c) meeting expenses incurred for operations.

(A) Management of liquidity risk

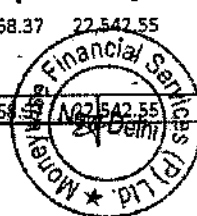
To meet the above requirements the Company mainly dependent on the borrowings and the profits of the Company. Based on the maturity profile of the loans and the future cash flow the board of director manages the liquidity in the Company.

Central treasury receives information from various business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and projected cash flows. Central treasury maintains surplus funds in cash and cash equivalents including term deposits with banks and in investment securities for which there is an active and liquid market. These assets can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements. Hence, the Company believes that the above monetary mechanism adequately addresses the liquidity risk.

(B) Maturity analysis for financial assets

The below table set out the asset liability maturity as required by RBI and shows the future cash inflows and outflows in the operating activities.

Particulars	Carrying amount	March 31, 2019							
		₹ in Lakhs							
		0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	210.95	210.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	56,713.84	835.47	-	1,302.44	3,814.75	21,368.37	22,542.55	2,411.04	3,214.45
Investments	31.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.50	-
Other financial assets	295.23	295.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	57,259.85	1,349.95	-	1,302.44	3,814.75	21,368.37	22,542.55	2,442.54	3,214.45



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Liabilities:

Borrowings	30,767.29	145.79	271.01	104.14	476.40	27,937.06	1,831.35	1.54	-
Trade and other payables	6.50	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits**	1,372.97	-	-	-	-	-	1,372.97	-	-
Other financial liabilities	342.52	342.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,489.28	494.81	271.01	104.14	476.40	27,937.06	3,204.32	1.54	-
Assets over liabilities	24,770.57	855.17	953.76	1,198.30	3,338.35	(6,568.69)	19,338.23	2,441.00	3,214.45
Cumulative basis	24,770.57	855.17	1,808.93	3,007.23	6,345.58	(223.11)	19,115.12	21,556.12	24,770.57

March 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying amount	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	448.93	448.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-
Loans	54,363.93	949.93	1,722.00	3,719.00	9,509.00	14,687.00	20,966.00	1,597.00	1,214.00
Trade and other receivables	21.15	21.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	79.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.05	-
Other financial assets	193.72	193.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55,131.78	1,613.73	1,722.00	3,719.00	9,509.00	14,712.00	20,966.00	1,676.05	1,214.00
Liabilities:									
Borrowings	31,462.22	84.22	185.00	102.00	514.00	26,996.11	3,580.89	-	-
Trade and other payables	0.34	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits**	898.86	-	-	-	-	-	898.86	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,081.20	1,081.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,442.62	1,165.76	185.00	102.00	514.00	26,996.11	4,479.75	-	-
Assets over liabilities	21,689.16	447.97	1,537.00	3,617.00	8,995.00	(12,284.11)	16,486.25	1,676.05	1,214.00
Cumulative basis	21,689.16	447.97	1,984.97	5,601.97	14,596.97	2,312.86	18,799.11	20,475.16	21,689.16

April 1, 2017

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying amount	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	52.11	62.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-
Loans	31,337.34	1,831.05	652.98	475.86	512.40	18,488.17	5,278.51	2,989.17	1,109.20
Trade and other receivables	10.08	10.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	3,907.93	3,710.88	-	-	-	-	-	197.05	-
Other financial assets	132.21	132.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35,474.67	5,746.33	652.98	475.86	512.40	18,513.17	5,278.51	3,186.22	1,109.20
Liabilities:									
Borrowings	16,937.16	45.82	4.26	4.10	64.34	16,512.22	306.42	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits**	295.44	-	-	-	-	-	295.44	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,431.71	3,431.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20,664.31	3,477.53	4.26	4.10	64.34	16,512.22	601.86	-	-
Assets over liabilities	14,810.36	2,268.80	648.72	471.76	448.06	2,000.95	4,676.65	3,186.22	1,109.20
Cumulative basis	14,810.36	2,268.80	2,917.52	3,389.28	3,837.34	5,838.29	10,514.94	13,701.16	14,810.36

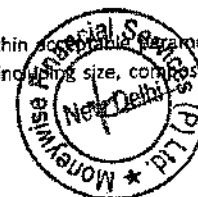
** Refer Note 16

(ii) Market risk

The Company segregates its exposure to market risks between price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

Management of market risks:

The objective of market risk management is to manage and minimize market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by number of factors including size, composition and diversification of positions held and market volatility.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

The Company have certain investment in equity instrument and bonds as permitted by RBI. As the exposure to the same is limited by amount, the Company's exposure to price risk in the market is contained.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from movements in interest rates which could have effects on the Company's net income or financial position. Changes in interest rates may cause variations in interest income and expenses resulting from interest-bearing assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to the loans taken from banks, investment in debt securities and investments of its excess funds in liquid instruments. A majority of the financing of the Company has come from overdraft facility with banks. The business of the Company is exposed to fluctuation in interest rate for the following activities:

- (i) Facilities availed from banks and other financial institutions generally include short term working capital loans on floating interest rates;
- (ii) Loans and advances on fixed interest rate basis does not expose the Company to interest rate risk.

