

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

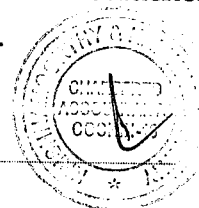
OPINION:

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED ("the Company")**, which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025 and its profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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.



EMPHASIS OF MATTER:

We draw attention to the following matters:

As explained in Note No.58, being the note forming part of standalone financial statements, though the Company is categorized as Non-deposit taking Non-Systemically Important (ND-NSI) Non-Banking Finance Company by Reserve Bank of India, 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 opinion on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter(s).

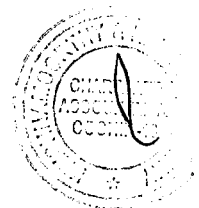
INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON:

The 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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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



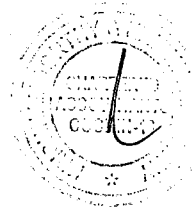
MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company 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.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

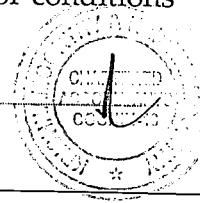


AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

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

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

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



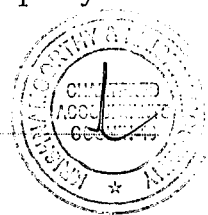
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

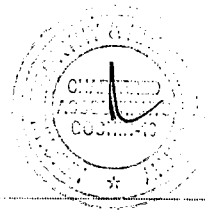
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

1. As required by 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 give in the Annexure A, enclosed herewith, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- c. The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors by the Company and taken on record in the meeting of the Board of Directors, none of the Directors are 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 of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position – Refer Note. 36 to the Standalone financial statements.



- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. – Refer Note. 62 to the 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, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause (iv) above contain any material misstatement.
- (vi) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the financial year and hence, there is no requirement to report on the compliance of Section 123 of the Act for the current year.

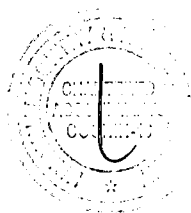


- (vii) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software's. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with or disabled, and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Place: Kochi – 16

Date: 28-07-2025

UDIN: 25201484BMHYSJ5589



For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No: 001484

K.T. Mohanan
Partner
Membership No: 201484

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

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

a) Adequacy of records:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us,

(i) the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

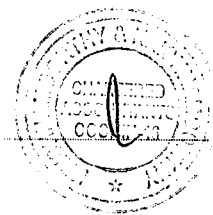
(ii) the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) Verification: We are informed that the property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 11 on Property, Plant and Equipment, to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of accounts and other relevant documents of the company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right to use Assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year.

e) As informed to us there are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami Property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.



(ii) In respect of its inventories:

a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services and does not have any inventories. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

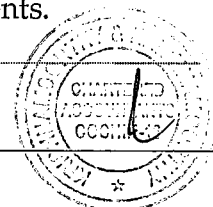
b) According to the explanations and information given to us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from Banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year except for the overdraft facility against repledge of gold from Banks and the term loan facility from other Non-Banking Finance Companies. Accordingly, there is no requirement to file quarterly returns or statements by the company with such banks or financial institutions.

(iii) In respect of investments in or guarantee or security or loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties:

(a) The Company's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

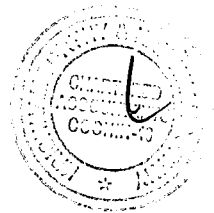
(b) The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC'), registered under provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act 1934). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided, if any, are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) The Company, being a NBFC, registered under provisions of RBI Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder, in pursuance of its compliance with provisions of the said Act/Rules, particularly, the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning Norms (IRAC Norms), monitors repayments of principal and payment of interest by its customers as stipulated. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. In cases where repayment of principal and payment of interest is not received as stipulated, the cognizance thereof is taken by the Company in course of its periodic review. Refer Note No.7 forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.



