Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
PAN AADFK0184C

61/3229-A2, Pournami, Manikkath Cross Road, Kochi -16
Ph.No.0484-4020862, 7994119875
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Unimoni Financial Services Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary Company (Holding Company and its subsidiary company together referred to as "the group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March 2025, their consolidated profit and total comprehensive income, their consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Consolidated 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

Emphasis of Matter:

We draw attention to the following matters-

(1) As explained in Note No. 35 being the note forming part of consolidated financial statements, though the Company is categorized as Non-Deposit taking Non-Systemically Important (ND-NSI) Non-Banking Finance Company, the Company has not complied with the requirement of meeting the criteria of having 50% of gross income from NBFC business, for the reasons stated therein.

Our report is not modified in respect of the above matter(s).

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

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COCHIN-16

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated 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.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

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

(f) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 para 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we report that there have been no qualifications or adverse remarks in the CARO reports of the Companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

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

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A"; and

g. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company to its Directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

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 Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position – Refer Note. 36 to the Consolidated financial statements.

(ii) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. – Refer Note. 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iv) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts,

(a) 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(v) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause (iv) above contain any material misstatement.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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(vi) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the financial year and hence, there is no requirement of reporting on the compliance of Section 123 of the Act for the current year.

(vii) Based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary company which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Company and its subsidiary have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account 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 our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiary did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with or disabled, and that the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

(viii) As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included by the respective auditors in their CARO 2020 reports issued in respect of the standalone financial statements of the subsidiary company incorporated in India which are included in these Consolidated Financial Statements

Place: Kochi – 16

Date: 28-07-2025

UDIN: 25201484BMHYSL5561

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 014[illegible]

K T Mohanan
Partner
Membership No. 201484

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Unimoni Financial Services Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Unimoni Financial Services Limited as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Holding company and its Subsidiary company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls:

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India.

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.

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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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company, its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies 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.

Place: Kochi – 16
Date: 28-07-2025
UDIN: 25201484BMHYSL5561

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COCHIN-16

K T Mohanan
Partner
Membership No. 201484

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
1. Financial assets			
a. Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,126.50	3,648.62
b. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4	4,596.96	1,405.12
C. Receivables	5		
(I) Trade receivables		597.60	806.67
(II) Other receivables		18.90	30.56
d. Loans	6	33,629.42	31,423.69
e. Investments	7	732.20	1.20
f. Other Financial assets	8	1,597.34	1,846.15
		45,298.92	39,162.01
2. Non - financial assets			
a. Current Tax Assets (net)	10	2,063.20	1,851.21
b. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	11	1,570.89	1,578.66
c. Property, Plant and Equipment:	12	1,859.57	1,617.01
d. Right of Use Assets(ROU)	12	5,480.92	3,144.96
e. Capital work-in-progress	12	27.51	-
f. Other Intangible assets	12	156.04	83.88
g. Other non- financial assets	13	1,326.65	1,588.79
		12,484.78	9,864.51
Total Assets		57,783.70	49,026.52
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1. Financial liabilities			
a. Derivative financial instruments	14	133.00	-
b. Payables	15		
(I) Trade Payables			
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		958.10	1,280.97
(II) Other Payables			
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		24.64	192.95
c. Borrowings(other than debt securities)	16	14,111.07	7,510.13
d. Deposits	17	42.74	83.40
e. Other financial liabilities	18		
(i) Lease Liabilities		6,171.96	3,872.97
(ii) Others		663.81	652.69
		22,105.32	13,593.11
2. Non - financial liabilities			
a. Provisions	19	2,287.57	1,956.59
b. Other non - financial liabilities	20	1,125.29	1,848.83
		3,412.86	3,805.42
Total liabilities		25,518.18	17,398.53
3. Equity			
a. Equity share capital	21	15,699.62	15,699.62
b. Other equity	22	16,565.90	15,928.37
Total equity		32,265.52	31,627.99
Total Liabilities and Equity		57,783.70	49,026.52

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

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy&Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484BMHYSL5561

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
CIN U85110KA1995PLC018175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Manoj V Mathew
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Maya Menon
Company Secretary
ACS: 20656

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations			
(i) Interest Income	23	6,506.24	5,954.16
(ii) Fees & Commission Income	24	14,266.49	15,739.52
(iii) Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes	25	-	(2.17)
(I) Total Revenue from operations		20,772.73	21,691.51
(II) Other income	26	479.63	403.34
(III) Total Income (I+II)		21,252.36	22,094.85
Expenses			
(i) Finance costs	27	1,559.33	881.13
(ii) Fees & commission expense	28	5.09	4.17
(iii) Employee Benefits expenses	29	11,615.28	11,073.98
(iv) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	30	2,177.50	1,920.99
(v) Other expenses	31	4,660.58	4,116.63
(IV) Total Expense		20,017.78	17,996.90
(V) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III -IV)		1,234.58	4,097.95
(VI) Exceptional items			
(VII) Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		1,234.58	4,097.95
(VIII) Tax expenses			
1. Current tax		353	868.69
2, Deferred tax		(51.54)	120.25
3. Short provision of previous years		0.79	10.73
Total tax expense		302.07	999.67
(IX) Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		932.51	3,098.28
(X) Profit/(loss) from Discontinued Operations after tax			-
(XI) Profit/(loss) for the period (IX - X)		932.51	3,098.28
(XII) Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		(102.65)	(113.55)
Income tax relating to above		25.84	28.58
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges		(133)	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclaissfied to profit or loss		33.48	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(294.96)	(142.14)
(XIII) Total comprehensive income for the period		637.55	2,956.14
(XIV) Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share Rs.10/- each]	32		
(a) Basic		0.59	1.97
(b) Diluted		0.59	1.97

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

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy&Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN: 25201484MHYSL5561

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
CIN U85110KA1995PLC018175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Manoj V Mathew
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Maya Menon
Company Secretary
ACS: 20656

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax from Continuing Operations	998.93	3,984.40
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	998.93	3,984.40
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	2,177.50	1,920.99
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	21.56	32.45
Profit and loss on derecognisition	(6.54)	(27.67)
Rent concession		
Lease liability adjustment to rent		3.16
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(43.25)	(36.70)
Provision for standard assets	9.28	-
Provision for Expected credit loss	31.38	16.19
Bad debts written off	1.75	25.16
Provision for doubtful assets	-	-
Net gain on fair value changes	133.00	2.17
Liabilities no longer required written back	(282.61)	(209.14)
Interest income on bank deposits	(73.03)	(67.74)
Interest expense	677.51	512.99
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,645.49	6,156.26
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(491)	269.20
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	294	192.24
Increase/ (decrease) in working capital loans	6,601	5,437.75
Increase/ (decrease) in deposits	(41)	1.24
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	322	327.08
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	(724)	256.52
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(2,206)	(6,264.49)
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables	188	(743.84)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	137	(848.77)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non financial assets	235	(525.10)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	7,959.78	4,258.10
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(566)	(900.01)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	7,394.18	3,358.08
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for Property,plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,080)	(1,028.08)
New investments	(731)	
Proceeds from sale of Property,plant and equipment	19	35.07
Interest received	73.03	67.74
Deposits	(3,191.84)	(301.05)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(4,910.92)	(1,226.31)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liability	(2,005)	(1,797.97)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	(2,005.37)	(1,797.97)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	477.88	333.80
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,649	3,314.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,126.50	3,648.62

Components of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand, including foreign currencies	2,834.01	2,301.55
Balance with Banks on current accounts	1,280.10	1,335.39
Balance with banks in Escrow account*	12.39	11.68
Cash and cash equivalents as reported in the balance sheet	4,126.50	3,648.62

* The Company can utilise these balances only towards settlement of prepaid payment instrument beneficiaries.