Management of Interest Rate Risk

On liability side the Company have the borrowings which includes term loan and overdraft facility. Most of the overdraft are in the nature of floating interest rate and prone to the interest rate risk. The Company does not take any interest rate swap to mitigate the risk. On the asset side the Company has loans. The Company generally grant loans for a short period up to 3 years which are fixed in the nature and does not expose to the interest rate risk. However as the market interest rate goes down in order to maintain the competitiveness and market share the Company is also required to decrease its interest rate which will be compensated by the decrease in the borrowing cost. The Company different interest rate to different customer based on their credit worthiness.

(c) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to the currency risk as the Company does not operate internationally. The Company does not have any non functional currency exposure.

Exposure

The table below sets out the assets and liabilities subject to price risk.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Assets subject to price risk			
Debt instrument fair value through profit and loss	-	-	3,710.88
Equity instrument fair value through other comprehensive Income	16.35	56.70	162.99
Debt instrument fair value through other comprehensive Income	14.96	22.16	13.87
Total	31.31	78.86	3,887.74

iv) Sensitivity Analysis

Below table shows the sensitivity analysis for different financial instrument

Particulars		₹ in Lakhs							
		Carrying value		For the year ended March 31,					
		As at March 31,		2019		2018			
Risk category		2019	2018	% change Increase	% change decrease	Impact on profit before tax due to increase in parameter	Impact on profit before tax due to decrease in parameter	Impact on profit before tax due to increase in parameter	Impact on profit before tax due to decrease in parameter
Borrowings	Interest rate	30,713.18	31,448.87	1%	1%	(307.13)	307.13	(314.49)	314.49
Investment Equity instrument*	Price	16.35	56.70	5%	5%	0.82	(0.82)	2.84	(2.84)
Bonds*(Excluding SGB)	Interest rate	-	8.26	1%	1%	-	-	(0.49)	0.41
Sovereign gold bond(SGB)	Price	14.96	13.90	5%	5%	0.75	(0.75)	0.70	(0.70)
Loans **	Interest rate	59,036.51	55,760.35	1%	1%	-	-	-	-

* As these are fair value through other comprehensive Income hence will impact the other comprehensive income

** As all the loans granted by the Company are bearing fixed rate of interest.



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

34 Related Party Disclosures

Name of the related parties

34.01 Holding Company % of Holding

SMC Global Securities Limited 100%

* Includes 8.7% shares held through SMC Finvest Limited wholly owned subsidiary of SMC Global Securities Limited

34.02 Fellow Subsidiaries:-

- a. SMC Comtrade Limited
- b. SMC Insurance Broker Pvt Ltd
- c. SMC Capitals Limited
- d. SMC Finvest Limited
- e. Moneywise Finvest Limited
- f. Indunia Realtech Limited
- g. SMC Investment & Advisors Limited
- h. SMC Global USA Inc
- i. SMC Global IFSC Private Ltd
- j. SMC Real Estates Advisors Pvt Ltd
- k. SMC Comex International DMCC

34.03 Key Managerial Personnel:-

Mr. Ajay Garg	Director
Mr. Himanshu Gupta	Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Pranay Aggarwal	Director
Mrs. Vandana Jhunjheria	Company secretary (resigned w.e.f May 24,2019)
Mr. Deepak Aggarwal	Chief Financial officer
Mr. Kundan Mal Agarwal	Non executive and Independent Director
Mr. SG Gupta	Non executive and Independent Director (resigned w.e.f March 25, 2019)
Mr. Naveen Saini	Senior Vice President

34.04 Close Relatives of KMP:-

There are no transaction with close relatives of KMP during the year.