- (d) The Company, being a NBFC, registered under provisions of RBI Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder, in pursuance of its compliance with provisions of the said Act/Rules, particularly, the IRAC Norms, monitors and reports total amount overdue including principal and/or payment of interest by its customers for more than 90 days. In cases where repayment of principal and payment of interest is not received as stipulated, the cognizance thereof is taken by the Company in course of its periodic review. Refer Note No. 7 forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for summarized details of such loans/advances, if any which are not repaid by borrowers as per stipulations. According to the information and explanation made available to us, reasonable steps are taken by the Company for recovery of principal and interest.
- (e) Since the Company is a NBFC, registered under provisions of RBI Act, 1934 and rules made there under and the principal business of the Company is advancing loans, the provision of clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation made available to us, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act) which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security whether provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with:**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments or loans requiring the compliance of the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year of report. The company has not provided any guarantees and securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph (iv) of CARO 2020 is not applicable.



- (v) In respect of deposits accepted or accepted amounts which are deemed to be deposit, compliance with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, and the nature of contravention if any:

Since the Company is an ND-NSI NBFC, the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (vi) In respect of maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and whether or not such accounts and records have been so made and maintained.

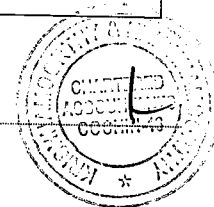
The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act for any products or activities of the company and accordingly paragraph 3 (vi) of the order not applicable.

- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:

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

- (a) The company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities during the year. There are no arrears of outstanding undisputed statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable except unpaid bonus for the following financial years:

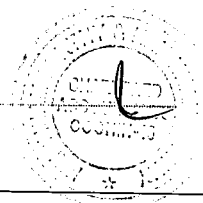
Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date
Payment of Bonus Act, 2015	Bonus (Retrospective effect given to amended provision of Bonus Act of 2015)	202.85	2014-15	30 th September, 2021



(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no other dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax or Goods and Service Tax, duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as on 31st March, 2025 apart from the following:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount* (Rs.in lakhs)	Period to which relates	From where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act,1961	Demand u/s 115 W E (3) of Income Tax Act	Nil	AY 2009-10	DCIT, Bangalore
Income Tax Act,1961	Income tax demand due to disallowance of expenses	Nil	AY 2015-16	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act,1961	Income tax demand due to addition to total income	389.44	AY 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)-7, Bangalore
Income Tax Act,1961	Income tax demand due to disallowance of expenses	91.78	AY 2018-19	CIT (Appeals)-7, Bangalore
Income Tax Act,1961	Penalty levied u/s 271D	7832.20	AY 2018-19	High Court- Karnataka
Income Tax Act,1961	Income tax demand due to disallowance of expenses	Nil	AY 2019-20	CIT (Appeals)-7, Bangalore
Income Tax Act,1961	Credit for TDS not allowed in Computation	268.71	AY 2020-21	CIT (Appeals)-7, Bangalore
Service Tax	Service tax demand on referral income	1562.80	April 2011 to June 2017	CESTAT, Bangalore
Payment of Bonus Act,2015	Demand for payment of Bonus retrospectively	202.85	FY 2014-15	High court - Kerala
Employees State Insurance Act	Demand for payment of ESI	55.63	September 2004 to April 2006	High court - Kerala

*The disputed liability mentioned is net of recovery adjusted from refunds due and the payment made against disputed liability.

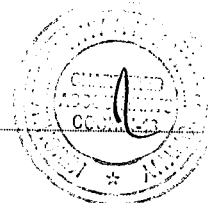


(viii) In respect of any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), whether the previously unrecorded income has been properly recorded in the books of account during the year:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no such transactions which have been omitted to record in the books of accounts.

(ix) In respect of reporting on company defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender:

- a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information explanation provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year has been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.



f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) In respect of moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans were applied for the purposes for which those are raised and the preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

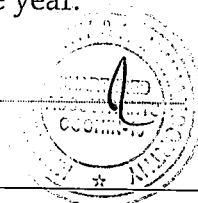
According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the records of the company examined by us, we report that –

- a) the Company has not raised any amount by way of issue of shares during the year;
- b) the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

(xi) In respect of reporting on Fraud:

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us,

- a) no fraud by the Company or on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such cases by the Management.
- b) Report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of Companies Act has not been filed by the Auditors in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) we have considered the effectiveness of whistle blower mechanism in the company, there are no whistle- blower complaints received by the company during the year.