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

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy&Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484MHYSL5561

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
CIN U85110KA1995PLC018175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Manoj V Mathew
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Maya Menon
Company Secretary
ACS: 20656

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2023	15,699.62
Additions during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	15,699.62
Balance at April 1, 2024	15,699.62
Additions during the year	
Balance at March 31, 2025	15,699.62

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at April 1, 2023	3,419.60	9,552.63	12,972.23
Add : Profit for the year	-	3,098.28	3,098.28
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(142.14)	(142.14)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,419.60	12,508.77	15,928.37
Appropriation to statutory reserve	523.54	(523.54)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	3,943.14	11,985.23	15,928.37
Balance at April 1, 2024	3,943.14	11,985.23	15,928.37
Add : Profit for the year	-	932.51	932.51
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(294.96)	(294.96)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,943.14	12,622.78	16,565.92
Appropriation to statutory reserve	112.92	(112.92)	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	4,056.06	12,509.86	16,565.92

The above CONSOLIDATED Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy&Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN: 25201484MHYSL5561

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
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Unimoni Financial Services Ltd ★ HO Kochi

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd (formerly known as UAE Exchange & Financial Services Limited), ('the Company') was incorporated in the year 1995 as a Public Limited Company. The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('the RBI') as a Non-Banking Finance Company ('NBFC'). The name of the company has been changed to UNIMONI Financial Services Limited w.e.f 12th June 2018 as per the certificate of Incorporation from the Registrar of Companies pursuant to Rule 29 of Companies(Incorporation) Rules 2014.

The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The registration details are as follows:

RBI	NBFC	B-02.00201
	AD II	01/2006
	DPSS	130/2019(Old: 28/2009)
Corporate Identity Number (CIN)		U85110KA1995PLC018175

The Company is classified as a Non-Systemically Important Non Deposit Taking NBFC (NBFC-ND-NSI). The Company is a Base Layer Company (NBFC-BL) as per the Framework for Scale Based Regulation for NBFCs

The Company is mainly engaged in providing services of inward money transfer, money changing, travel & ticketing, gold loan business, vehicle loan business, personal loan business, mortgage/property loans, insurance services and prepaid payment instruments system, including domestic money transfer.

The registered office of the Company is NG 12&13, North Block, Ground Floor, Manipal Centre, Dickenson Road, Bangalore 560042. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on July 28, 2025.

The standalone financial statements were reviewed by Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on July 28, 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements are the standalone financial statements of the Company and have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the then Generally Accepted Accounting Standards in India ('previous GAAP'). The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2020.

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd. HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

The Company is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'). RBI periodically issues/amends directions, regulations and/or guidance (collectively "Regulatory Framework") covering various aspects of the operation of the Company, including those relating to accounting for certain types of transactions. The Regulatory Framework contains specific instructions that need to be followed by the Company in preparing its financial statements. The financial statements for the current and previous year may need to undergo changes in measurement and / or presentation upon receipt of clarifications on the Regulatory Framework or changes thereto.

The Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in lakhs (INR Lakhs or Rs. in Lakhs) which is also the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

(ii) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1st April, 2024.

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its Standalone Financial Statements.

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes – This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.

(iv) Historical cost convention

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

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Defined benefit plans	Plan assets measured at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

2.02 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) are discussed below.

i) Employee benefit obligation

ii) Estimation of Usefull life of assets

iii) Expected Credit loss

2.03 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair vlaue are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise

MOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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2.04 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has adopted previous GAAP carrying amount as deemed cost for all the categories of property, plant and equipment.

Post transition to Ind AS, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Land is carried at historical cost and all other cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring at the site on which it is located.

The costs of the property plant and equipment, which are not ready for their intended use on such date, are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure

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

The range of estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset	Useful life in Years
Buildings	30
Office equipment	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Vehicles	10
Lease hold improvements	10
Computers	3
Server	6
Electrical Fittings	10

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis at the rates based on estimated useful life of the asset which is as envisaged by schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, except in case of leasehold improvements. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a written down value basis over a period of its useful life or primary lease term whichever is lower.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

Unifinancial Services Ltd HO Kochi

2.05 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise computer software held for use in business. Computer software is amortized over an estimated useful life of twenty four months using Straight Line Method.

Research and Development Costs for Internally Generated Intangible Assets

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

i) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

ii) Its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

iii) Its ability to use or sell the asset;

iv) How the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

v) The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

vi) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and asset is available for use. Amortization is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has adopted previous GAAP carrying amount as deemed cost for all the categories of Intangible assets.

2.06 Impairment

i) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for one year or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are measured using the simplied approach.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is one year or more past due.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

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Measurement of expected credit losses:
Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet:
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) Impairment of non financial assets:

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company's corporate assets (e.g., central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

2.07 Revenue recognition

a) Recognition of interest income on loans

Interest income is recorded in Statement of Profit and loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges) If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired , the company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

b) Revenue Other than (a) above

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Unni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

Various streams of Revenue, other than (a) above

i) Commission income from Money transfer activity is recognized as and when the disbursement of money is made to the beneficiary.

ii) Income from Money changing business comprises of:

A. Net margin and service charges earned from purchase and sale of foreign currencies/travelers cheques and cards/ Foreign Currency Demand Draft (FCDD) and Swift transactions recognized at the time of sale and purchase of foreign currencies/ traveler's cheques/FCDD and Swift transactions.

B. FCDD/Swift transactions undertaken through other Authorized Dealers recognized on sharing arrangement basis as and when the services are rendered as per the agreement entered into with them.

iii) Commission income from travel and ticketing services from customers is recognized on issue of travel tickets. Incentives from airlines are recognized on the basis of tickets issued to customers for sectors traveled as confirmed by the respective airlines.

iv) Commission income from Insurance agency services is recognized on issue of policy by the insurer to the beneficiary.

v) Commission income from Investment Advisory Services i.e. advisory services pertaining to assistance in customer acquisition and related services for the contracting party is recognized on confirmation of the transactions by the contracting party.

vi) Service charges income from Prepaid Payment Instruments is recognized on completion of the Services.

vii) Income from Payment bank services (sub agency) i.e income from domestic money transfer is recognised as and when money is disbursed to benefiary

viii) Income from other services i.e income pertaining to business correspondent service is recognised only when invoice is raised by counter party

ix) Income from infrasharing with subsidiary is recognised on accrual basis

2.08 Leases

i) As a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

* fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable

* variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

* amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
* the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and

* payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

* the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability

* any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received

* any initial direct costs, and

* restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

ii) As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. The Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

2.09 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

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2.10 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Employee benefits

i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The Company has liabilities for earned leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

iii) Post employment obligation

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

a. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

b. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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

2.12 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Ind AS financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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The disclosure of contingent liability is made when, as a result of obligating events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligations where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

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.

