Independent Auditors' Report

TO,
THE MEMBERS OF MONEYBOXX FINANCE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MONEYBOXX FINANCE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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, 2024, 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 financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the 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, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance (TCWG)

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to financial statement 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 the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules thereunder.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31/03/2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31/03/2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**. 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, 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 financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or applicable accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on our audit procedures we considered these reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances and nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The dividend declared or paid during the year by the company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, performed by us on the Company and its subsidiaries have used accounting software for maintaining their respective books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit, we have not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For GAUR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005354C

Sd/-
S. K. Gupta
Partner
M. No. 016746
UDIN: 24016746BKBZVR3711

Place: Gurguram
Date: 17/05/2024

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of MONEYBOXX FINANCE LIMITED of even date)

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The 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. 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 control system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit 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 upon 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 March 31, 2024, 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 GAUR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005354C

Sd/-
S. K. Gupta
Partner
M. No. 016746
UDIN: 24016746BKBZVR3711

Place: Gurguram
Date: 17/05/2024

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Moneyboxx Finance Limited of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets:

a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right of use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

b) The Company has program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations received by us, as the company owns no immovable properties, the requirement on reporting whether title deeds of immovable properties held in the name of the company is not applicable. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of providing loans and does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. As the principal business of company is to give loans & advances, so definitely during the year company has granted loans or advances to various parties that are in the nature of secured and unsecured loans and also company has made investments too.

a) As the principal business of company is to give loans & advances. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, in our opinion, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

c) Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, we are of the opinion that in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular except some loans.

d) Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days is ₹ 732.26 lakhs and also the company has taken reasonable steps for recovery of the principal and interest.

e) As the principal business of company is to give loans & advances. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, in our opinion, the company has not accepted any loans or deposits which are deemed to be 'deposits' within the meaning of Rule 2(b) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the company is not engaged in production of any such goods or provision of any such services for which the Central Government has prescribed particulars relating to utilisation of material or labour or other items of cost. Hence, the provisions of section 148(1) of the Act do not apply to the company. Hence, in our opinion, no comment on maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act is required.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Professional Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Professional Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the records of the company, there are no dues of sales tax, income-tax, value added tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. In respect to repayment and usage of borrowings:

a) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender, financial institution, bank, government or dues to debenture- holders.

b) The company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) Based upon the audit procedures performed, we are of the opinion that the company has applied term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. In relation to use of money raised through issue of own shares:

a) The Company has raised moneys by way of issue of Listed and Unlisted Non-convertible debentures during the year and were duly applied for the purposes for which those were raised.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made Preferential Allotment of Equity Shares and issued share capital through Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) during the year and has also complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

xi. In respect of Reporting on Fraud:

a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c) During the year, no whistle blower complaints have been received.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. In relation to Reporting on Registration u/s 45-IA of RBI Act:

a) The company is a Non-Banking Financial Company and is required to be registered under section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India. The company has obtained the registration vide certificate of registration no. B-14.03301 dated 13th March 2019.

b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance Activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

d) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit but had incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 482.02 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. Provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company as the company does not qualify the limits of section. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For GAUR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005354C

Sd/-
S. K. Gupta
Partner
M. No. 016746
UDIN: 24016746BKBZVR3711

Place: Gurguram
Date: 17/05/2024

MONEYBOXX

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Assets			
Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	9,598.36	5,658.13
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4	1,765.23	728.46
(c) Trade receivables	5	111.52	5.00
(d) Loans	6	49,080.89	24,257.58
(e) Investments	7	1,052.56	200.00
(f) Other financial assets	8	2,260.09	428.55
		63,868.65	**31,277.72**
Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	9	247.85	71.53
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)		534.07	675.85
(c) Property, plant and equipment	10	658.91	423.34
(d) Intangible asset under development		-	317.75
(e) Other intangible assets	11	546.26	3.01
(f) Right of use asset	12	770.78	239.27
(g) Other non-financial assets	13	289.96	80.10
		3,047.83	**1,810.85**
Total assets		**66,916.48**	**33,088.57**
Liabilites and Equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
(a) Trade payables	14		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro-enterprises and small enterprises		179.31	119.28
(b) Debt securities	15	7,934.45	2,015.32
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	35,793.49	21,121.33
(d) Subordinated liabilities	17	663.50	663.37
(e) Lease Liability		831.55	261.97
(f) Other financial liabilities	18	3,564.88	1,039.65
		48,967.18	**25,220.92**
Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	19	97.23	46.61
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	20	966.91	181.22
		1,064.14	**227.83**
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	21	3,049.17	2,492.14
(b) Other equity	22	13,835.99	5,118.43
(c) Share warrants		-	29.25
		16,885.16	**7,639.82**
Total liabilities and equities		**66,916.48**	**33,088.57**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For **Gaur & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 005354C

Satish Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 016746
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Moneyboxx Finance Limited**

Mayur Modi
Whole-time Director
DIN:08021679

Deepak Aggarwal
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN:03140334

Govind Gupta
Director
DIN:00065603
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

Semant Juneja
Company Secretary
M. No: A47541

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
I	**Revenue from operations**			
(a)	Interest income	23	10,761.32	4,886.71
(b)	Fee income	24	1,000.40	139.39
(c)	Income on derecognised (assigned) loans	25	813.17	-
(d)	Net gain on fair value changes	26	194.48	14.97
	Total revenue from operations		**12,769.36**	**5,041.07**
II	Other Income	27	27.03	2.95
III	**Total revenue (I+II)**		**12,796.39**	**5,044.02**
IV	**Expenses**			
(a)	Finance cost	28	4,281.36	2,167.64
(b)	Impairment on financial instruments	29	710.50	339.11
(c)	Employee benefits expenses	30	4,706.76	2,565.12
(d)	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	31	334.57	173.08
(e)	Other expenses	32	1,707.35	793.28
	Total expenses (IV)		**11,740.54**	**6,038.23**
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**1,055.85**	**(994.21)**
VI	**Tax expenses**			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		141.78	(313.83)
	Total tax expenses (VI)		**141.78**	**(313.83)**
VII	**Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)**		**914.07**	**(680.37)**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(17.59)	11.09
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income		**(17.59)**	**11.09**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income For the year (VII+VIII)**		**896.48**	**(669.28)**
	Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share ₹ 10]			
	Basic	35	3.45	(2.94)
	Diluted	35	3.40	(2.94)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Moneyboxx Finance Limited**

For **Gaur & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 005354C

Mayur Modi
Whole-time Director
DIN:08021679

Deepak Aggarwal
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN:03140334

Satish Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 016746
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

Govind Gupta
Director
DIN:00065603
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

Semant Juneja
Company Secretary
M. No:A47541

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit before Tax	**1,055.85**	**(994.21)**
	Adjustment for:		
	Interest Income	(10,761.32)	-
	Interest on FD and FLDG	-	(74.46)
	Net gain on fair value change of investment	(194.48)	-
	Net gain on fair value change of other financial asset	(813.17)	-
	Gain on derecognition of lease	(5.92)	-
	Interest on income tax refund	-	-
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1.65)	-
	Finance cost	4,281.36	2,167.64
	Impairment on financial instruments	710.50	246.61
	Provision for gratuity	50.61	11.09
	Stock based payment to employees	164.59	81.31
	Depreciation and amortization	124.87	173.08
	Depreciation on right of use asset	209.70	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(5,179.05)**	**1,611.07**
	Movement in working capital		
	(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(106.52)	-
	(Increase)/ decrease in loan portfolio	(24,442.28)	(12,587.24)
	(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(1,830.80)	(81.80)
	(Increase)/ decrease in other non-financial assets	(209.86)	(256.64)
	Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	60.03	-
	Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	2,525.23	1,007.08
	Increase/ (decrease) in non-financial liabilities	787.02	33.54
	Cash generated from operations	**(28,396.23)**	**(10,273.99)**
	Interest income received	10,701.45	-
	Finance cost paid	(4,494.64)	(2,167.64)
		(22,189.42)	**(12,441.63)**
	Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(176.32)	-
	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(22,365.74)**	**(12,441.63)**
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset	(585.94)	(437.17)
	Increase/Decrease in FD & FLDG	-	(85.86)
	Interest on FD & FLDG	-	74.46
	Movement in bank Balances other than cash & cash Equivalents	(1,010.47)	(402.29)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	127.44	-
	Proceed/ (purchase) of investments	(658.08)	(200.00)
	Net cash from/(used in) Investing activities (B)	**(2,127.05)**	**(1,050.86)**