(xii) In respect of reporting on Nidhi Company:

a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the CARO 2020 Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) Reporting on Related Party Transactions:

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

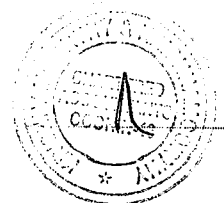
(xiv) Reporting on Internal Audit:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has an effective in-house Internal Audit system in place.

b) We have considered, during the course of our audit, the summary reports submitted by in-house internal audit team to the Management for the period under audit, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures, in accordance with the guidance provided in SA 610 "Using the work of internal auditors"

(xv) Reporting on Non-Cash transactions with Directors:

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with them, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.



(xvi) In respect of company required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and if so, whether the registration has been obtained:

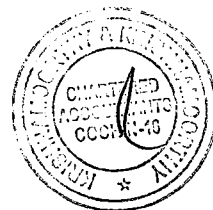
- a) The Company is required to and has been registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as a non-deposit taking non- banking financial institutions.
- b) The Company has conducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities with a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d) The Company does not have any CIC as part of its group. Hence the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi) (d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) In respect of reporting of cash losses:

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year under report and during the immediately preceding Financial Year.

(xviii) Reporting on Auditors Resignation:

There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year and accordingly para 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



(xix) Reporting on Financial Position:

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) Reporting on CSR Compliance

a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable;

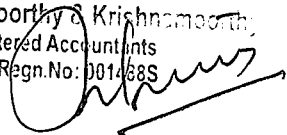
b) there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) pursuant to any ongoing project, and hence transferring unspent amount to a special account in compliance with provisions of sub-section 6 of Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable

Place: Kochi - 16

Date: 28-07-2025

UDIN: 25201484BMHYSJ5589



For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No: 001488S

K.T. Mohanan
Partner
Membership No: 201484

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Standalone 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")

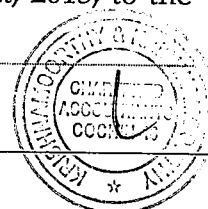
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Unimoni Financial Services Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls:

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the



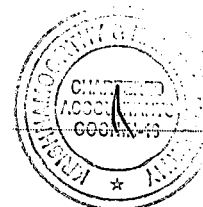
extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting:

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting:

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

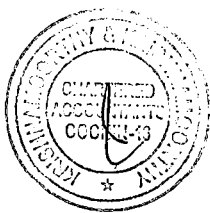
Opinion:

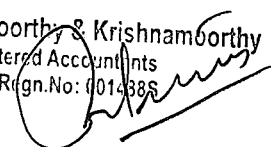
In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Kochi – 16