2.14 Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

2.15 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.18 Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

A. Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:
- amortised cost;
- FVTPL
- FVTOCI

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

a. Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at an individual asset level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

– the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

– how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

– the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

b. Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

– prepayment and extension features; and

– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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c. **Subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

iv) Derecognition

A. Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

B. Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vi) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

2.19 Segment reporting

Segment disclosures are provided for those components of the company, that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by management in making operating decisions and for which discrete financial information is available.

Such components (operating segments) are identified on the basis of internal reports that the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) regularly reviews in allocating resources to segments and in assessing their performance.

The aggregation of operating segments is permitted only when the operating segments have characteristics so similar that they can be expected to have essentially the same future prospects (i.e. meeting the specified aggregation criteria).

Reportable segments are identified based on quantitative thresholds of revenue, profit/loss, or assets.

The amounts disclosed for each reportable segment are the measures reported to the CODM, which are not necessarily based on the same accounting policies as the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Refer note 38 for details.

2.20 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds

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2.21 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.22 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to owner's of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings/ (loss) per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings/ (loss) per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included.

2.23 Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using the Indirect Method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

2.24 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand *	2,834.01	2,301.55
Balances with Bank		
- In current accounts	1,280.10	1,335.39
- In Escrow account **	12.39	11.68
	4,126.50	3,648.62

* Cash on hand includes the below aspects:

a. Inclues foreign currency stock of INR.2314.75 lakhs(March 31, 2024:INR1880.91 lakhs)

b. Foreign Currency equivalent of INR. 105.73 [March 31, 2024: INR 105.73] (not reinstated) seized by Income Tax Department Delhi on June 14, 2019 which is presently with Enforcement Directorate, Delhi.

c. Cash in transit of INR Nil [March 31, 2024: INR Nil]

** The Company can utilise these balances only towards settlement of Prepaid Payment Instrument beneficiaries.

4 Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months *	4,504.46	1,318.49
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money deposit against bank guarantees issued by the banks.	92.50	86.63
	4,596.96	1,405.12

* Deposits amounting to INR 48.41 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 142.64 lakhs) are maintained as per the guidelines of RBI.

* Fixed deposit and other balances with banks earns interest at fixed rate.

5 Receivables	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(I) Trade Receivables*		
(a) Unsecured considered good	789.79	964.20
(b) Receivables which have signficant increase in credit risk	12.57	15.85
Receivables - Credit impaired		
	802.36	980.05
Less : Loss allowance	(204.76)	(173.38)
	(204.76)	(173.38)
Net carrying amount	597.60	806.67

*Includes receivables amounting to
*Includes receivables amounting to Rs.Nil [31 March 2024 - Rs. Nil lakhs] from Reliance General Insurance Company Limited for which confirmation of balance from third party is pending to be received and reconciled.

5(a) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Un disputed Trade Receivables - considered good						
As at March 31, 2025	759.69	28.26	1.75	0.09	0	789.79
As at March 31, 2024	915.82	11.57	6.29	29.61	0.91	964.20
(ii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - which have signficant increase in credit risk						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	1.38	5.51	5.68	12.57
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	3.68	6.29	5.88	15.85
(iii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						
As at March 31, 2025						
As at March 31, 2024						
(iii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025						
As at March 31, 2024						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025						
As at March 31, 2024						
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025						
As at March 31, 2024						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025						
As at March 31, 2024						

5 (b) Loss Allowance	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Opening balance	173.38	218.74
(ii) Add : Provision made during the year	31.38	16.19
(iii) Less: Write off/ write back of excess provisions during the year	-	(61.55)
(iv) Closing balance	204.76	173.38

The Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach for trade receivables is mentioned at Note 2.06(i) of significant accounting policies.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

There are no dues from Directors or other officers of the Company or any firm or private company in which any Director is a partner, a Director or a member.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(II) Other Receivables		
Unsecured considered good		
(a) Receivable from Others	18.90	30.56
	18.90	30.56
Loss allowance		
	18.90	30.56
Total Receivables (I+II)	616.51	837.23

There are no dues from Directors or other officers of the Company or any firm or private company in which any Director is a partner, a Director or a member

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6 Loans	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Portfolio loans		
(i) Loans repayable on Demand		
Gold loan	31,842.32	29,062.07
Inter Corporate Loans	1,012.84	542.17
Personal Loan and other loans	0.70	-
Sub Total	32,855.86	29,604.24
(ii) Term Loans		
Small Business loan	904.82	2,444.01
Sub Total	904.82	2,444.01
Gross Total (i+ii)	33,760.68	32,048.25
Less: Loss allowance *	(131.26)	(624.55)
Net Total	33,629.42	31,423.69
6(a) Security details of loans		
a. Secured by tangible assets	32,747.14	31,506.08
b. Unsecured	1,013.54	542.17
Gross Total (i+ii)	33,760.68	32,048.25
Less : Loss allowance	(131.26)	(624.55)
Net Total	33,629.42	31,423.69
6(b) Geographical details of loans		
a. Within India		
i) Public sector	-	-
ii) Others	33,760.68	32,048.25
b. Outside India	-	-
Net Total	33,760.68	32,048.25
Less : Loss allowance	(131.26)	(624.55)
Net Total	33,629.42	31,423.69

Intercorporate loans include:

a) Rs.1500 lakhs advanced to M/s.Unimoni Enterprises Solutions Pvt. Ltd. on 01.04.2024, at an interest rate of 8% per annum, repayable after a period of fifteen months along with interest on 30.06.2025. The amount outstanding as at the end of the year is Rs.883.84 lakhs (542.17 lakhs).

a) Rs.150 lakhs advanced to M/s.Ashoka Investors Trust Limited on 26.03.2025, at an interest rate of 12% per annum, repayable after 5 years. The amount outstanding as at the end of the year is Rs 129.21 lakhs (PY- Nil)

Disclosure for Loss allowance on loan assets:	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6 (c) Loss allowance		
Allowance required as per ECL policy	6.31	276.80
Additional allowance as per IRAC norms	124.95	314.29
Additional allowance as a matter of prudence*		33.46
Total loss allowance	131.26	624.55

There are no loans measured at FVOCI or FVTPL or designated at FVTPL.

7 Investments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost:		
(i)Investment in equity instruments		
24080 Unlisted fully paid up equity warrants of INR 1 each of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited issued pursuant to the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited Scheme, 2022 (Amalgamation with USFB Ltd.).	0.24	0.24
(ii) Others : Investment in Preference shares (unquoted)		
9630 Unrated Perpetual non cumulative fully paid up Preference Shares of INR 10 each in Unity Small Finance Bank Limited issued pursuant to the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited Scheme, 2022 (Amalgamation with USFB Ltd.).	0.96	0.96
(iii) Investments in Security Receipts	731.00	
Gross Total	732.20	1.20
Less : Loss allowance		
Net Total	732.20	1.20

* The above investments are measured at Cost

Geographical details of Investments		
a. Within India	732.20	1.20
b. Outside India		
	732.20	1.20

8 Other Financial assets	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Security deposit*	1,239.56	1,230.16
(b) Other Claims	48.21	55.10
(c) Recoverable from related parties	-	409.63
(d) Receivable under MTSS agency services	102.40	194.55
(f) Contractually reimburseable expenses	255.38	65.53
Gross Total	1645.55	1954.96
Less : Loss allowance **	(48.21)	(108.81)
Net Total	1,597.34	1,846.15