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium (net of expenses)	8,184.27	4,776.42
	Proceeds from borrowings from Financial Institutions	37,573.55	23,516.98
	Repayment of borrowings from Financial Institutions	(17,062.03)	(9,659.25)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(262.77)	(91.84)
	Net Cash from/(used in) Financing activities(C)	**28,433.01**	**18,542.31**
	Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**3,940.23**	**5,049.82**
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginnings of year	5,658.13	608.32
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**9,598.36**	**5,658.13**

The components of cash and cash equivalents can be referred in Note 3

The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS-7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

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

As per our report of even date

For **Gaur & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 005354C

Satish Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 016746
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Mayur Modi
Whole-time Director
DIN:08021679

Deepak Aggarwal
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN:03140334

Govind Gupta
Director
DIN:00065603
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

Semant Juneja
Company Secretary
M. No:A47541

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

As at 31 March 2024

Balance as at 31-Mar-23	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at 31-Mar-23	Changes during the current year	Balance as at 31-Mar-24
2,492.14	-	2,492.14	557.03	**3,049.17**

As at 31 March 2023

Balance as at 31-Mar-22	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at 31-Mar-22	Changes during the current year	Balance as at 31-Mar-23
2159.95	-	2159.95	332.19	**2492.14**

B Other equity

	Reserves and surplus				Share warrants	Total
	Securities premium	Statutory reserve	Share options outstanding	Retained earning		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,295.83	15.18	3.08	(1,022.67)	-	1,291.42
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(680.37)	-	(680.37)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	11.09	-	11.09
Issue of equity shares (net of share issue expenses)	4,414.98	-	-	-	-	4,414.98
Issue of share warrants	-	-	-	-	29.25	29.25
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from share options outstanding account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payment to employees	-	-	81.31	-	-	81.31
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**6,710.81**	**15.18**	**84.39**	**(1,691.95)**	**29.25**	**5,147.68**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	914.07	-	914.07
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	(17.59)	-	(17.59)
Issue of equity shares (net of share issue expenses)	7,656.49	-	-	-	(29.25)	7,627.24
Issue of share warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	182.81	-	(182.81)	-	-
Transfer from share options outstanding account	55.36	-	(55.36)	-	-	-
Share based payment to employees	-	-	164.59	-	-	164.59
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**14,422.66**	**197.99**	**193.62**	**(978.28)**	**-**	**13,835.99**

As per our report of even date

For **Gaur & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 005354C

Satish Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 016746
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Mayur Modi
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Director
DIN:00065603
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-2024

Semant Juneja
Company Secretary
M. No: A47541

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Moneyboxx Finance Limited an Indian Company incorporated on November 16, 1994, under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, having its registered office at New Delhi. The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") as a Non-Systemically Important Non-Deposit Taking Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and the Company is also listed on Main Board of Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE), Mumbai.

The Company is engaged in lending and allied activities. The Company focuses on small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) lending, commercial lending, and value-added services.

I. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under historical cost convention on an accrual basis in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") and the relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013(the "Act") (to the extent notified) and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") to the extent applicable. The Ind AS is prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment II rules issued thereafter.

B. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company are presented as per Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), as notified by the MCA. The Statement of Cash Flows is presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows. The Company classifies its assets and liabilities as financial and non-financial and presents them in the order of liquidity. An analysis regarding expected recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in notes to the financial statements. Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis except when, there is an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event and the parties intend to settle on a net basis in the following circumstances:

i. The normal course of business

ii. The event of default

iii. The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties

C. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All the amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

D. Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the Act, except for:

- Financial instruments – measured at fair value
- Employees Stock Option plan as per fair value of the option
- Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation

E. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The actual amounts realized may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are recognised in particular for:

i. Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
for the year ended 31st March, 2024

been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

ii. Determination of estimated useful lives of property, plant, equipment:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes and maintenance support.

iii. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation. Key actuarial assumptions which form the basis of above valuation includes discount rate, trends in salary escalation, demographics and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

iv. Recognition of deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and depreciation carry-forwards could be utilized.

v. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

vi. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Refer Note 49 about determination of fair value. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposures, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) is used to provide for impairment loss.

vii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the above financial assets are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. The Company follows 'general approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on loan and advances. Under this approach impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

viii. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash, Cash equivalents and bank balances include fixed deposits, (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of placement), margin money deposits, and earmarked balances with banks are carried at amortised cost. Short term and liquid investments which are not subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are -included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

B. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial Measurement and recognition

Financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention when acquiring them. All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Loan Portfolio at amortized cost
- Loan Portfolio at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Equity instruments and mutual funds

Loan Portfolio at amortized cost:

Loan Portfolio is subsequently measured at amortized cost where:

- contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; and
- are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows.

After initial measurement, these financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model described in Note: Impairment of financial assets.

Loan Portfolio at FVOCI:

Loan Portfolio is subsequently measured at FVOCI where:

- contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; and
- the financial asset is held within a business model where objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Loans included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is recognized as interest income using the EIR method.

Equity instruments and Mutual Funds

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

Financial liabilities

Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also de-recognizes the financial asset if it has transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- It has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

or

- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Company has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Company cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Company has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In addition, the Company is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset

  or

- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer. When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between: (a) the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and (b) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the re-cognition of a new liability.The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

C. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date using various valuation techniques.

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial instruments at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are required to be disclosed in the said standalone financial statements.

Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described as follows:

Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.

Level 3 financial instruments ☐ include one or more unobservable input where there is little market activity for the asset/liability at the measurement date that is significant to the measurement as a whole.

D. Property, plant, and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (except motor vehicles) is provided on straightline method at estimated useful life, which is in line with the estimated useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company uniformly estimates a five percent residual value for all these assets. Items costing less than ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Depreciation is pro-rated in the year of acquisition as well as in the year of disposal.

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

E. Other intangible assets

Software and system development expenditure are capitalized at cost of acquisition including cost attributable to readying the asset for use. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of these intangible assets is estimated at 3 years with zero residual value. Any expenses on such software for support and maintenance payable annually are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

F. Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the ECL model in accordance with Ind-AS 109 for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset ('lifetime ECL') unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination. ECL is calculated on a collective basis, considering the retail nature of the underlying portfolio of financial assets.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. When determining whether the risk of default on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on a provision matrix which takes into account the Company's historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, forward-looking information and scenario analysis. The expected credit loss is a product of exposure at default ('EAD'), probability of default ('PD') and loss given default ('LGD'). The Company has evaluated the PD and LGD based on the management's best estimate in accordance with Ind-AS 109.

G. Finance Cost

Finance costs represent interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial liability is computed:

- At the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the amortised cost of a financial liability.

- By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows.
- Including all fees paid between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows are recognised in interest expense with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability. Interest expense includes issue costs that are initially recognised as part of the carrying value of the financial liability and amortised over the expected life using the effective interest method. These include fees and commissions payable to advisers and other expenses such as external legal costs, rating fee etc, provided these are incremental costs that are directly related to the issue of a financial liability.

H. Write Offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subjected to write-offs.

I. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements if the inflow of the economic benefit is probable than it is disclosed in the financial statements.

With respect to the Co-lending and Business Correspondence partnership, the Company has given corporate guarantee of ₹ 3,001.94 lakhs as on March 31, 2024.

J. Revenue recognition

i. Interest income

Interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows.
- Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost (net of ECL provision) of the financial asset.

Interest on delayed payments by customers are treated to accrue only on realisation, due to uncertainty of realisation and are accounted accordingly.

Interest spread under par structure of direct assignment of loan receivables is recognised upfront. On derecognition of the loan receivables in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognised upfront in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

ii. Fees & commission income

Fees and commissions are recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation, at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation based on a five-step model as set out below, unless included in the effective interest calculation:

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Net gain/loss on fair value changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as fair value through the profit or loss, held by the Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain/loss. In cases there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in 'Net gains on fair value changes' under Revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed under 'Expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL and debt or equity instruments measured at FVOCI is recognised in net gain / loss on fair value changes. As at the reporting date, the Company does not have any debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

K. Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefit

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the period. Benefits such as salaries and wages, etc. and the expected cost of the bonus/ ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment employee benefits

i. Defined contribution schemes

All the employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance scheme, defined contribution plans in which both the employee and the Company contribute monthly at a stipulated rate. The Company has no liability for future benefits other than its annual contribution and recognises such contributions as an expense in the period in which employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the Balance Sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the Balance Sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

ii. Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for the gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on separation from employment after serving for the stipulated years mentioned under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation, carried out by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date.