Date: 28-07-2025

UDIN: 25201484BMHYSJ5589



Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No: 0014385

K.T. Mohanan
Partner
Membership No: 201484

UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
STANDALONE 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	4,076.82	3,592.20
b. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4	4,596.96	1,397.07
c. Receivables	5		
(I) Trade receivables		324.13	111.13
(II) Other receivables		21.51	30.22
d. Loans	6	32,616.56	30,881.53
e. Investments	7	832.20	101.20
f. Other financial assets	8	1,567.41	1,846.16
		<u>44,035.59</u>	<u>37,959.51</u>
2. Non - financial assets			
a. Current tax assets (net)	9	2,012.59	1,790.92
b. Deferred tax assets (Net)	10	1,546.01	1,559.21
c. Property, plant and equipment:	11	1,859.03	1,616.28
d. Right-of-use assets(ROU)	11	5,480.92	3,144.96
e. Capital work-in-progress	11	27.51	-
f. Other intangible assets	11	156.04	83.88
g. Other non- financial assets	12	2,781.91	2,204.12
		<u>13,864.02</u>	<u>10,399.37</u>
Total Assets		<u>57,899.61</u>	<u>48,358.88</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1. Financial liabilities			
a. Derivative financial instruments	13	133.00	-
b. Payables	14		
(I) Trade payables			
▪ Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small			
▪ Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises		3,463.02	2,653.65
(II) Other payables			
▪ Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	-
▪ Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises		63.56	188.67
c. Borrowings(other than debt securities)	15	14,111.07	7,510.13
d. Deposits	16	42.74	83.40
e. Other financial liabilities	17		
(i) Lease liabilities		6,171.96	3,872.97
(ii) Others		665.98	636.57
		<u>24,651.33</u>	<u>14,945.39</u>
2. Non - financial liabilities			
a. Provisions	18	2,281.58	1,953.82
b. Other non - financial liabilities	19	963.79	1,725.33
		<u>3,245.37</u>	<u>3,679.15</u>
Total liabilities		<u>27,896.70</u>	<u>18,624.54</u>
3. Equity			
a. Equity share capital	20	15,699.62	15,699.62
b. Other equity	21	14,303.29	14,034.72
Total equity		<u>30,002.91</u>	<u>29,734.34</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>57,899.61</u>	<u>48,358.88</u>

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

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN: 25261484 BMH75J 5589

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
CIN U35110KA1995PLC018175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

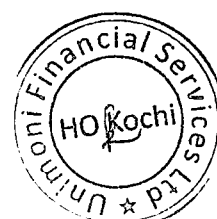
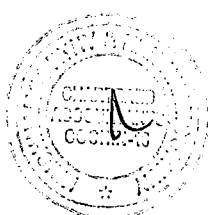
D. Traynor
Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

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 LIMITED
STANDALONE 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	22	6,506.24	5,954.16
(ii) Fees & Commission Income	23	9,556.46	13,158.13
(iii) Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	24	-	(2.17)
(I) Total Revenue from operations		16,062.70	19,110.12
(II) Other income	25	1,483.24	2,237.64
(III) Total Income (I+II)		17,545.94	21,347.76
Expenses			
(i) Finance costs	26	1,579.70	1,104.56
(ii) Fees & commission expense	27	5.09	4.17
(iii) Employee Benefits expenses	28	8,578.12	11,042.06
(iv) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	2,177.31	1,920.73
(v) Other expenses	30	4,467.23	3,835.05
(IV) Total Expense		16,807.45	17,906.57
(V) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III -IV)		738.49	3,441.19
(VI) Exceptional items			
(VII) Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		738.49	3,441.19
(VIII) Tax expenses			
1. Current tax		219	683.17
2. Deferred tax		(46.32)	120.89
3. Short provision of previous years		0.79	19.41
Total tax expense		173.89	823.47
(IX) Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		564.60	2,617.72
(X) Profit/(loss) from Discontinued Operations after tax			
(XI) Profit/(loss) for the period (IX - X)		564.60	2,617.72
(XII) Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		(103.50)	(112.64)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		26.05	28.35
<i>(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedge		(133.00)	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		33.48	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(296.02)	(141.00)
(XIII) Total comprehensive income for the period		268.58	2,476.72
(XIV) Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share Rs.10/- each]			
(a) Basic	31	0.36	1.67
(b) Diluted	31	0.36	1.67

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

As per our report of even date

Foy Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484B1H43J5589

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

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

Krishnamurthy
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025

D. Traynor
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 LIMITED
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

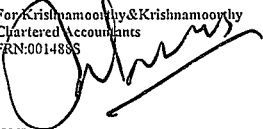
Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2025	Year ended 31-03-2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax from Continuing Operations	502.00	3,328.55
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	502.00	3,328.55
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	2,177.31	1,920.73
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	21.56	32.45
Profit and loss on derecognition	(6.54)	(27.67)
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	13.05	16.19
Bad debts written off	1.75	11.26
Fair value changes in derivatives	133.00	2.17
Liabilities no longer required written back	(282.61)	(208.84)
Interest income on bank deposits	(73.03)	(67.74)
Interest expense on lease liability	677.51	512.98
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,130.04	5,486.55
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	684	200.97
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	312	(480.65)
Increase/ (decrease) in working capital loans	6,601	5,437.75
Increase/ (decrease) in deposits	(41)	1.23
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	318	325.54
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	(762)	197.65
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(1,735)	(6,250.61)
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables	(219)	(85.77)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	167	(306.62)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non financial assets	(605)	(368.88)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	7,850.87	4,157.15
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(441.89)	(816.91)
Net cash inflow(outflow) from operating activities	7,408.98	3,340.25
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	(3,199.89)	(301.05)
Net cash inflow(outflow) from investing activities	(4,918.98)	(1,226.32)
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)	484.62	315.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,592.20	3,276.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,076.82	3,592.20