* Balance with statutory authorities includes Rs.126.71 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs.126.71 lakhs) being pre-deposit against the CESTAT demand

** Loss allowance includes Rs.NIL (March 31, 2024 : Rs.Nil) being the provison created against receivables from related parties

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
10 Current Tax Assets (net)		
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	891.96	564.65
Income tax paid against disputed liability*	1,171.24	1,286.56
Current Tax Assets (net)	2,063.20	1,851.21

* Includes Rs.100.00 lakhs paid and Rs.646.74 lakhs of refund adjusted towards penalty levied u/s. 271D of the Income Tax Act for the Assessment Year 2018-19 amounting to Rs.7832.20 lakhs. The company has filed petition before the H'nble High Court of Karnataka and the Hon'nle High Court stayed further proceedings in the matter and the court hearing is in progress. The management is confident that adjustment made by the Assessing Officer is not sustainable and accordingly no contingent liability in this respect is recognised in the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
11 Deferred Tax Asset		
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation	640.15	629.06
Impact of ROU adjustment	210.83	214.95
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	96.71	228.21
Provision for employee benefits	575.73	492.44
Provision for employee state insurance liability	14.00	14.00
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cash flow hec	33.47	
	1,570.89	1,578.66

a. Deferred tax related to items recognised in Statement of profit or loss:		
For the current period	1,537.42	1,578.66
Related to prior years		
Rate change effect*		
Total debited /(credited) to P&L statement	1,537.42	1,578.66

b. Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period:

- Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in Cash flow h	33.47	
Total debited /(credited) to OCI	33.47	-

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

12 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Tangible assets										Intangible assets	
	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Lease Hold Improvements	Computers	Electrical Fittings	ROU - Assets (Leasehold Premises)	Total (A)	Computer Software (B)	Total (A) + (B)
Cost												
At April 1, 2023	191.37	109.43	1,254.95	2,003.86	629 72	916.46	1,030.44	574.50	6,293.54	13,004.28	589.52	13,593.80
Additions			210.62	334.28	50 00	124.09	145.89	91.92	1,601.30	2,558.10	71.28	2,629.38
Disposals			(161.64)	(111.00)	(153.43)	(167.99)	(92.77)	(82.28)	(1,379.46)	(2,148.57)	-	(2,148.57)
At March 31, 2024	191.37	109.43	1,303.93	2,227.14	526.29	872.56	1,083.55	584.15	6,515.39	13,413.81	660.80	14,074.61
Additions			249.35	301.66	-	136.37	113.66	96.14	3,949.81	4,847.00	182.44	5,029.44
Disposals			(130.13)	(140.48)	(28.10)	(106.99)	(70.96)	(59.79)	(1,934.95)	(2,471.38)	(0.24)	(2,471.62)
At March 31, 2025	191.37	109.43	1,423.16	2,388.33	498.19	901 94	1,126 25	620 50	8,530 25	15,789.42	843.01	16,632.43
Depreciation												
At April 1, 2023	-	92.16	1,032 72	1,573.41	582.35	786.84	939.61	457.23	3,158.89	8,623.21	456.22	9,079.43
Charge for the year		2.16	136.43	149.16	13.58	102.23	74.20	40.94	1,281.58	1,800.28	120.71	1,920.98
Disposals		-	(151.92)	(96 58)	(139 91)	(154.53)	(87.64)	(71.03)	(1,070.04)	(1,771.65)	-	(1,771.65)
At March 31, 2024	-	94.33	1,017.23	1,625.99	456.03	734.54	926.16	427.14	3,370.43	8,651.84	576.92	9,228.76
Charge for the year		1.89	173 29	180.66	15.96	81.33	111.49	49.93	1,452.67	2,067.23	110.27	2,177.50
Disposals		-	(122.38)	(124.22)	(26.57)	(100.77)	(67.54)	(54.89)	(1,773.76)	(2,270.13)	(0.24)	(2,270.36)
At March 31, 2025	-	96.22	1,068.15	1,682.42	445.42	715.09	970.12	422.19	3,049 33	8,448.94	686.96	9,135.90
Net Block												
At March 31, 2024	191.37	15.10	286.70	601.16	70.26	138.02	157.39	157.01	3,144.96	4,761.97	83.88	4,845.85
At March 31, 2025	191.37	13.21	355.01	705.91	52.77	186.85	156.13	198.32	5,480.92	7,340.49	156.04	7,496.53

12D. Capital Work-in-progress Ageing Schedule for the year ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 is as follows:

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily	-	-	-	-	-
Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

12 (A) Property, Plant and Equipment	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets	6,898.42	6,710.74
Add : Additions during the year	897.18	956.80
Less : Disposals during the year	(536.43)	(769.11)
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets	7,259.17	6,898.42
Less : Depreciation	5,399.60	5,281.41
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets	1,859.57	1,617.01

12 (B) Right of Use Assets(ROU)	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets	6,515.39	6,293.54
Add : Additions during the year	3,949.81	1,601.30
Less : Disposals during the year	(1,934.95)	(1,379.46)
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets	8,530.25	6,515.39
Less : Depreciation	3,049.33	3,370.43
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets	5,480.92	3,144.96

12 (C) Other Intangible Assets	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets	660.80	589.52
Add : Additions during the year	182.44	71.28
Less : Disposals during the year	(0.24)	-
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets	843.01	660.80
Less : Depreciation	686.96	576.92
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets	156.04	83.88

13 Other non-financial assets	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
(a) Advances to suppliers and others	351.24	727.58
(b) Balance with statutory authorities	628.63	574.11
(c) Recoverable from employees	97.19	4.72
(d) Prepaid expenses	170.17	160.13
(d) Capital advances	75.58	108.78
(e) Unamortised Processing Fees	3.84	13.47
(f) Stock of UTI Coupons	-	-
	1,326.65	1,588.79
Loss allowance	-	-
	1,326.65	1,588.79

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy Chartered Accountants Cochin-16

14 Derivative Financial Instruments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Currency Derivative		
- Currency Swaps	133	-
Total	133	-

* Included in above are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes. The Company undertakes derivative transactions for hedging its exposures to foreign exchange rate risk. The management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk is detailed in Note 41.