Net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, attrition rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed annually.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Employee stock options

Eligible employees in terms of the Employees Stock Options Scheme of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in Share Option Outstanding Reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and / or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense/ vesting period. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The Statement of Profit and Loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

L. Leases

The Company has adopted Ind-AS 116 - Leases and applied it to all lease contracts entered. Based on the same and as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard, the Company is not required to restate the comparative figures.

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less

The following policies applied-

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognized where the Company is contractually required to dismantle,

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

M. Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses.

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the goods and services tax paid, except when the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
for the year ended 31st March, 2024

of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of receivables or payables, respectively, in the balance sheet.

Further being an NBFC Company, the Company has followed the policy to availed only 50% input credit of GST on all expenses as well as on Capital Goods Purchased and the remaining 50% will be lapsed as per Rule No. 3 of ITC of GST.

N. Income tax

i. Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

O. Earnings Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share as per Ind-AS 33. Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit / loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

P. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out, i.e. lending activities as Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) regulated by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI').The risk and returns of the business of the Company is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment.

Q. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit after tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, tax and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows are prepared for the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term deposits with banks (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of placement) and cheques on hand. Short term and liquid investments being subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

R. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

S. Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

i. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

ii. Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

iii. Funding related commitment to associate; and

iv. Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

v. Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

vi. Commitments under Loan agreement to disburse Loans.

vii. Lease agreements entered but not executed.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Cash on hand	165.28	46.37
Balances with banks :		
In current accounts	5,568.72	4,183.85
In deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	3,864.36	1,427.91
	9,598.36	**5,658.13**

4 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
In deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	1,765.23	728.46
	1,765.23	**728.46**

5 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Trade receivables considered good-secured	111.52	5.00
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	111.52	**5.00**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally due in short-term. Based on the management's assessment, no impairment allowance is considered necessary for trade receivables.

Trade receivables aging schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	111.52	-	-	-	-	111.52
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

6 Loans (at amortised cost)

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(A)			
(i)	Term loan	49,503.88	24,394.91
(ii)	Loan to staff	73.97	22.67
	Total (A) - Gross	**49,577.85**	**24,417.58**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance	(496.96)	(160.00)
	Total (A) - Net	**49,080.89**	**24,257.58**
(B)			
(i)	Secured by tangible assets	17,469.37	2,078.15
(ii)	Unsecured	32,108.48	22,339.43
	Total (B) - Gross	**49,577.85**	**24,417.58**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance	(496.96)	(160.00)
	Total (B) - Net	**49,080.89**	**24,257.58**
(C)			
	Loans outside India	-	-
	Loans in India		
(i)	Public sector	-	-
(ii)	Others	49,577.85	24,417.58
	Total (C) - Gross	**49,577.85**	**24,417.58**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance	(496.96)	(160.00)
	Total (C) - Net	**49,080.89**	**24,257.58**

7 Investments

As at 31 March 2024

		Amortised cost	At fair value through profit & loss	At fair value through OCI	Others (at cost)	Total
(A)	Investments in :					
(i)	Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Investments in bonds	-	1,051.56	-	-	1,051.56
(iii)	Investments in subsidiary	1.00	-	-	-	1.00
	Total (A) - Gross	**1.00**	**1,051.56**	**-**	**-**	**1,052.56**
(B)						
(i)	Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Investments in India	1.00	1,051.56	-	-	1,052.56
	Total (B) - Gross	**1.00**	**1,051.56**	**-**	**-**	**1,052.56**
(C)	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (D) - Net = (A)-(C)	**1.00**	**1,051.56**	**-**	**-**	**1,052.56**

The Company owns 100% of Moneyboxx Foundation, incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, to carry on social responsibility activities. The financial statements of Moneyboxx Foundation are not considered for consolidation since the definition of control is not met as the Company's objective is not to obtain economic benefits from the activities of Moneyboxx Foundation.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 March 2023

		Amortised cost	At fair value through profit & loss	At fair value through OCI	Others (at cost)	Total
(A)	Investments in :					
(i)	Investments in mutual funds	-	200.00	-	-	200.00
(ii)	Investments in bonds	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Investments in associate	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A) - Gross	**-**	**200.00**	**-**	**-**	**200.00**
(B)						
(i)	Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Investments in India	-	200.00	-	-	200.00
	Total (B) - Gross	**-**	**200.00**	**-**	**-**	**200.00**
(C)	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (D) - Net = (A)-(C)	**-**	**200.00**	**-**	**-**	**200.00**

8 Other financial assets

Particulars	**As at 31-03-2024**	**As at 31-03-2023**
First loss default guarantee	489.26	178.99
Security deposit	106.58	84.48
Recoverable from co-lenders	309.90	-
TDS receivable from lenders	162.91	39.15
Recoverable from business correspondence	27.36	59.89
Advance EMI - MAS term loan	20.83	20.83
Staff imprest and advance	3.35	7.25
Other financial assets	1,139.90	37.96
	2,260.09	**428.55**

9 Current tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	**As at 31-03-2024**	**As at 31-03-2023**
Advance tax and tax deducted at source [net of provision for tax ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹ Nil crores)]	247.85	71.53
	247.85	**71.53**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

10 Property, plant and equipment

Nature of asset	Leasehold improvement	Computer	Office equipment	Furniture & fixture	Vehicle	Mobile	Total
Gross carrying amount (at cost)							
As at March 31, 2022	**14.16**	**109.89**	**16.08**	**69.41**	**19.03**	**11.50**	**240.07**
Additions	61.58	115.14	29.29	151.87	-	5.80	363.68
Disposals/ adjustments	(0.64)	(5.10)	-	(7.02)	-	-	(12.76)
As at March 31, 2023	**75.10**	**219.93**	**45.37**	**214.26**	**19.03**	**17.30**	**590.99**
Additions	70.57	26.35	73.80	192.49	111.08	3.43	477.72
Disposals/ adjustments	(125.79)	-	-	(0.32)	-	-	(126.11)
As at March 31, 2024	**19.88**	**246.28**	**119.17**	**406.43**	**130.11**	**20.73**	**942.60**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**51.78**	**10.13**	**10.74**	**16.43**	**2.52**	**91.60**
Additions	3.71	46.95	9.28	14.15	2.60	-	76.69
Disposals/ adjustments	(0.64)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.64)
As at March 31, 2023	**3.07**	**98.73**	**19.41**	**24.89**	**19.03**	**2.52**	**167.65**
Additions	7.09	59.48	17.24	29.18	2.82	0.23	116.04
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**10.16**	**158.21**	**36.65**	**54.07**	**21.85**	**2.75**	**283.69**
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2023	**72.03**	**121.20**	**25.96**	**189.37**	**-**	**14.78**	**423.34**
As at March 31, 2024	**9.72**	**88.07**	**82.52**	**352.36**	**108.26**	**17.98**	**658.91**

11 Other Intangible assets

	Computer software
Gross carrying amount (at cost)	
As at March 31, 2022	**2.79**
Additions	1.28
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2023	**4.07**
Additions	552.08
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2024	**556.15**
Accumulated amortization	
As at March 31, 2022	**0.60**
Additions	0.46
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1.06**
Additions	8.83
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2024	**9.89**
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2023	**3.01**
As at March 31, 2024	**546.26**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

12 Right of use assets

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Right of use assets *	770.78	239.27
	770.78	**239.27**

* Refer Note 34 for disclosure related to leases.

13 Other non-financial assets

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Prepaid expenses	23.83	12.76
Stamp paper	111.23	67.34
Balances with government authorities	154.90	-
	289.96	**80.10**

14 Payables

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(A) Trade payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro-enterprises and small enterprises	179.31	119.28
(B) Other payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro-enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
	179.31	**119.28**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

Based on and to the extent of the information received by the Company from the suppliers during the year regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than the stipulated period and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the MSMED Act") are given below:

	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier at the year end		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest on the above	-	-
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	-	-
- Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(e) Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-
	-	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Trade Payables aging schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024						
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	-	179.31	-	-	-	179.31
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023						
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	-	119.28	-	-	-	119.28
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

15 Debt securities (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures (refer note (a) and (b) below)	7,934.45	2,015.32
	7,934.45	**2,015.32**
Debt securities in India	7,934.45	2,015.32
Debt securities outside India	-	-
	7,934.45	**2,015.32**

(a) Security

Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures - Medium-term is secured by way of specific charge against identified loan receivables.