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	1,230.42	1,278.97
Balance with banks in Escrow account*	12.39	11.68
Cash and cash equivalents as reported in the balance sheet	4,076.82	3,592.20

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

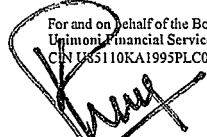
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

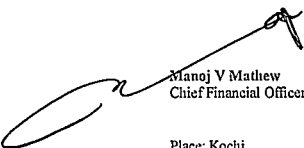
For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:0014835

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN: 2520484 BM HYSJ 5589

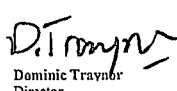
Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025



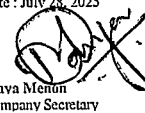
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Unimoni Financial Services Limited
CIN U85110KA1995PLC018175

Krishnan R
Director & CEO
DIN : 03635219

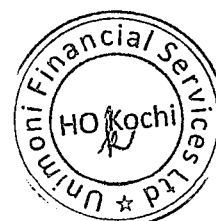
Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025


Manoj V Mathew
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025


Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713887

Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025


Maya Menon
Company Secretary
ACS: 20656
Place: Kochi
Date : July 28, 2025



UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**STANDALONE 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	8,138.40	11,558.00
Add : Profit for the year	-	2,617.72	2,617.72
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(141.00)	(141.00)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,419.60	10,615.13	14,034.72
Appropriation to statutory reserve	523.54	(523.54)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	3,943.14	10,091.58	14,034.72
Balance at April 1, 2024	3,943.14	10,091.58	14,034.72
Add : Profit for the year	-	564.60	564.60
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(296.02)	(296.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,943.14	10,360.16	14,303.31
Appropriation to statutory reserve	112.92	(112.92)	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	4,056.06	10,247.24	14,303.31

The above Standalone 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
PRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484BMHYSJ5589

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

D. Traynor
Dominic Traynor
Director
DIN : 9713387

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 LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone 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) and 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.

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**

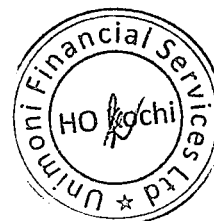
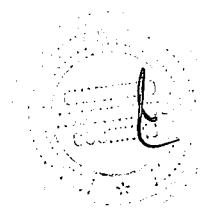
The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

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.



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 Useful 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 value 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

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).

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.

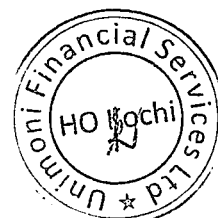
Research and Development Costs for Internally Generated Intangible Assets

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 simplified 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.

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.

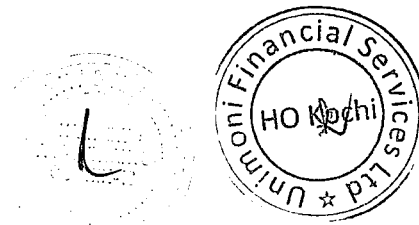
For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

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.



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

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 beneficiary

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).

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

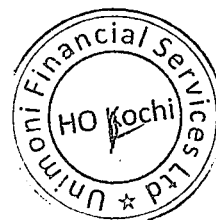
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured 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.

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

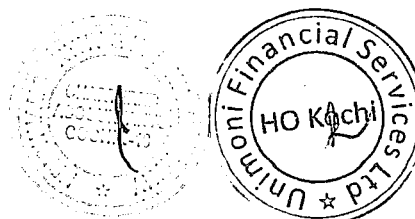
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Ind AS financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. 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 rate 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.