34.05 Entities controlled by key management personnel and their close family members

Pulin Investments Private Limited
SMC Share brokers Limited
SMC IM + LLP

34.06 Disclosure of Transactions between the Company & Related Parties:-

	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	2018
Transactions with Key Management Personnel		
Remuneration		
Salaries, Wages & other benefit	110.16	40.30
Contribution to defined benefit plan	7.48	3.89
Total	117.64	44.19
Non-Executive Director		
Director Sitting Fee	2.00	2.00



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

34.07 Significant Transactions with Related parties

		₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended March 31,	
Particulars of Transactions	Party Name	2019	2018
Interest Income	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	-	90.18
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	-	52.42
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	-	0.01
	SMC Finvest Limited	4.08	1.77
Fee and commission expenses	SMC Global Securities Limited	-	0.32
	SMC Investment & Advisors Limited	0.10	10.98
Finance Cost	SMC Global Securities Limited	739.87	536.76
	Indunia Realtech Limited	-	0.15
	SMC Capitals Limited	62.11	96.85
	SMC Comtrade Limited	327.52	200.52
	SMC Finvest Limited	-	71.05
	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	0.55	-
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	1.69	-
	SMC Insurance Brokers Private Limited	201.90	-
	SMC Investment & Advisors Limited	188.95	215.27
	SMC Share Brokers Limited	0.33	0.80
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	0.64	-
Rent	SMC Global Securities Limited	-	7.09
	SMC Capital Ltd	-	13.80
Loan taken/(repaid)*	SMC Global Securities Limited	(5,014.61)	5,014.61
	SMC Capitals Limited	300.07	(521.35)
	SMC Comtrade Limited	(1,550.03)	683.39
	SMC Finvest Limited	(80.62)	(1,454.08)
	SMC Insurance Brokers Private Limited	4,462.33	-
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	(70.13)	70.13
	SMC Investment & Advisors Limited	846.82	970.88
	SMC Share Brokers Limited	(20.00)	(20.44)
	SMC Share Brokers Limited	20.00	-
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	(2,500.00)	-
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	2,500.00	-
	Indunia Realtech Limited	-	(13.40)
	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	35.00	-
	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	(35.00)	-
Loan given/(repaid)*	Indunia Realtech Limited	-	(9.50)
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	-	(364.22)
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	-	(3.09)
	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	-	(1,318.27)
Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)	SMC Global Securities Limited	0.33	0.11
	SMC Insurance Brokers Private Limited	0.01	-

* loan given/(repaid) and loan taken/(repaid) is net of loan taken and repaid, during the year.

34.08 Balance outstanding

		₹ in Lakhs		
		As at		
Particulars		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Borrowings	SMC Global Securities Limited	-	5,014.61	-
	SMC Capitals Limited	836.02	535.95	1,057.30
	SMC Comtrade Limited	3,769.37	5,319.40	4,636.01
	SMC Finvest Limited	-	80.62	1,534.70
	SMC Insurance Brokers Private Limited	4,462.33	-	-
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	-	70.13	-
	SMC Investment & Advisors Limited	3,608.85	2,762.03	1,791.15
Deposits	SMC Share Brokers Limited	-	-	20.44

Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

Trade Payable	SMC Global Securities Limited	0.01	0.13	-
Loans	SMC Real Estate Advisors Private Limited	-	-	1,318.27
	Moneywise Finvest Limited	-	-	364.22
	Pulin Investment Private Limited	-	-	3.09
Other receivables	SMC Comtrade Limited	-	-	0.69

35 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities not provided in the financial statements:

Statues	As at			₹ in Lakhs
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
Income Tax (A.Y. 2010-11) ¹	2.88	2.88	4.03	
Income Tax (A.Y. 2008-09) ²	0.48	0.48	0	

¹ The company received assessment order dated March 13, 2019 under Section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, from the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Circle -1, KOL. creating a demand of ₹ 4,02,680. Aggrieved by the order, the company has filed an appeal on 06.04.2013 to Commissioner of income tax (Appeals) Kolkata. Appeal has been finalised and partly allowed. The said demand has been reduced to ₹ 2,87,600/-.Further rectification has been filed for the purpose of taking appeal effect and taking credit of tax deducted by the Trackon Telematics.

² The company received notice under section 143 (1) for short tds. Application for rectification filed with AO for short credit of TDS

³ The company has received notice received u/s 143(2) for AY 2017-18, assessment yet to be completed. The amount of tax liability is uncertain at the balance sheet date.

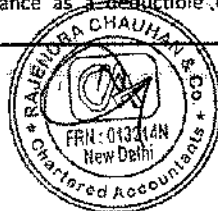
36 Operating Segments

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. Accordingly, information has been presented both along industry classes and geographic segmentation of customers, industry being the primary segment. Secondary segmental reporting is performed on the basis of the geographical location of customers. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the note on significant accounting policies. As the holding Company of the Company reports the segments in the consolidated financial statements and there is not segment for the Company hence no disclosure under Ind As 108 is provided.

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

The Company, while registering the vendors for service, has taken the confirmation whether they are covered under micro, small and medium enterprise development act 2006 as well as they have filed required memorandum with prescribed authority. Based on and to the extent of the information received by the Company from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and relied upon by the auditors, the relevant particulars as at the year end are furnished below:

Particulars	As at			₹ in Lakhs
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
The Principal amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	-	
The Interest amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	-	
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the	-	-	-	
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-	-	
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-	-	
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-	



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

- 38 During the year the Company has got the credit rating assigned by different reputed rating agencies as below.