(b) Terms of repayment for secured redeemable non-convertible debentures

Description of NCDs	Interest rate	Face value	Number of debentures	Month of allotment	Month of redemption	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
INE296Q07019	14.75%	10.00	200	22-Oct-22	7-Mar-25	1,005.00	2,015.32
INE296Q07027	13.70%	1.00	2,000	21-Jul-23	7-Jan-26	1,729.35	-
INE296Q07035	14.00%	0.10	7,500	31-Aug-23	30-Aug-25	528.63	-
INE296Q07043	13.15%	10.00	2,500	24-Nov-23	23-Nov-25	2,198.91	-
INE296Q07050	13.15%	1.00	2,450	21-Feb-24	21-Feb-26	2,472.56	-

16 Borrowings (other than debt securities) (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Secured		
Term loan		
From bank	13,322.92	5,700.02
From others	17,480.64	15,421.31
Vehicle loan	94.32	-
Borrowing under securitization	4,895.61	-
	35,793.49	**21,121.33**
Borrowing in India	35,793.49	21,121.33
Borrowing outside India	-	-
	35,793.49	**21,121.33**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(a) (i) Loans from banks and others are secured by pari passu charge on the receivables of the Company through Security Trustee and personal guarantee of the whole time directors.

(ii) Vehicle loan is secured by charge on the vehicle.

(iii) Borrowing under securitization represents amounts received in respect of securitisation transactions (net of repayments and investment therein) as these transactions do not meet the derecognition criteria specified under Ind AS.

(b) Terms of repayment of borrowings and rate of interest:

As per terms of agreements, loans from banks aggregating ₹ 13,322.92 lakh (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 5,700.02 lakh) are repayable at maturity ranging between 24 and 48 months from the date of respective loan. Rate of interest payable on term loans varies between 10.50% to 13.25% (March 31, 2023 : 10.70% to 14.00%).

As per terms of agreements, loans from others aggregating ₹ 17,480.64 lakh (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 15,421.31 lakh) are repayable at maturity ranging between 12 and 42 months from the date of respective loan. Rate of interest payable on term loans varies between 11.30% to 15.50%. (March 31, 2023 : 11.30% to 16.00%).

(c) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings (other than debt securities) and interest thereon for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

17 Subordinated liabilities (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Subordinated debt - unsecured		
Rupee denominated bonds	663.50	663.37
Other subordinated debts	-	-
	663.50	**663.37**
Debt securities in India	663.50	663.37
Debt securities outside India	-	-
	663.50	**663.37**

(a) Terms of repayment for unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures

Description of NCDs	Interest rate	Face value	Number of debentures	Month of allotment	Month of redemption	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
INE296Q08017	18.00%	1	211.00	16-Jun-21	15-Jun-26	212.48	212.49
INE296Q08025	16.50%	10	45.00	20-Aug-21	19-Aug-26	451.02	**450.88**

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Interest accrued but not due on others	-	1.69
Funds in transit	2,739.87	942.13
Payable to co-lenders	402.17	90.90
Dues to the assignees towards collections from assigned receivables	419.26	-
Employee dues	3.12	0.12
Other payables	0.46	4.81
	3,564.88	**1,039.65**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

19 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Provision for employee benefits	97.23	46.61
	97.23	**46.61**

20 Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Advance received and deferred revenue	630.88	99.10
Statutory dues	336.03	82.12
	966.91	**181.22**

21 Equity

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Authorised Shares		
40,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 3,0000,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	4,000.00	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Shares		
30,491,636 (March 31, 2023: 24,921,360) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	3,049.17	2,492.14
	3,049.17	**2,492.14**

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

	31-03-2024		31-03-2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	24,921,360	2,492.14	21,599,498	2,159.95
Issued during the year	4,312,001	431.20	3,321,862	332.19
Issued against employee stock option	1,258,275	125.83	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**30,491,636**	**3,049.17**	**24,921,360**	**2,492.14**

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

(i) The Company has only one class of equity share having face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held.

(ii) The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors which is subject to approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid upon such equity share.

(iii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to capital paid upon such equity share.

(c) The Company has neither allotted any share pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash nor has it bought back any shares during the preceding period of 5 financial years.

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

	31-03-2024		31-03-2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares	13,406,037	1,340.60	13,526,916	1,352.69
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited	13,406,037	1,340.60	**13,526,916**	**1,352.69**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(e) Details of shares held by promoters (including promoter group) of the Company:

	No. of shares 31-03-2024	% to total shares	No. of shares 31-03-2023	% to total shares	% change during year
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited*	13,406,037	43.97%	13,526,916	54.28%	-1.00%

* During the financial year 2023-24, Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited ceases to be holding company of the Company.

	No. of shares 31-03-2023	% to total shares	No. of shares 31-03-2022	% to total shares	% change during year
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited	13,526,916	54.28%	13,718,524	63.51%	-1.00%

22 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Statutory reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act, 1934		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15.18	15.18
Add:Amount transferred from retained earnings	182.81	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**197.99**	**15.18**
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,710.81	2,295.83
Add:Amount received on shares issued during the year (net of share issue expenses)	7,656.49	4,414.98
Add:Transfer from share options outstanding account	55.36	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**14,422.66**	**6,710.81**
Employee stock option outstanding reserves		
Balance at the beginning of the year	84.39	3.08
Add:Share based payment expense	164.59	81.31
Less:Transfer to securities premium on account of exercise of options	(55.36)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**193.62**	**84.39**
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,691.95)	(1,022.67)
Add: Profit for the year	914.07	(680.37)
Add: Other comprehensive income (re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans)	(17.59)	11.09
Less:Transfer to reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act,1934	(182.81)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(978.28)**	**(1,691.95)**
Total other equity	**13,835.99**	**5,118.43**

23 Interest income

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Interest income on owned portfolio	8,036.14	4,073.43
Excess interest spread on co-lending	2,476.59	730.99
Interest on staff loan	2.57	1.54
Interest on FDR's	141.29	57.85
Interest on FLDG	9.08	16.61
Interest on investment	70.38	-
Penal charges	25.27	6.29
	10,761.32	**4,886.71**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

24 Fee income

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Bouncing charges	132.99	57.02
Servicer fee (BC)	680.03	38.70
Pre-payment charges (foreclosure charges)	54.23	17.42
Login fee (secured)	133.13	26.26
	1,000.40	**139.39**

25 Income on derecognised (assigned) loans

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Income on derecognised (assigned) loans	813.17	-
	813.17	**-**

26 Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Total net gain on fair value changes		
	194.48	14.97
	194.48	**14.97**
Fair Value changes:		
- Realised	188.25	14.97
- Unrealised	6.23	-
	194.48	**14.97**

27 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Recovery from written off accounts	15.14	1.77
Gain on derecognition of lease	5.92	-
Interest on income tax refund	-	1.11
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	1.65	-
Miscellaneous income	4.33	0.07
	27.03	**2.95**

28 Finance cost (measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Interest on borrowings & debt securities	4,180.97	2,131.34
Interest on lease liability	97.06	33.75
Interest on current service cost (gratuity)	3.33	2.55
	4,281.36	**2,167.64**

29 Impairment on financial instruments

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Expected credit loss (on financial instruments measured at amortised cost)	335.00	332.57
Bad debts written off	375.50	6.54
	710.50	**339.11**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

30 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Employees' emoluments (includes managerial remuneration):		
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,769.92	2,015.18
Director's remuneration	360.00	252.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	219.54	117.51
Staff welfare expenses	74.08	46.81
Staff insurance	64.99	21.95
Service cost (gratuity)	29.69	17.64
Share based payment to employees	164.59	81.31
Mobile claim	23.94	12.72
	4,706.76	**2,565.12**

31 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	116.04	76.69
Depreciation on Right-of-use asset	209.70	95.93
Amortisation of intangbile assets	8.83	0.46
	334.57	**173.08**

32 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Advertisement & promotion	19.79	7.16
Audit fees	4.00	6.20
Bank charges	11.20	15.86
Credit reports	21.92	-
Donation	-	0.04
Commission expense	1.51	-
Electricity charges	24.28	10.23
Freight charges	9.17	0.41
File storage charges	0.43	0.93
Communication costs	22.32	8.47
IT expense, license fees & software expense	254.21	87.23
Listing fees & membership fees	11.93	20.59
Office expense	159.71	92.44
Office rent	140.01	63.88
Postage & courier	14.58	8.82
Printer rent	18.15	8.77
Printing & stationery	8.26	2.91
Professional charges	345.67	72.36
Rates & taxes	146.52	123.22
Repair & maintenance	4.70	2.11
Sitting fees independent director	14.70	11.10
Stamp paper commission, handling & convenience fee	153.19	7.19
Travelling & conveyance	321.12	243.36
	1,707.35	**793.28**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

33 Employee benefits

Disclosure in respect of employee benefits under Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits are as under:

A Defined contribution plan

The contribution made to various statutory funds is recognised as expenses and included in Note 30 'Employee benefits expenses' under 'Contribution to provident and other funds' in Statement of profit and loss. The detail is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Contribution to provident and other funds	219.54	117.51
	219.54	**117.51**

B Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. This defined benefit plan expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as regulatory risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, etc as defined below.