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 obligation 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.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

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

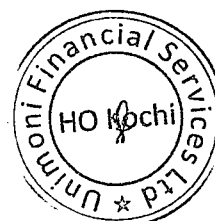
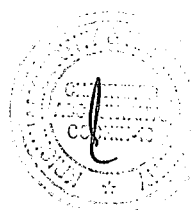
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially 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.

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.

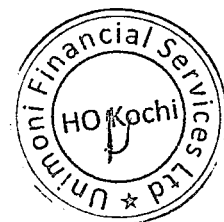
a. Business model assessment

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.

1



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.

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.

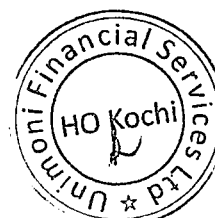
B. Financial liabilities

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.

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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.

Cash Flow Hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss. For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) within equity (cash flow hedge reserve). The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the hedged cash flow affects the Statement of Profit and Loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the Statement of Profit and Loss. When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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.

1



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)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand *
Balances with Banks
- In current accounts
- In Escrow account **

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2,834.01	2,301.55
1,230.42	1,278.97
12.39	11.68
<u>4,076.82</u>	<u>3,592.20</u>

* Cash on hand includes the below aspects:

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

Deposits with original maturity of more than three months
*
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money
deposit against bank guarantees issued by the banks.

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
4,504.46	1,310.44
92.50	86.63
<u>4,596.96</u>	<u>1,397.07</u>

* 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
(I) Trade Receivables*

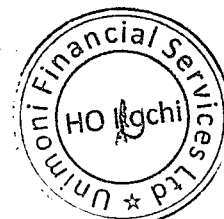
- Unsecured considered good
- Receivables which have significant increase in
Gross carrying amount

Less : Loss allowance

Net carrying amount

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
424.44	195.10
12.57	15.85
<u>437.01</u>	<u>210.95</u>
(112.87)	(99.82)
<u>(112.87)</u>	<u>(99.82)</u>
<u>324.13</u>	<u>111.13</u>

5(a) Trade receivables ageing						
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Un disputed Trade Receivables - considered good						
As at March 31, 2025	401.66	22.75	0	0	0	424.41
As at March 31, 2024	190.54	4.55	-	-	-	195.09
(ii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant						
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						
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

- (i) Opening balance
(ii) Add : Provision made during the year
(iii) Less: Write back of excess provisions during the year
(iv) Closing balance

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
99.82	145.17
13.05	16.19
-	(61.55)
112.87	99.82

Note: As a matter of prudence excess provision during current year is retained and not written back.

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.

(II) Other Receivables

- Unsecured considered good
(a) Receivable from wholly owned subsidiary
(b) Receivable from Others
Gross carrying amount
Loss allowance
Net carrying amount

21.51	30.22
21.51	30.22
-	-
21.51	30.22

Total Receivables (I+II)

345.65	141.35
--------	--------

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

6 Loans

Measured at amortised cost

Portfolio loans

(i) Loans repayable on Demand

- Gold loan
Outstanding Personal Loan
Sub Total

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
31,842.31	29,062.07
0.70	-
31,843.01	29,062.07

(ii) Term Loans

- Small Business loan
Sub Total

904.82	2,444.01
904.82	2,444.01

Gross Total (i+ii)

Less: Loss allowance [Refer Note 7(c)]

Net Total

32,747.83	31,506.08
(131.26)	(624.55)
32,616.56	30,881.53

6 (a) Security details of loans

- a. Secured by tangible assets
b. Unsecured

Gross Total (i+ii)

Less : Loss allowance

Net Total

32,747.13	31,506.08
0.70	-
32,747.83	31,506.08
(131.26)	(624.55)
32,616.56	30,881.53

6 (b) Geographical details of loans

a. Within India

i) Public sector

ii) Others

- Retail
- Corporate

b. Outside India

Net Total

Less : Loss allowance

Net Total

32,747.83	31,506.08
-	-
32,747.83	31,506.08
(131.26)	(624.55)
32,616.56	30,881.53