15 Payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(I) 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	958.10	1,280.97
Sub Total (ii)	958.10	1,280.97
Total (I)	958.10	1,280.97

(I) a. Trade payables aging schedule					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME					-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2025	950.27	5.61	1.05	1.17	958.10
As at March 31, 2024	1,224.05	5.92	10.90	40.11	1,280.97
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	

Disclosure as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

The Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:

Principal Amount - NIL (March 31, 2024 : NIL)

Interest thereon - NIL (March 31, 2024 : NIL)

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date - Nil (March 31, 2023 : NIL)

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding interest specified under this - Nil (March 31, 2024 : NIL)

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid - NIL (March 31, 2024 : NIL)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(II) 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		
Creditors for Capital goods	12.93	1.69
Others	11.71	191.25
	24.64	192.95
	982.74	1,473.91

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Net debt reconciliation	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	4,126.50	3,648.62
Borrowings (including overdraft)	(13,985.91)	(7,354.37)
Lease liabilities	(6,171.96)	(3,872.97)
	(16,031.37)	(7,578.71)

Movement in net debt

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents	Liquid investments	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Net debt as at April 1, 2023	3,314.82	-	(1,902.92)	(3,952.03)	(2,540.13)
Cash flows	333.80	-	(5,451.45)	79.06	(5,038.59)
New leases	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	368.14	512.99	881.13
Interest paid	-	-	(368.14)	(512.99)	(881.13)
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**3,648.61**	-	**(7,354.37)**	**(3,872.97)**	**(7,578.72)**
Cash flows	477.88	-	(6,631.54)	(2,299.00)	**(8,452.66)**
New leases	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	881.81	677.51	**1,559.33**
Interest paid	-	-	(881.81)	(677.51)	**(1,559.33)**
Net debt as at March 31, 2025	**4,126.49**	-	**(13,985.91)**	**(6,171.96)**	**(16,031.38)**

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd
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KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

16	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Measured at amortised cost		
	Loans repayable on demand (secured)		
	Over draft facilities with Bank	3,542.11	3,466.47
	External Commercial Borrowings	8,547.00	-
	Term Loan facilities with NBFCs	1,896.80	3,887.90
	Credit card facilities with bank	125.15	155.76
		14,111.07	7,510.13
	Geographical details of Borrowings		
	a. within India	5,564.07	7,510.13
	b. outside India	8,547.00	-
		14,111.07	7,510.13

Details of borrowings availed by the Company are as follows:

Particulars	Security	Rate of interest	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Overdraft facilities from banks (secured)				
City Union Bank	Repledge of gold	Banks' MCLR + 4.5% (current rate :13.50%) (March 31, 2024:Banks' MCLR + 5.25%)	3,542.11	3,466.47
WizzPay India Holdings Ltd	External Commercial Borrowings	Base rate equal to 6 (six) months Term SOFR + [500] bps per annum(March 31 2024:Nil)	8,547.00	-
Shriram City Union Finance	Term Loan	14% (March 31, 2024- 13.50%)	1,896.80	1,755.65
Incred Financial Services Ltd	Term Loan	Nil (March 31, 2024 - 14.50%)	-	1,382.25
Moneywise Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Term Loan	Nil (March 31, 2024 - 14.50%)	-	750.00

Note : Credit card facility is availble from Amex and ICICI for business payments which are repayble within 40 days from the bill date

There are no borrowings measured at FVTPL or designated at FVTPL.
The borrowings have not been guaranteed by directors or others. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of principal
The Company has utilised the funds raised from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which they were borrowed.
The company has not availed borrowings from banks against the security of current assets other than the borrowings against the repledge of gold.

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31. 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

17 Deposits	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Unsecured Deposits from others	42.74	83.40
	42.74	83.40

18 Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Lease Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	6,171.96	3,872.97
	6,171.96	3,872.97

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance sheet :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
a) Depreciation charged for Right-of-Use assets	1,452.67	1,281.58
b) Interest expense on lease liability	677.51	512.99
c) Income from subleasing Right-of-Use assets	-	-
d)Total cash outflow for leases	2,005.37	1,797.97
e)Addition to Right-of-Use assets	3,949.81	1,601.30
f)Carrying amount of Right-of-Use Assets as at the end of reporting period	5,480.92	3,144.99

(b) Others	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Amounts payable to sub-agents	1.56	3.27
(b) Employee benefits payable	489.39	580.24
(c) Others	98.28	39.06
('e) Interest accured but not due on borrowings	74.58	30.12
	663.81	652.69

19 Provisions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Gratuity (Refer note 32)	1,934.64	1,653.75
(b) Leave encashment (Refer note 32)	352.93	302.84
	2,287.57	1,956.59

20 Other non - financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory liabilities	296.39	301.36
(b) Advance from related parties (Refer note 32)	-	355.91
(c) Advance received from customers	461.64	592.14
(d) Others	367.26	599.41
	1,125.29	1,848.83

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd ★ HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

21 Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised:		
50,00,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 17,00,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10/- each	50,000.00	17,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital:		
15,69,96,232 (March 31, 2024: 15,69,96,232) Equity Shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	15,699.62	15,699.62

a. Reconciliation of the Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the period	156,996,232	156,996,232
Issued during the period		
Outstanding at the end of the period	156,996,232	156,996,232

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of INR.10/- per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2025 % of holding	As at March 31, 2024 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2024 % of holding
Equity shares of INR.10/- each fully paid				
WizzpPay India Holdings Ltd	117,936,166	75.12%	117,936,171	75.12%
Mrs.C R Shetty	31,000,110	19.75%	31,000,110	19.75%
Mr. Nirman Shetty	8,059,840	5.13%	8,059,840	5.13%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of

d. Details of promoter Shareholder

Promoters Name	No of Shares	% of total shares
As At March 31, 2025		
Mrs.C R Shetty	31,000,110	20%
As At March 31, 2024		
Mrs.C R Shetty	31,000,110	20%

e. Buy back of shares and shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract's without payment being received in ca

There have been no buy back of shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash for the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

f. There were no bonus shares issued during the year.

g. There are no shares of the Company reserved for issue under any option.

22 Other equity	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory Reserve:		
Opening Balance	3,943.14	3,419.60
Add: Transferred from surplus in the statement of profit and loss	112.92	523.54
Closing balance	4,056.06	3,943.14
(b) Retained Earnings:		
Opening Balance	11,985.20	9,552.62
Profit / (Loss) for the year	932.51	3,098.28
Appropriations:		
Transfer to Reserve u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	(112.92)	(523.54)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(294.96)	(142.14)
	12,509.84	11,985.23
Closing Balance (a) + (b)	16,565.90	15,928.37

a. Nature, purpose and restrictions on utilisation of reserve

(a) Statutory Reserve

Statutory Reserves represents the Reserve Fund created under Section 45 IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934. Rs.112.92 lakhs(March 31 2024: Rs.523.54) lakhs being 20% of profit for the year is transferred to the fund during the year. This fund should not be appropriated except for purpose specified by RBI. Any appropriation must be reported to RBI within 21 days and no amount is appropriated during the year.

(b)Retained earnings

This Reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company.This Reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act,2013

Unimoni Financial Services Ltd HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

23 Interest Income	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
(I) Income from NBFC activities		
Interest on loans [refer note (i) below]	6,433.21	5,886.42
Interest income from Staff loans		-
	6,433.21	5,886.42
(II) Income from Non-NBFC activities		
Interest on deposits with Banks	73.03	67.74
	73.03	67.74
	6,506.24	5,954.16
(i) Interest on loans		
Gold Loans	6,223.59	5,592.09
Secured Business Loans	206.33	288.90
Personal Loans and other Loans	1.70	4.38
Vehicle Loans	1.57	1.03
	6,433.21	5,886.42