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Current service cost	29.69	17.64
Interest expense	3.33	2.55
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in statement of profit and loss (A)	**33.02**	**20.19**
Remeasurement of gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(29.79)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.10)	(2.43)
Experience adjustments	17.69	21.13
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income (B)	**17.59**	**(11.09)**
Total (A + B)	**50.61**	**9.10**

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

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Present value of defined obligation at the beginning of the year	46.61	37.51
Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	29.69	17.64
Interest expense	3.33	2.55
Recognised in other comprehensive income remeasurement gains/(losses)	17.59	(11.09)
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	**97.23**	**46.61**

Calculation of benefit liability/ (asset):

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Defined benefit obligation/ liability	97.23	46.61
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Benefit liability	**97.23**	**46.61**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Rate of discounting	7.18%	7.15%
Expected rate of salary increase	8%	8.00%
Rate of employee turnover	32.00%	32.00%
Mortality rate during employment	IALM 2012-14 (Urban)	IALM 2012-14 (Urban)

Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and withdrawal rates. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

	31-03-2024		31-03-2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (+/- 0.50%)	(1.69)	1.75	(0.94)	0.97
Salary Growth Rate (+/- 0.50%)	1.44	(1.41)	**0.90**	**0.88**

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
1st following year	13.38	0.92
2nd following year	19.39	9.53
3rd following year	14.76	8.57
4th following year	11.63	6.29
5th following year	8.42	4.59
6th year onwards	29.65	**16.71**

34 Leases

The Company has taken office premises on lease for its operations. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities included under financial liabilities and right to use asset included in Property, Plant and Equipment and the movements during the period:

(i) The following are the amount recognised in the Profit or Loss statement

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	209.70	95.93
Interest expense on lease liabilities	97.06	33.75
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	138.75	63.88
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**445.51**	**193.56**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Movement in the carrying value of the Right to Use Asset

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Opening balance	239.27	124.40
Depreciation charge for the period	209.70	95.93
Additions during the period	762.83	210.80
Adjustment/ deletion	21.62	-
Closing balance	**770.78**	**239.27**

(iii) Movement in the carrying value of the Lease Liability

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Opening balance	261.97	143.03
Interest expense	97.06	33.75
Lease payments	262.77	91.84
Additions during the year	762.83	177.03
Adjustment/ deletion	27.54	-
Closing balance	**831.55**	**261.97**

(iv) Classification of current and non current liabilities of the lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Less than one year	375.45	100.42
One to five Years	456.10	161.55
More than five years	-	-
Total lease liabilities	**831.55**	**261.97**

35 Earnings per equity share

	Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
(i)	Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	26,528,162	23,102,755
(ii)	Effect of potential ordinary equity shares on employee stock options	382,774	-
(iii)	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	26,910,936	23,102,755
(iv)	Net profit after tax (₹ Lakhs)	914.07	(680.37)
(v)	Earnings per share (Face value of ₹10 per share) – basic [(iv)/(i)]	3.45	(2.94)
(vi)	Earnings per share (Face value of ₹10 per share) – diluted [(iv)/(iii)]	3.40	**(2.94)**

36 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The members of the Company in an Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on December 27, 2021, approved "MFL Employee Stock Option Plan 2021", in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2021. Under MFL ESOP 2021, the Company provided for the creation and issue of 10,00,000 options, that would eventually convert into equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in the hands of the Company's employees.The options are to be granted to the eligible employees at the discretion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company.

Vesting of options shall be subject to the condition that the Grantee shall be in continuous employment with the Company and such other conditions as provided under the MFL ESOP 2021.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

The details of such share based payment scheme are as follows:

	Grant	Number of options granted	Vesting period (in years)	Vesting conditions
MFL ESOP 2021	Grant I	325,400	4	25% vests every year subject to continuance of service
MFL ESOP 2021	Grant II	90,700	4	25% vests every year subject to continuance of service
MFL ESOP 2021	Grant III	140,000	2	50% vests every year subject to continuance of service
MFL ESOP 2021	Grant IV	449,600	4	25% vests every year subject to continuance of service
MFL ESOP 2021	Grant V	42,000	2	50% vests every year subject to continuance of service

(a) The following table lists the input to the Black-Scholes Model used for the options granted by the Company:

	Grant I	Grant II	Grant III	Grant IV	Grant V
Date of grant	1-Mar-22	10-Aug-22	10-Aug-22	9-Feb-24	9-Feb-24
Number of options granted	325,400	90,700	140,000	449,600	42,000
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Graded vesting period					
Day following the expiry of 12 months from grant	25%	25%	50%	25%	50%
Day following the expiry of 24 months from grant	25%	25%	50%	25%	50%
Day following the expiry of 36 months from grant	25%	25%	-	25%	-
Day following the expiry of 48 months from grant	25%	25%	-	25%	-
Vesting conditions	25% at the end of each 12, 24, 36 and 48 months from the date of grant	25% at the end of each 12, 24, 36 and 48 months from the date of grant	50% at the end of each 12 and 24 from the date of grant	25% at the end of each 12, 24, 36 and 48 months from the date of grant	50% at the end of each 12 and 24 from the date of grant

(b) Reconciliation of outstanding share options

The number of share options under the share option plans for the year ended March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Grant I	Grant II	Grant III	Grant IV	Grant V
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	292,900	68,700	140,000	-	-
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	449,600	42,000
Options excerised during the year	72,900	15,375	-	-	-
Options lapsed during the year	16,525	7,200	-	21,800	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	203,475	46,125	140,000	427,800	42,000
Options excersiable at the end of the year	203,475	46,125	140,000	427,800	42,000

The number of share options under the share option plans for the year ended March 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Grant I	Grant II	Grant III	Grant IV	Grant V
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	309,500	-	-	-	-
Options granted during the year	-	90,700	140,000	-	-
Options excerised during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Options lapsed during the year	16,600	22,000	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	292,900	68,700	140,000	-	-
Options excersiable at the end of the year	292,900	68,700	140,000	-	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

37 Related party dislcosures under Ind-AS 24

i. List of related parties

Name of related party	Nature of relationship
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited	Holding company (up till 18 December 2023)
Penny Fintech Solutions Private Limited	Entities in which KMP can exercise significant influence
Sikka Insurance Brokers Private Limited	Entities in which KMP can exercise significant influence
Avancer Capital Advisor Private Limited	Entities in which KMP can exercise significant influence
Key management personnel	
Mayur Modi	Whole Time Director, Co-CEO & COO
Deepak Aggarwal	Whole Time Director, Co-CEO & CFO
Govind Gupta	Director
Atul Garg	Director
Ratna Dharashree Vishwanathan	Independent Director
Uma Shankar Paliwal	Independent Director
Bhanu Priya	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (till 12 August 2023)
Semant Juneja	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (from 10 November 2023)

ii. Details of transactions during the year

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Remuneration		
Mayur Modi	255.00	176.00
Deepak Aggarwal	255.00	176.00
Bhanu Priya	4.49	12.29
Semant Juneja	9.05	-
Sitting fees to Independent Directors		
Ratna Dharashree Vishwanathan	7.50	5.70
Uma Shankar Paliwal	7.20	5.40
Reimbursement of expenses paid/ incurred		
Deepak Aggarwal	0.80	0.19
Govind Gupta	0.23	0.65
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited	0.06	-
Penny Fintech Solutions Private Limited	2.53	-
Corporate guarantee fee paid		
Moneyboxx Capital Private Limited	15.00	-
Investment made		
Moneyboxx Foundation	1.00	-

iii. Balances Outstanding at the year end

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Investment	1.00	-
Amount receivable	2.59	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

38 Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single business segment i.e. financing, as the nature of the loans are exposed to similar risk and return profiles, hence they are collectively operating under a single segment as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'. The Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. domestic, hence there is no external revenue or assets which require disclosure.