6 (c) Loss allowance

- Allowance required as per ECL policy
Additional allowance as per IRAC norms
Additional allowance as a matter of prudence*
Total loss allowance

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6.31	276.80
124.95	314.29
-	33.46
131.26	624.55

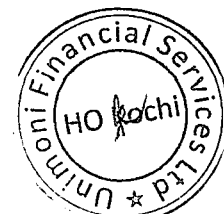
* Maintained as part of abundant caution against prospective NPAs with respect to Small business loan

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

6(d) Analysis of changes in Gross carrying amount

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Standard	Non- Performing	Standard	Non- Performing
Gross carrying amount as at the beginning	30,405.59	1,100.50	24,117.67	1,733.52
New loans	65,343.13	-	52,255.71	-
Loans repaid	(63,015.69)	(9.99)	(45,803.37)	(364.34)
Accounts degraded during the year	(65.06)	65.06	(164.43)	164.43
Accounts upgraded during the year	79.86	(79.86)	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-433.11
Transfer of loans to Asset Reconstruction Company	(189.52)	(1,075.72)	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at the end	32,747.83	(0.00)	30,405.59	1,100.50

1



7 Investments

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, 2023 (Amalgamation with USFB Ltd.).

0.24 0.24

(ii) Investment in Subsidiary Company - UTX Travels Pvt Ltd *

10,00,000 [March 31, 2024: 10,00,000] Equity shares of INR. 10/- each fully paid shares

100 100.00

(iii) 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, 2023 (Amalgamation with USFB Ltd.).

0.96 0.96

(iv) Investments in Security Receipts

Gross Total

731.00

Less : Loss allowance

832.20 101.20

Net Total

832.20 101.20

7(a) Geographical details of Investments

a. Within India

832.20 101.20

b. Outside India

- -

832.20 101.20

8 Other Financial assets

(a) Security deposit

1,112.85 1,103.45

(b) Other Claims

48.21 55.10

(c) Recoverable from related parties

- 409.63

(d) Receivable under MTSS agency services

102.40 194.55

(e) Balance with statutory authorities *

126.71 126.71

(f) Contractually reimburseable expenses

225.45 65.53

Gross Total

1615.62 1954.96

Less : Loss allowance **

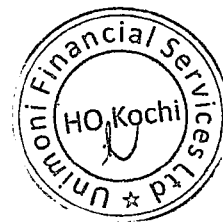
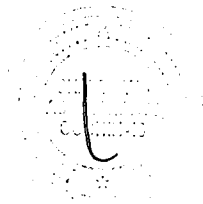
(48.21) (108.80)

Net Total

1,567.41 1,846.16

* 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 provision created against receivables from related parties



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)

9 Current Tax Assets (net)

Income tax assets (net of provisions)
Income tax paid against disputed liability*

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
840.21	620.01
1,172.38	1,170.91

Less : provision

Current Tax Assets (net)

2,012.59	1,790.92
----------	----------

* 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 Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka and the Hon'ble 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, 2025

10 Deferred Tax Asset

Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation
Impact of ROU adjustment
Provision for doubtful debts and advances
Provision for employee benefits
Provision for employee state insurance liability
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges
Business Loss and unabsorbed depreciation

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
639.90	628.82
210.83	214.95
73.58	209.70
574.23	491.74
14.00	14.00
33.47	
1,546.01	1,559.21

a. Deferred tax related to items recognised in Statement of profit or loss:

For the current period

Related to prior years

Rate change effect*

Total debited /(credited) to P&L statement

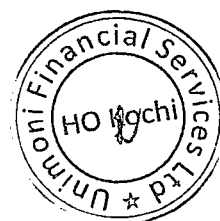
1,512.54	1,559.21
1,512.54	1,559.21

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

- Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in Cash flow hedges

Total debited /(credited) to OCI

33.47	
33.47	-



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)