24 Fees and Commission Income	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(I) Income from NBFC activities		
Services charges and other fees on loan transactions [refer note (i) below]	755.82	578.54
	755.82	578.54
(II) Income from Non-NBFC activities		
(a) Commission income from Money Transfer Services (net) [refer note (ii) below]	161.63	201.28
(b) Income from Money Changing Business (net) [refer note (iii) below]	10,874.28	12,201.31
(c) Commission income from Travel & Ticketing (net)	2,229.10	2,433.92
(d) Service charge from Prepaid Payment Instruments [net off of commission to subagents]	0.73	7.89
(e) Income from Payment bank services (sub agency)	18.44	39.52
(f) Commission income from Insurance Agency Services	203.40	259.44
(g) Income from Financial Advisory services	23.08	17.61
(h) Income from Other services	-	-
	13,510.67	15,160.98
	14,266.49	15,739.52
(i) Services charges and other fees on loan transactions		
Gold Loans	728.78	555.64
Vehicle Loans	0.38	0.49
Secured Business Loans	26.05	21.01
Personal Loans and other Loans	0.60	1.40
	755.82	578.54
(ii) Commission Income from Money Transfer Services *		
Commission income from Overseas Principal	162.23	202.31
Less: Commission to subagents	(0.60)	(1.03)
Commission income from Money Transfer Services	161.63	201.28

* Commission income from overseas principal also includes reimbursements of commission payable to subagents. Therefore for a

(iii) Commission Income from Money Changing business		
Sale of Foreign Currency/Encashed Travelers' Cheques	125,092.88	127,634.80
Add: Closing Stock. included in Cash and bank balances	2,314.75	1,880.91
	127,407.64	129,515.72
Less: Purchase of Foreign Currency/Encashed Travelers' Cheques	122,231.07	124,377.93
Less: Opening Stock. included in Cash and bank balances	1,880.91	1,444.54
Net Margins earned on sale of Foreign Currency/Travelers' Cheques*	3,295.65	3,693.24
Referral Income on external remittance business through other authorised dealers	4,135.09	5,071.41
Net margin on Travelers' Cheques and external remittance business	3,128.69	3,421.85
Service charge from external remittance business and other money changing busine	1,293.05	1,301.04
Less: Commision to Forex Agent	978.21	1,286.24
	10,874.28	12,201.31

* In line with established practices, the income arising from the buying and selling of foreign currencies is included on the basis of net margins achieved, since inclusion on the basis of their gross value would not be meaningful, and potentially misleading for use as an indicator of the level of the Company's business.

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KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16 ★

25	**Net gain on fair value changes**		
	(A) Net Gain/ (Loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
	(B) Others		
	Net gain on forward contracts		(2.17)
	(C)Total Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes		(2.17)
	Fair Value Changes:		
	- Realised		
	- Unrealised	-133	(2.17)
	(D)Total Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes	(133.00)	(2.17)

26	Other Income	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
	(a) Liabilities no longer required written back	282.61	209.14
	(d) Profit and loss (derecognition)	6.54	27.67
	(e) Miscellaneous income	95.44	108.22
	(f) Interest income received from Group Company	51.80	21.61
	(g) Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	43.25	36.70
		479.63	403.34

27	Finance Costs	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
	(a) Interest on borrowings measured at amortised cost	836.23	368.14
	(b) Interest expense on lease liabilities	677.51	512.99
	© Interest on ECB	45.59	
		1,559.33	881.13

28	Fees and commission expense	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
	Commission on forex & other business	5.09	4.17
		5.09	4.17

29	Employee Benefits Expenses	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
	(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	10,109.34	9,772.96
	(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	581.71	536.36
	(c) Leave encashment (Refer note 32)	150.70	141.45
	(d) Gratuity (Refer note 32)	256.66	224.62
	(e) Staff welfare expenses	516.87	398.58
		11,615.28	11,073.98

* Excluding the salary and regulatory contribution of deputed employees transferred to wholly owned subsidiary, UTX Travels Pvt Ltd

30	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
	(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	614.56	518.70
	(b) Depreciation of right of use assets	1,452.67	1,281.58
	(c) Amortisation of intangible assets	110.27	120.71
		2,177.50	1,920.98

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31 (a) Other Expenses	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Rent*	9.19	9.26
(b) Power & Fuel	335.25	324.87
(c) Repairs and maintenance		
- Computers	88.79	69.33
- Buildings	203.88	189.33
- Others	111.52	137.69
(d) Communication costs	323.33	273.54
(e) Printing & Stationery	199.09	196.97
(f) Advertising and publicity	707.52	816.17
(g) Director's fees, allowances and expenses	11.60	5.76
(h) Auditor's fees and expenses (Ref Note No. 30 (b))	33.10	27.87
(i) Rates & Taxes	405.57	130.79
(j) Legal & Professional charges	616.35	409.32
(k) Insurance	146.69	147.44
(l) Bank Charges	425.09	370.01
(m) Travelling Expenses	679.14	462.80
(n) Exchange Difference	(134.19)	1.78
(o) Freight and forwarding charges	77.70	76.32
(p) Waiver on interest & Charges	39.22	29.40
(q) Corporate Social Responsibility (Ref Note No. 30 (c))	53.14	27.22
(r) Security charges	100.76	98.56
(s) Loss on disposals of Property, plant and equipment	21.56	32.45
(t) Bad debts written off	1.75	25.16
(u) Provision for Expected credit loss	31.38	16.19
(v) Provision for non performing assets	-	90.00
(w) Provision for standard assets	9.28	-
(x) Donation	-	0.39
(y) Other Expenditure	163.88	148.01
	4,660.58	4,116.63

31 (b) Payment to Statutory Auditors	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
As auditor:		
Audit fee	28.00	24.00
Tax audit fee	4.00	3.00
Other services	1.10	0.87
	33.10	27.87

* excluding Goods and service tax

** Including Tax Audit fee of FY 2023-24

31 (c) Corporate Social Responsibility	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	52.22	26.98
Amount of expenditure incurred	53.14	29.40
Shortfall at the end of the year		-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	Promotion of education and preventive health and medical support	

* Previous year figures includes lease liability adjustments due to automation of ROU computation and net off rent concessions on long term leases due to pandemic.

32 Earnings Per Share (EPS)	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	932.51	3,098.28
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS	932.51	3,098.28
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	156,996,232	156,996,232
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	156,996,232	156,996,232
Earnings Per Share		
Basic [Nominal value of shares INR 10/- (March 31, 2023: INR 10/-)]	0.59	1.97
Diluted [Nominal value of shares INR 10/- (March 31, 2023: INR 10/-)]	0.59	1.97

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KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

33 Employee Benefit

i) Defined contribution plan

The company makes Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The company recognised Rs.483.24lakhs (March 31, 2024 - Rs 426.3) for Provident Fund contributions and Rs. 41.26 lakhs (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 49.80 lakhs) for Employees State Insurance Scheme contributions in the statement of Profit & Loss. The contribution payable to these plans by the company are at the rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a. Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on retirement or termination of employment departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined obligation over the year are as follows:

A **Gratuity - Change in defined benefit obligation:**

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2024	1,674.00	(20.26)	1,653.74
Current service cost	137.89		137.89
Interest expense/(income)	119.61	(1.45)	118.16
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	257.50	(1.45)	256.05
Remeasurements			
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	1.08	1.08
Included in other comprehensive income:			-
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	82.94		82.94
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demograpic assumptions	(3.20)		(3.20)
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	22.92		22.92
Sub Total Other comprehensive Income	102.65	1.08	103.73
Employer Contributions	-	(78.90)	(78.90)
Benefit payments	(75.93)	75.93	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,958.23	(23.60)	1,934.62