39 Transfers of financial assets

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions that result in the transfer of financial assets. In accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2, the transferred financial assets continue to be recognised or derecognised as per the conditions specified in Ind AS.

Securitisation

During the year, the Company has entered into securitization arrangement with two party. Under such arrangement, the Company has transferred a pool of loan portfolio, which does not fulfil the derecognition criteria specified under Ind AS 109 as the risk and rewards with respect to these assets are not substantially transferred.

Following such transfer, the Company's involvement in these assets is as follows:

- As a servicer of the transferred assets
- To the extent of credit enhancements provided to such parties"

The value of financial assets and liabilities as on:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Carrying amount of associated assets	5,449.38	-
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	4,895.61	-
Fair value of associated assets	5,449.38	-
Fair value of associated liabilities	4,895.61	-

Assignment

The Company has transferred a part of its loan portfolio (measured at amortized cost) vide assignment deals executed with various parties, as a source of finance. As per the terms of deal, the derecognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 (as all the risks and rewards relating to assets being transferred to the buyer) being met, the assets have been derecognised.

The management has evaluated the impact of the assignment transactions executed during the year on its business model. Based on the future business plan, the Company's business model remains to hold the assets for collecting contractual cash flows.

The table below summarises the carrying amount of the derecognised financial assets and the gain/(loss) on derecognition:

	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Carrying amount of derecognised financial assets	3,787.86	-
Gain from derecognition during the year	813.17	-

Since the Company transferred the above financial assets in a transfer that qualified for derecognition in its entirety, therefore the whole of the interest spread (over the expected life of the asset) is recognised on the date of derecognition itself as interest only strip receivable and correspondingly recognised as profit on derecognition of financial assets.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

40 Financial instruments - fair value and risk management

A Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	31-Mar-24			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amoritsed cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9,598.36	9,598.36
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,765.23	1,765.23
Receivables	-	-	111.52	111.52
Loans	-	-	49,080.89	49,080.89
Investments	1,052.56	-	-	1,052.56
Other financial assets	-	-	2,260.09	2,260.09
	1,052.56	**-**	**62,816.09**	**63,868.65**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	179.31	179.31
Debt securities	-	-	7,934.45	7,934.45
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	35,793.49	35,793.49
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	663.50	663.50
Lease liabilities	-	-	831.55	831.55
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,564.88	3,564.88
	-	**-**	**48,967.18**	**48,967.18**

	31-Mar-23			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amoritsed cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,658.13	5,658.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	728.46	728.46
Receivables	-	-	5.00	5.00
Loans	-	-	24,257.58	24,257.58
Investments	200.00	-	-	200.00
Other financial assets	-	-	428.55	428.55
	200.00	**-**	**31,077.72**	**31,277.72**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	119.28	119.28
Debt securities	-	-	2,015.32	2,015.32
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	21,121.33	21,121.33
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	663.37	663.37
Lease liabilities	-	-	261.97	261.97
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,039.65	1,039.65
	-	**-**	**25,220.92**	**25,220.92**

B Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 - Hierarchy includes financial instruments of which prices is available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data (either directly as prices or indirectly derived from prices) and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

The financial instruments included in Level 2 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using quotes available for similar assets and liabilities in the active market. The investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. The cost of unquoted investments approximate the fair value because there is a range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

The following table summarizes financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure is required):-

The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Assets

	Measured at amortised cost					
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loan portfolio (Amortised cost)	49,080.89	49,080.89	-	-	49,080.89	49,080.89
Investment (Fair value through profit and loss)	1,052.56	1,052.56	1,052.56	-	-	1,052.56
Total	**50,133.45**	**50,133.45**	**1,052.56**	**-**	**49,080.89**	**50,133.45**

Liabilities

	Measured at amortised cost					
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Borrowings *	44,391.44	44,391.44	-	-	44,391.44	44,391.44
Total	**44,391.44**	**44,391.44**	**-**	**-**	**44,391.44**	**44,391.44**

* Represents debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities.

The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Assets

	Measured at amortised cost					
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loan portfolio (Amortised cost)	24,257.58	24,257.58	-	-	24,257.58	24,257.58
Investment (Amortised cost)	200.00	200.00	200.00	-	-	200.00
Total	**24,457.58**	**24,457.58**	**200.00**	**-**	**24,257.58**	**24,457.58**

Liabilities

	Measured at amortised cost					
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Borrowings *	23,800.02	23,800.02	-	-	23,800.02	23,800.02
Total	**23,800.02**	**23,800.02**	**-**	**-**	**23,800.02**	**23,800.02**

* Represents debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities.

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for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

41 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities*

	As at 31-Mar-23	Loan taken	Loan paid	Non-cash changes	As at 31-Mar-24
Debt securities	2,015.32	7,700.00	1,831.25	50.38	7,934.45
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	21,121.33	29,873.55	15,230.78	29.39	35,793.49
Subordinated liabilities	663.37	-	-	0.13	663.50
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**23,800.02**	**37,573.55**	**17,062.03**	**79.90**	**44,391.44**

	As at 31-Mar-22	Loan taken	Loan paid	Non-cash changes	As at 31-Mar-23
Debt securities	-	2,000.00	-	15.32	2,015.32
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	9,139.72	20,530.00	8,423.15	(125.24)	21,121.33
Subordinated liabilities	660.24	-	-	3.13	663.37
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**9,799.96**	**22,530.00**	**8,423.15**	**(106.79)**	**23,800.02**

* It does not include interest accrued

42 Capital

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting the capital adequacy requirements of the regulator, RBI. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI.

The Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported period. Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management.

i Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The funding requirements are met through equity, non-convertible debentures and other long-term/ short-term borrowings. The Company's policy is aimed at appropriate combination of short-term and long-term borrowings. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

ii Regulatory capital

The Company's regulatory capital consists of the sum of the following elements :

- Tier I capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings,perpetual debt and reserves and deduction for intangible assets,deferred tax asset and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are not included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.

- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities and impairment provision in respect of Stage I assets.

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
CRAR (%)	28.28%	30.95%
CRAR -Tier I Capital (%)	27.80%	29.04%
CRAR -Tier II Capital (%)	0.48%	1.91%

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

43 Financial risk management

Risk is an integral part of the Company's business and sound risk management is critical to the success. As a financial intermediary, the Company is exposed to risks that are particular to its lending and the environment within which it operates and primarily includes credit, liquidity and market risks. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has identified and implemented comprehensive policies and procedures to assess, monitor and manage risk throughout the Company. The risk management process is continuously reviewed, improved and adapted in the context of changing risk scenario and the agility of the risk management process is monitored and reviewed for its appropriateness in the changing risk landscape. The process of continuous evaluation of risks includes taking stock of the risk landscape on an event-driven basis.

The Company has an elaborate process for risk management. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

A Credit risk

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

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

- when a borrower becomes more than 90 days past due in its contractual payments;

The Risk team has established credit policies for various lending products under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

Impairment assessment - Expected credit loss ("ECL"):

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date based on the facts and circumstances existing on that date to identify expected losses on account of time value of money and credit risk. For the purposes of this analysis, the loan receivables are categorised into groups based on days past due. Each group is then assessed for impairment using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model as per the provisions of Ind AS 109 - financial instruments. The Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies.

ECL on financial assets is an unbiased probability weighted amount based out of possible outcomes after considering risk of credit loss even if probability is low. ECL is calculated based on the following components:

i. Probability of default ("PD")

ii. Loss given default ("LGD")

iii. Exposure at default ("EAD")

iv. Discount factor ("D")

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

i Probability of default ("PD")

PD is defined as the probability of whether borrowers will default on their obligations in the future. Historical PD is derived from the internal data which is calibrated with forward looking macroeconomic factors.

The PDs derived from the model, are the cumulative PDs, stating that the borrower can default in any of the given years, however to compute the loss for any given year, these cumulative PDs have to be converted to marginal PDs. Marginal PDs is probability that the obligor will default in a given year, conditional on it having survived till the end of the previous year.

Staging of loans:

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the loan has remained overdue for a period greater than 90 days.

As per Ind AS 109, Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date from the initial recognition. The Company considers the credit risk to be directly proportional to the delinquency status i.e. days past due of the loan under consideration. No further adjustments are made in the PD.

Days past dues status	Stage	Provisions
Current	Stage I	12 Months ECL
1-30 days	Stage I	12 Months ECL
31-90 days	Stage II	Lifetime ECL
Over 90 days	Stage III	Lifetime ECL

ii Loss given default ("LGD")

The credit risk assessment is based on a standardised loss given default (LGD) assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realised from any collateral held. The Company segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows.