		₹ in Lakhs except other wise stated			
Rating agency	Instrument name	CARE Rating		ICRA	
		Amount	Rating	Amount	Rating
	Bank Facilities	10,000	CARE A ;	10,000	[ICRA]A-
	Commercial Paper	N.A.	N.A.	5,000	[ICRA]A1+ (SO)

- 39 Capital Adequacy Ratio

₹ in Lakhs except other wise stated				
Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CRAR (%)	NA	42.55%	NA	41.70%
CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	25,040.11	42.57%	23,754.18	41.31%
CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	226.88	0.39%	224.55	0.39%
Risk Weighted Assets	58,821.43		57,502.96	

- 40 Penalties imposed by RBI and Other Regulators

No penalties have been imposed by RBI and Other Regulators during current year (Previous year - NIL).

- 41 Disclosure on frauds pursuant to RBI Master direction

The frauds detected and reported for the year amounted to ₹ 637.81 (Previous year ₹ 1.5 Lakhs).

- 42 Drawdown from existing reserves.

The Company has made no drawdown from existing reserves.

- 43 Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored

There no Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored.

- 44 Registration obtained from other financial sector regulator

The Company is only registered with Reserve Bank of India as systematically important non deposit taking non banking financial Company as defined in section 45-IC of Reserve bank of India Act 1934.

- 45 Customer Complaints

Particulars	in Numbers	
	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL
No. of complaints received during the year	NIL	NIL
No. of complaints redressed during the year	NIL	NIL
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	NIL	NIL

- 46 Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a non-deposit taking non-banking financial Company

(as required in terms of paragraph 13 of Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2007)

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018

Liabilities side :

- 1 Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial Company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:

- (a) Debentures

Secured

Unsecured

- (b) Deferred Credits

- (c) Term Loans

- (d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing

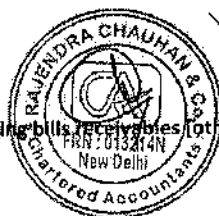
- (e) Commercial Paper

- (f) Overdraft from bank and financial institution
(Represents overdraft and cash credit)

	3,649.35	5,513.35
	12,676.56	13,782.75
	-	-
	14,441.38	12,166.12

Assets side :

- 2 Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables (other than those included in (4) below) :



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

(a) Secured	38,937.67	44,268.20
(b) Unsecured	19,984.28	12,441.28

3 Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities

(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:

(a) Financial lease

(b) Operating lease

(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:

(a) Assets on hire

(b) Repossessed Assets

(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities

(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed

(b) Loans other than (a) above

4 Break-up of Investments :

Current Investments :

1. Quoted :

(i) Shares :

(a) Equity

(b) Preference

(ii) Debentures and Bonds

(iii) Units of mutual funds

(iv) Government Securities

(v) Others (please specify)

2. Unquoted :

(i) Shares :

(a) Equity

(b) Preference

(ii) Debentures and Bonds

(iii) Units of mutual funds

(iv) Government Securities

(v) Others (please specify)

Long Term Investments :

1. Quoted :

(i) Shares :

(a) Equity

(b) Preference

(ii) Debentures and Bonds

(iii) Units of mutual funds

(iv) Government Securities

(v) Others (please specify)

2. Unquoted :

(i) Shares :

(a) Equity

(b) Preference

(ii) Debentures and Bonds

(iii) Units of mutual funds

(iv) Government Securities

(v) Others (please specify)

5 Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above :

Category

1. Related Parties

(a) Subsidiaries

(b) Companies in the same group

(c) Other related parties



Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements

2. Other than related parties		
Total	58,921.95	56,709.48
	58,921.95	56,709.48

6 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):

Category

1. Related Parties

(a) Subsidiaries

(b) Companies in the same group

(c) Other related parties

2. Other than related parties

Total

	31.50	79.05
	31.50	79.05

7 Other Information

(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets

(a) Related parties

(b) Other than related parties

(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets

(a) Related parties

(b) Other than related parties

(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt

	2,411.22	818.23
	993.37	201.35

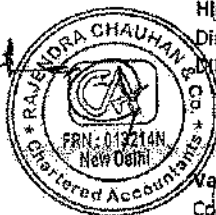
As per our report of even date attached
For Rajendra Chauhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 013214N

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Gupta
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03187614

Ajay Garg
Director
DIN: 00003166

Rajendra Chauhan
Partner
Membership No: 089108
Place : Gurugram
Date : May 11, 2019



Vandana Jhunjheria
Company Secretary

Deepak Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