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2023	1,409.31	(29.77)	1,379.54
Current service cost	125.07		125.07
Interest expense/(income)	101.69	(2.15)	99.54
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	226.76	(2.15)	224.62
Remeasurements			
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	5.01	5.01
Included in other comprehensive income:			-
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	5.29	-	5.29
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demograpic assumptions	20.09	-	20.09
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	83.16	-	83.16
Sub Total Other comprehensive Income	108.54	5.01	113.55
Employer Contributions	-	(63.98)	(63.98)
Benefit payments	(70.62)	70.62	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,674.00	(20.26)	1,653.74

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The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of funded obligation	1,958.23	1,674.00
Fair Value of Plan Assets	23.60	20.26
Deficit of funded plans	1,934.62	1,653.74
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	1,934.62	1,653.74

Actuarial Assumptions - Gratuity

i) Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.50%	7.15%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal Rate		
Upto 30 years	58.28%	57.65%
31 - 44 years	38.85%	41.01%
Above 44 years	2.87%	1.34%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14

ii) Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit which are as follows:

1) **Interest Rate risk :** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates.A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit andwill thus result in an increase in the value of the liability

2) **Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts.This may arise due to non availabilty of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

3) **Salary Escalation Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liabilty.

4) **Demographic Risk:**The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability.The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

5) **RegulatoryRisk:** Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act,1972 (as amended from time to time).There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts.

6) **Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk:**The duration of the liabilty is longer compared to duration of assets,exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

7) **Investment Risk:**The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

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iii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
Discount rate	Increase by 1%	1,838.47	1,576.23
	Decrease by 1%	2,092.48	1,783.78
Salary growth rate	Increase by 1%	2,065.59	1,761.98
	Decrease by 1%	1,857.60	1,590.77
Employee attrition rate	Increase by 50% attrition rates	1,890.31	1,633.65
	Decrease by 50% attrition rate	2,095.89	1,764.69
Mortality Rate	Increase by 10% mortality rate	1,957.93	1,673.87
	Decrease by 10% mortality rate	1,958.55	1,674.16

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

iv) Defined benefit liability and employer contribution

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit gratuity plan for the year ending March 31, 2024 is Rs 1454.59 (in lakhs)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years (March 31, 2023: 5 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1 year	448.86	462.62
2 to 5 years	684.27	596.06
6 to 10 years	596.80	413.97
Over 10 years	1,481.15	1,389.89
Total	3,211.07	2,862.54

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Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
Cochin-16

B Leave encashment - Change in defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2024	302.85	-	302.85
Current service cost	61.79	-	61.79
Interest expense/(income)	21.64	-	21.64
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	83.43	-	83.43
Remeasurements			
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest		-	-
Included in other comprehensive income:			-
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	12.82	-	12.82
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demograpic assumptions	(1.75)	-	(1.75)
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	56.21	-	56.21
Sub Total Other comprehensive Income	67.27	-	67.27
Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(100.61)	-	(100.61)
As at March 31, 2025	352.94	-	352.94

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2023	249.96	-	249.96
Current service cost	56.77	-	56.77
Interest expense/(income)	18.04	-	18.04
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	74.81	-	74.81
Remeasurements			
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest	-	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income:			-
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.96	-	0.96
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demograpic assumptions	3.69	-	3.69
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	61.99	-	61.99
Sub Total Other comprehensive Income	66.64	-	66.64
Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(88.56)	-	(88.56)
As at March 31, 2024	302.85	-	302.85

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of funded obligation	352.94	302.85
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Deficit of funded plans	352.94	302.85
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of Leave obligation	352.94	302.85

Actuarial Assumptions - Leave obligation

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.50%	7.15%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal Rate		
Upto 30 years	58.28%	57.65%
31 - 44 years	38.85%	41.01%
Above 44 years	2.87%	1.34%

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Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit which are as follows:

1) Interest Rate risk : The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates.A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit andwill thus result in an increase in the value of the liability

2) Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term benefit payouts.This may arise due to non availabilty of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

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

4) Demographic Risk:The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability.The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Sensitivity analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	Increase by 1%	334.26	287.74
	Decrease by 1%	373.81	319.70
Salary growth rate	Increase by 1%	373.10	319.25
	Decrease by 1%	334.51	287.85
Employee attrition rate	Increase by 50% attrition rates	342.92	296.54
	Decrease by 50% attrition rate	376.71	317.97
Mortality Rate	Increase by 10% mortality rate	352.84	302.78
	Decrease by 10% mortality rate	353.02	302.89

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in

Defined benefit liability and employer contribution
Expected contributions to post-employment benefit leave obligation for the year ending March 31, 2025 is Rs. Nil (in lakhs)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5 years (March 31, 2024: 5 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted leave benefit is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025
1 year	103.72
2 to 5 years	137.89
6 to 10 years	87.22
Over 10 years	210.77
Total	539.61

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except otherwise stated)

34 Segment Reporting

Business segment	Money Changing Services		Inward Money Transfer		Travel and Ticketing		Loan business		Other Operations		Consolidated Total	
Particulars	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
REVENUE												
Revenue	10,874	12,199	162	201	2,229	2,433.92	7,262.06	6,464.96	245.66	324.46	20,772.73	21,623.76
RESULT												
Segment result	3,234	3,925	49	81	677	934.61	2,083.20	2,327.72	74.57	130.25	6,117.44	7,398.28
Unallocated corporate expenses											(4,038.81)	(3,003.83)
Profit from ordinary activities											2,078.63	4,394.45
Finance expenses											(1,559.33)	(881.13)
Miscellaneous Income											406.60	403.34
Interest income											73.03	67.74
Profit before tax											998.93	3,984.40
Tax expense											(361.38)	(1,028.25)
Net Profit											637.55	2,956.14
Other Information												
Segment assets	2,716	2,534	119	230	580	770.18	33,627.65	31,417.77	48.45	78.85	37,091.46	35,030.78
Unallocated corporate assets											20,692.25	13,995.74
Total assets	**2,716.04**	**2,534.39**	**119.27**	**229.59**	**580.04**	**770.18**	**33,627.65**	**31,417.77**	**48.45**	**78.85**	**57,783.71**	**49,026.52**
Segment liabilities	204	303	44	87	600	805.57	171.52	145.67	11.68	8.86	1,032.02	1,349.52
Unallocated corporate liabilities											24,486.15	16,049.01
Total liabilities	**204.13**	**302.73**	**44.29**	**86.67**	**600.38**	**805.57**	**171.52**	**145.67**	**11.68**	**8.86**	**25,518.17**	**17,398.53**
Capital expenditure												
Depreciation & amortization (unallocable)											2,177.50	1,920.99
Provision for ECL											40.66	16.19

Notes:
- In computing the segment information certain estimates and assumptions have been made by the management which has been relied upon by the Auditors.
- Fixed assets have not been identified to any reportable business segment as the fixed assets are used interchangeably between segments. Accordingly, they have been disclosed as unallocated assets.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except otherwise stated)