Further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the LGD rate for each of the homogeneous portfolios. When assessing forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Under Ind AS 109, LGD rates are estimated for each of the homogeneous portfolios. The inputs for these LGD rates are estimated and, where possible, calibrated through back testing against recent recoveries. These are repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

iii Exposure at default ("EAD")

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

The Company determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. The Ind AS 109 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of models.

iv Discount factor ("D")

As per Ind AS 109, ECL is computed by estimating the timing of the expected credit shortfalls associated with the defaults and discounting them using EIR.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or Life-time ECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company considers the credit risk to be directly proportional to the delinquency status i.e. days past due of the loan under consideration. No further adjustments are made in the PD.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets the Company applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

ECL computation:

Conditional ECL at DPD pool level was computed with the following method:

Conditional ECL for year (yt) = EAD (yt) * conditional PD (yt) * LGD (yt) * discount factor (yt)

The Company measures ECL as the product of PD , LGD and EAD estimates for its Ind AS 109 specified financial assets.The calculation is based on provision matrix which considers actual historical data adjusted appropriately for the future expectations and probabilities. Proportion of expected credit loss provided for across the stage is summarised below:

Particulars	Provisions	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Stage I	12 month provision	123.54	59.16
Stage II	Life time provision	3.16	1.04
Stage III	Life time provision	370.26	99.76

The loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over past years.These loss rates are then adjusted appropriately to reflect differences between current and historical economic conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the loan receivables.

Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis.The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

Investments

Investments comprises of mutual funds and government securities in accordance with the investment policy. Govenment securitites have sovereign rating and mutual fund investments are made with counterparties with low credit risk.The credit worthiness is of these counterparties are evaluated on an ongoing basis.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets constitute of security deposits and other receivables.The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties.

B Market risk

Market Risk is the possibility of loss arising from changes in the value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates.The company's exposure to market risk is a function of asset liability management and interest rate sensitivity assessment.The company is exposed to interest rate risk and liquidity risk, if the same is not managed properly.The company continuously monitors these risks and manages them through appropriate risk limits.The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) reviews market-related trends and risks and adopts various strategies related to assets and liabilities, in line with the company's risk management framework.ALCO activities are in turn monitored and reviewed by a board sub-committee. In addition, the company has put in an Asset Liability Management (ALM) support group which meets frequently to review the liquidity position of the company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk, principally because it lends to clients at fixed interest rates and for periods that may differ from its funding sources, while the Company's borrowings are at both fixed and variable interest rates for different periods.The Company assesses and manages its interest rate risk by managing its assets and liabilities.The Company's Asset Liability Management Committee evaluates asset liability management, and ensures that all significant mismatches, if any, are being managed appropriately.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

The Company has an Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy, approved by the Board of Directors, for managing interest rate risk and policy for determining the interest rate to be charged on the loans given.

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Variable rate liabilities		
Debt securities	-	-
Borrowings other than debt securities	26,041.86	16,485.39
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Fixed rate liabilities		
Debt securities	7,934.45	2,015.32
Borrowings other than debt securities	9,751.63	4,635.94
Subordinated liabilities	663.50	663.37
Total	**44,391.44**	**23,800.02**

Sensitivity

The profits earned by the Company are sensitive to the change in interest rates on variable rate liabilities. With all other variables held constant, the profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Interest sensitivity		
Interest rates – increase by 1.00%	(171.19)	(86.96)
Interest rates – decrease by 1.00%	171.19	86.96

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined for borrowings where interest rates are variable. A 100 basis points increase or decrease in interest rates is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company is bound to comply with the Asset Liability Management guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India. The Company has Asset Liability Management policy approved by the board and has constituted Asset Liability Committee to oversee the liquidity risk management function of the Company. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities and assets including interest as at March 31, 2024:

	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9,598.36	-	-	-	9,598.36
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,541.17	224.06	-	-	1,765.23
Trade receivables	111.52	-	-	-	111.52
Loans	19,242.07	24,681.62	4,883.03	274.17	49,080.89
Investments	1,052.56	-	-	-	1,052.56
Other financial assets	2,153.51	-	106.58	-	2,260.09
	33,699.19	**24,905.68**	**4,989.61**	**274.17**	**63,868.65**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	179.31	-	-	-	179.31
Debt securities	4,518.37	3,416.08	-	-	7,934.45
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	18,464.44	16,716.27	612.78	-	35,793.49
Subordinated liabilities	-	663.50	-	-	663.50
Lease Liability	375.46	266.38	148.80	40.91	831.55
Other financial liabilities	3,564.88	-	-	-	3,564.88
	27,102.46	**21,062.23**	**761.58**	**40.91**	**48,967.18**

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities and assets including interest as at March 31, 2023:

	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,658.13	-	-	-	5,658.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	146.45	582.01	-	-	728.46
Trade receivables	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Loans	12,427.01	11,336.68	493.89	-	24,257.58
Investments	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
Other financial assets	249.56	178.99	-	-	428.55
	18,686.15	**12,097.68**	**493.89**	**-**	**31,277.72**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	119.28	-	-	-	119.28
Debt securities	1,015.32	1,000.00	-	-	2,015.32
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	12,538.84	8,217.91	364.58	-	21,121.33
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	663.37	-	663.37
Lease Liability	100.42	113.52	48.03	-	261.97
Other financial liabilities	1,039.65	-	-	-	1,039.65
	14,813.51	**9,331.43**	**1,075.98**	**-**	**25,220.92**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

44 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

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

	31-Mar-24			31-Mar-23		
	Within 12 months	After 12 'months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,598.36	-	9,598.36	5,658.13	-	5,658.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,541.17	224.06	1,765.23	146.45	582.01	728.46
Trade receivables	111.52	-	111.52	5.00	-	5.00
Loans	19,098.51	29,982.38	49,080.89	12,335.47	11,922.11	24,257.58
Investments	1,052.56	-	1,052.56	200.00	-	200.00
Other financial assets	2,260.09	-	2,260.09	428.55	-	428.55
Non-financial assets						
Current assets (net)	-	247.85	247.85	-	71.53	71.53
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	534.07	534.07	-	675.85	675.85
Property, plant and equipment	-	658.91	658.91	-	423.34	423.34
Intangible asset under development	-	-	-	-	317.75	317.75
Other Intangible assets	-	546.26	546.26	-	3.01	3.01
Right of use asset	-	770.78	770.78	-	239.27	239.27
Other non-financial assets	289.96	-	289.96	80.10	-	80.10
Total assets	**33,952.17**	**32,964.31**	**66,916.48**	**18,853.70**	**14,234.87**	**33,088.57**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	179.31	-	179.31	119.28	-	119.28
Debt securities	4,518.37	3,416.08	7,934.45	19.38	1,995.94	2,015.32
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	18,464.44	17,329.05	35,793.49	12,538.84	8,582.49	21,121.33
Subordinated liabilities	6.84	656.66	663.50	9.52	653.85	663.37
Lease Liability	375.45	456.10	831.55	100.42	161.55	261.97
Other financial liabilities	3,564.88	-	3,564.88	1,039.65	-	1,039.65
Non-financial liabilities						
Provisions	13.38	83.85	97.23	0.91	45.70	46.61
Other non-financial liabilities	966.91	-	966.91	181.22	-	181.22
Total liabilities	**28,089.58**	**21,941.74**	**50,031.32**	**14,009.22**	**11,439.53**	**25,448.75**

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(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

45 Comparison between provisions required under IRACP and impairment allowances made under IND AS 109 as per RBI notification no. DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020

As at 31 March 2024

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	48,465.96	123.54	48,342.42	121.16	2.38
	Stage 2	316.08	3.16	312.92	0.79	2.37
Subtotal		**48,782.04**	**126.70**	**48,655.34**	**121.95**	**4.75**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	795.81	370.26	425.55	79.58	290.68
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		**795.81**	**370.26**	**425.55**	**79.58**	**290.68**
Total	**Stage 1**	**48,465.96**	**123.54**	**48,342.42**	**121.16**	**2.38**
	Stage 2	**316.08**	**3.16**	**312.92**	**0.79**	**2.37**
	Stage 3	**795.81**	**370.26**	**425.55**	**79.58**	**290.68**

As at 31 March 2023

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	23,663.41	59.16	23,604.25	59.16	-
	Stage 2	104.83	1.04	103.79	0.26	0.78
Subtotal		**23,768.24**	**60.20**	**23,708.04**	**59.42**	**0.78**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	199.53	99.76	99.77	19.95	79.81
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		**199.53**	**99.76**	**99.77**	**19.95**	**79.81**
Total	**Stage 1**	**23,663.41**	**59.16**	**23,604.25**	**59.16**	**-**
	Stage 2	**104.83**	**1.04**	**103.79**	**0.26**	**0.78**
	Stage 3	**199.53**	**99.76**	**99.77**	**19.95**	**79.81**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

46 Disclosure of details as required by RBI/2022-23/26 DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 - Disclosures in Financial Statements- Notes to Accounts of NBFCs dated April 19, 2022

(a) Exposure to real estate sector

		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
A	Direct exposure		
i	Residential mortgages		
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	17,070.66	2,001.63
ii	Commercial mortgages		
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multi-family, residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based limits.	398.71	76.52
iii	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures		
	Residential	-	-
	Commercial	-	-
B	Indirect exposure		
	Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector		**17,469.37**	**2,078.15**

(b) Exposure to capital market

		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
i	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;	-	200.00
ii	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;	-	-
iii	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;	-	-
iv	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 advances;	-	-
v	secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
vi	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;	-	-
vii	bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	-	-
viii	Underwriting commitments taken up by the NBFCs in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
ix	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
x	All exposures to Alternative Investment Funds:		
	(i) Category I	-	-
	(ii) Category II	-	-
	(iii) Category III	-	-
Total Exposure to Capital Market		**-**	**200.00**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Sectoral exposure

		31-Mar-24			31-Mar-23		
		Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1	**Agriculture and Allied Activities**	**33,388.04**	**445.18**	**1.33%**	**16,416.93**	**157.29**	**0.96%**
2	**Industry**	**2,705.41**	**51.55**	**1.91%**	**1,420.00**	**4.33**	**0.30%**
	Micro and Small	2,705.41	51.55		1,420.00	4.33	0.30%
3	**Services**	**8,836.75**	**169.07**	**1.91%**	**2,491.00**	**6.31**	**0.25%**
	Trade	7,850.46	155.38	1.98%	2,076.00	5.59	0.27%
	Other services	986.29	13.69	1.39%	415.00	0.72	0.17%
4	**Personal loan**	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Others**	**3,696.62**	**66.46**	**1.80%**	**4,166.67**	**31.60**	**0.76%**
	Total	**48,626.82**	**732.26**	**1.51%**	**24,494.60**	**199.53**	**0.81%**

(d) Intra-group exposures

The Company does not have any intra-group exposure, accordingly the disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The Company does not have any foreign curreny exposure, accordingly the disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

(f) Related party transactions:-

Please refer to note no. 37

(g) Disclosure of complaints

I Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2 Top grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers

Grounds of complaints(i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year ended March 31, 2024	-				
Complaint against staff	-	-	-	-	-
Payment issue	-	-	-	-	-
NOC issues	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2023	-				
Complaint against staff	-	-	-	-	-
Payment issue	-	-	-	-	-
NOC issues	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

(h) Disclosure pursuant to RBI notification RBI/DOR/2021-22/86 DOR.STR REC.51/21.04.048/2021-22 dated September 24, 2021.

Details of transfer through assignment in respect of loans not in default during the year ended March 31, 2024

Amount of Loan accounts Assigned	1,952.57
Retention of beneficial economic interest (MRR)	20%
Weighted Average Maturity (Residual Maturity)	4.4 years
Weighted Average Holding Period	0.9 years
Coverage of tangible security coverage	Nil
Rating wise distribution of rated loans	Non-rated

Under Ind AS 109, securitized loan assets does not meet de-recognition criteria and accordingly, the Company continues to recognize such loan assets and in addition recognizes a liability for the amount received Accordingly, securitized loan assets and related liability is measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

		As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
1	No. of SPVs sponsored by the NBFC for securitization transactions	2	-
2	Total amount of securitized assets as per the books of the SPVs sponsored by the NBFC	5,449.00	-
3	Total amount of exposures retained to comply with minimum retention requirement ('MRR') as on the date of balance sheet		
	a) Off balance sheet exposures		
	- First loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	b) On balance sheet exposures		
	- First loss	272.64	-
	- Others	544.90	-
4	Amount of exposures to securitization transactions other than MRR:		
	a) Off balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitizations		
	- First loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
	ii) Exposure to third party securitizations		
	- First loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	b) On balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitizations		
	- First loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitizations		
	- First loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
5	Sale consideration received for the securitized assets and gain/loss on sale on account of securitization	4,907.55	-
6	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitization asset servicing, etc.	-	-
7	Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. Credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided		
	a) Amount paid	-	-
	b) Repayment received	-	-
	c) Outstanding amount	817.54	-
8	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class.	-	-
9	Amount and number of additional/top up loan given on same underlying asset. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class	-	-
10	Investor complaints (a) Directly/Indirectly received and; (b) Complaints outstanding	-	-

Disclosure of details as required by RBI/2019-20/88/DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. NO.102/03.10.001/2019-20 regarding Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.

(a) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

Sr. No.	Number of significant counterparties	Amount	% of total deposits	% of total liabilities
1	2	**17,088.58**	**0%**	**34.00%**

(b) Top 20 large deposits

Since the Company is a non-deposit taking NBFC, hence this disclosure is not applicable.

(c) Top 10 Borrowing (amounts to ₹ 32,419.34 lakh and 73.03% of total borrowings)

(d) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Number of significant counterparties	Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Debt securities	7,934.45	15.86%
2	Term loans	30,803.56	61.57%
3	Others (includes securitization and vehice loan)	4,989.93	9.97%
4	Subordinated debt	663.50	1.33%

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(e) Stock Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	%
1	Commercial Paper (Original Maturity of less than 1 year) as a % of Total Public Fund, Total Liabilities and Total Assets	NA
2	Non-convertible debentures (Original Maturity of less than 1 year) as a % of Total Public Fund, Total Liabilities and Total Assets	NA
	Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Public Funds	63.28%
3	Other Short-term liabilities as a %of Total Liabilities	57.36%
	Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Assets	41.98%

(f) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). The position of all perceived risks is periodically put up to the RMC which critically evaluates the same and provides operational and policy guidance to the Company which paves way for an effective risk management so as to safeguard the interest of the Company.ALCO manages the liquidity and interest rate risk in a dynamic situation by measuring, monitoring and taking appropriate steps.ALCO is responsible for putting in place a comprehensive and dynamic framework to measure, monitor and manage the liquidity and interest rate taking into account the rates in financial system by closely integrating it with the business strategy of the Company.

47 Analytical Ratios as per Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notification dated 24th March 2021:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.Mar.24	As at 31.Mar.23	% variance	Reason for variance
Capital to riskweighted assets ratio (CRAR)	Adjusted net worth	Risk weighted assets	28.28%	30.95%	-8.63%	
Tier I CRAR	Tier-I capital	Risk weighted assets	27.80%	29.04%	-4.27%	
Tier II CRAR	Tier-II capital	Risk weighted assets	0.48%	1.91%	-74.87%	
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

48 With regard to the new amendments under "Division III of Schedule III" under "Part II-Statement of Profit and Loss-General Instructions for preparation of Statement of Profit and Loss:

i No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder, as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

ii The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

iii The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

v The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India, during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

vi There have been no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of accounts, that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. There have been no previously unrecorded income and related assets which were to be properly recorded in the books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

vii The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

viii The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entity (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

ix The Company has working capital limits from banks on the basis of security of fixed deposits kept as margin money with banks and as these sanctioned working capital limits is against the margin money with banks, accordingly the Company is not required to file any quarterly returns or statements with such banks.

x The Company has taken borrowings from banks and financial institutions and utilised them for the specific purpose for which they were taken as at the Balance sheet date. Unutilised funds as at March 31, 2024 are held by the Company in the form of deposits till the time the utilisation is made subsequently.

49 Event after reporting period:

There is no matter after the balance sheet data which are required to be disclosed in the standalone financial statement.

50 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable to current period.

51 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 17, 2024.

As per our report of even date

For **Gaur & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 005354C

Satish Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 016746
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-24

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Mayur Modi
Whole-time Director
DIN:08021679

Deepak Aggarwal
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN:03140334

Govind Gupta
Director
DIN:00065603
Place : Gurugram
Date : 17-May-24

Semant Juneja
Company Secretary
M. No: A47541