35 Related Party Disclosures

a. Names of the Related Parties and Related Party Relationship

Mr. Krishnan R	Director and CEO
Mr.Manoj V Mathew	Chief Financial Officer
Ms.Maya Menon	Company Secretary(From 1st March 2024)
WizzPay India Holdings Ltd	Holding Company(from June 07, 2023)
UTX Travels Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Unimoni Enterprises Solutions Pvt Ltd	Group Company
WizzPay Technology Services Pvt Ltd	Group Company

b. Details of related party transactions during the year are given below:			Transactions during the year ended		Balance at the end of the year	
S No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A	Holding Company					
(i)	WizzPay India Holdings Ltd	Reimbursment of expenses	247.10	-	245.07	-
B	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by group of individuals or their relatives who have control or significant influence over the Company:					
(i)	UAE Exchange Centre LLC,	Commission for inward money transfer received	-	-	-	(355.91)
		Refundable Deposit	-	-	-	(41.70)
(iii)	Unimoni Exchange LLC, Oman	Export of foreign currencies and travelers' cheques (till	-	1,275.24	-	-
	WizzPay Technology Services Pvt Ltd	Expenses incurred on behalf of the related party	5.32		5.32258	-
(iv)	UAE Exchange & Finance Limited	Sharing of Infrastructure expenses paid(till August 24)	-	4.23	-	-
		Other operating income(till August 24)	-	4.37	-	-
(vi)	BR Property Developers Private Limited	Rent paid(Till August 24)	-	6.67	-	
(v)	Unimoni Enterprises Solutions Pvt Ltd	Advance given	346.67	542.17	888.83	542.17
		Interest received on advances given	51.80	21.61	-	-
C	Key Managerial Personnel:				-	-
(i)	Mr. Krishnan R	Salaries and benefits	129.67	86.56	-	-
(ii)	Mr.Manoj V Mathew	Salaries and benefits	78.00	51.45	-	-
(iii)	Ms.Deepa Dominic	Salaries and benefits	-	6.77	-	-
(iv)	Ms.Maya Menon	Salaries and benefits	15.83	1.32	-	-

The above figures do not include provision for gratuity and leave encashment payable to the key management personnel as the same are actuarially determined for the Company as a whole on the basis of actuarial valuation.

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UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

35 (a) Gold loan portfolio as a % of total assets

Particulars	**Amount as at March 31,2025**	**Amount as at March 31,2024**
Gold loan portfolio	31,842.32	29,062.07
Total assets of the Company	57,783.70	49,026.52
Gold loan portfolio as a % of total assets	55.11%	59.28%

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UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

35 (b) Litigations and Contingent Liabilities:

Particulars	Year/Period	Nature of demand	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024	Status
			Amount of Demand (INR	Amount of Demand (INR	
Applicability of Kerala Money Lender's Act on the loans sanctioned by NBFCs in Kerala	NA	NA	NIL	NIL	Appeal has been filed with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the applicability of Kerala Money Lenders' Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has given a favourable order on 10th May 2022
Income Tax Act	AY 2009-10	Demand u/s 115WE(3) of Income Tax Act	15.37	15.37	Request for refund filed with DCIT,Circle 12(5), Bangalore
Income Tax Act	AY 2015-16	Disallowance of the charges paid to consultants	13.13	13.13	Appeal has been filed with Income Tax Appellate Authority, Bangalore
Income Tax Act	AY 2017-18	Addition of cash deposited in bank during demonetisation to taxable income	761.33	761.33	Appeal has been filed with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-7,Bangalore
Income Tax Act	AY 2018-19	Disallowance of delayed remittance of PF & ESI by reducing the refund due	91.78	91.78	Appeal has been filed with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-7,Bangalore
Income Tax Act	AY 2019-20	Disallowance of delayed remittance of PF & ESI by reducing the refund due	23.77	23.77	Appeal has been filed with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-7,Bangalore
Income Tax Act	AY 2020-21	Credit for TDS not allowed in Computation	268.71	268.71	Appeal has been filed with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-7 Bangalore. Rectification request is also filed with Assessing Officer
Service Tax Act	April 2011-June 2017	Demand for payment of service tax on referral income.	1,689.51	1,689.51	Appeal has been filed with CESTAT Bangalore
Bonus Act	2014-15	Retrospective effect given to amended provision of Bonus Act of 2015	202.85	202.85	Hon'ble High Court of Kerala ordered stay and the matter is pending with the court
TOTAL			3,066.45	3,066.45	

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

36 **NBFC Business:** As per RBI circular RBI/2006-07/158 DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81 / 03.05.002/ 2006-07 dated 19-10-2006, the company will be treated as a non-banking financial company (NBFC) if its financial assets are more than 50 percent of its total assets (netted off by intangible assets) and income from financial assets is more than 50 per cent of the gross income. Both these tests are required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of a company.
However during the year, this requirement is complied only with respect to assets and not with respect to income. Because of the closure of all loan portfolios with banks on account of external reasons the loanable fund available with the company has reduced considerabily and this has resulted in reduction in NBFC business. However the Management is taking all the possible steps to improve the fund availability so that the NBFC business can be increased substantially in the immediate future and the non compliance of this paramenter can be put into order.

37 **Adoption of new rate of taxation:**
The Company has opted for the concessional income tax rate available under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Law (Amendment) Act, 2019, during the financial year 2021-22. Accordingly the Company has remeasured the deferred tax asset/laibilty on the basis of the rate prescribed under the said section. Since there will be no Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) upon opting to pay tax in acordance with section 115BAA, no provision has been made in the financial statements for Minimum Alternate Tax.

38 **Title deed of Immovable property not held in the name of company:**
Details of all those immovable properties whose title deed are not in the name of the company, except those immovable properties in which the company is lessee and lease agreement are executed -NIL

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

40 The company is not having any investment property.

41 The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.

42 **Details of Benami Property held:** No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988.

43 **Loans & Advances to Directors/KMPs/Related Parties:**The company has not granted any loans and advances to any directors, promoters, KMPs and the related parties other than those disclosed in Note 34.

44 **Charge Details:**
Details of Registration or satisfaction of charge not registered with ROC beyond the time period along with reasons thereof: NIL.

45 **Borrowings from Bank and Financial Institutions:** The company has not availed borrowings from banks against the security of current assets other than the borrowings against the repledge of gold.

46 **Willful Defaulter:** The company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution during the year.

47 **Transactions with Struck off Companies:** The management confirm that the company had no transactions with any struck off companies during the year.

48 **Scheme of arrangement:** Not applicable

49 **Compliance with number of layers of companies:** The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act,2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) rules, 2017.

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HO Kochi

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COCHIN-16

50 Significant financial ratios:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024	Variance	Reason for variance
Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR)	28,261.91	47,703.23	59.25%	69.51%	-10%	Increase in loan book
Tier I CRAR	28,130.91	47,703.23	58.97%	69.21%	-10%	Increase in loan book
Tier II CRAR	131.00	47,703.23	0.27%	0.30%	-0.03%	Increase in loan book
Liquidity Coverage ratio	4,114.11	1,781.72	230.91%	201%	29.95%	Increase in loan disbursements

51 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share preimum:

A.The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall-

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

B. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall-

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

52 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

53 Undisclosed Income:

There are no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

54 CSR Applicability: Though the Company is having PBT of more than Rs.5 crores in FY 2021-22, the average profits for last 3 years amounts to a loss figure. Hence no amount is required to be spend towards CSR expenditure during the current financial year.

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

KT Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484BMHYSL5561

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
INU KA1 PLC0 18175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN: 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Manoj V Mathew
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

Maya Menon
Company Secretary
ACS: 20656

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

KRISHNAMOORTHY & KRISHNAMOORTHY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS COCHIN-16

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