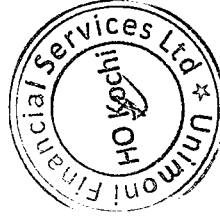
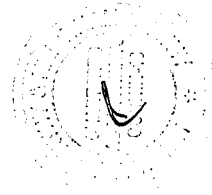
11 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Tangible assets								Intangible assets		Total (A) + (B)	
	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Lease Hold Improvements	Computers	Electrical Fittings	ROU - Assets (Leasehold Premises)	Total (A)		Computer Software (B)
Cost												
At April 1, 2023	191.37	109.43	1,254.95	2,001.05	629.72	916.46	1,030.44	574.50	6,293.54	13,001.47	589.52	13,590.99
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)	(82.29)	(1,379.46)	(2,148.58)	-	(2,148.58)
At March 31, 2024	191.37	109.43	1,303.93	2,224.33	526.29	872.56	1,083.55	584.14	6,515.39	13,410.99	660.80	14,071.79
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	2,385.52	498.19	901.94	1,126.25	620.49	8,530.25	15,786.60	843.01	16,629.61
Depreciation												
At April 1, 2023	-	92.16	1,032.72	1,571.60	582.35	786.84	939.61	457.23	3,158.89	8,621.40	456.22	9,077.62
Charge for the year			136.43	148.90	13.58	102.23	74.20	40.94	1,281.58	1,800.02	120.71	1,920.72
Disposals		-	(151.92)	(96.58)	(139.91)	(154.53)	(87.64)	(71.05)	(1,070.04)	(1,771.67)	-	(1,771.67)
At March 31, 2024	-	94.33	1,017.23	1,623.92	456.03	734.54	926.16	427.12	3,370.43	8,649.75	576.92	9,226.67
Charge for the year		1.89	173.29	180.46	15.96	81.33	111.49	49.93	1,452.67	2,067.03	110.27	2,177.31
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	1,680.16	445.42	715.09	970.12	422.17	3,049.33	8,446.65	686.96	9,133.61
Net Block												
At March 31, 2024	191.37	15.10	286.70	600.42	70.26	138.02	157.39	157.02	3,144.96	4,761.24	83.88	4,845.12
At March 31, 2025	191.37	13.21	355.01	705.36	52.77	186.85	156.13	198.33	5,480.92	7,339.95	156.04	7,495.99

The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and year ended March 31, 2023. Hence, the amount of change in gross and net carrying amount due to revaluation and impairment losses/reversals is nil.

11D. 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				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-



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)

- 11 (A) **Property, Plant and Equipment**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets
Add : Additions during the year
Less : Disposals during the year
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets
Less : Depreciation
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6,895.60	6,707.93
897.18	956.80
(536.43)	(769.12)
7,256.35	6,895.60
5,397.32	5,279.32
1,859.03	1,616.28

- 11 (B) **Right of Use Assets(ROU)**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets
Add : Additions during the year
Less : Disposals during the year
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets
Less : Depreciation
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6,515.39	6,293.54
3,949.81	1,601.30
(1,934.95)	(1,379.46)
8,530.25	6,515.39
3,049.33	3,370.43
5,480.92	3,144.96

- 11 (C) **Other Intangible Assets**
Opening Gross Carrying amount of assets
Add : Additions during the year
Less : Disposals during the year
Closing Gross Carrying amount of assets
Less : Depreciation
Closing Net Carrying amount of assets

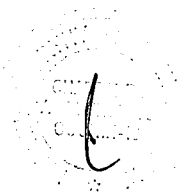
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
660.80	589.52
182.44	71.28
(0.24)	-
843.01	660.80
686.96	576.92
156.04	83.88

12 **Other non-financial assets**

- (a) Advances to suppliers and others
(b) Balance with statutory authorities
(c) Recoverable from employees
(d) Prepaid expenses
(d) Capital advances
(e) Unamortised Processing Fees

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1,921.63	1,552.67
513.60	364.37
97.08	4.72
170.17	160.13
75.58	108.78
3.85	13.45
2,781.91	2,204.12
-	-
2,781.91	2,204.12

Loss allowance



13 Derivative Financial Instruments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Currency Derivative		
- Currency Swaps	133.00	-
Total	133.00	-

* 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.

14 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	3,463.02	2,653.65
Sub Total (ii)	3,463.02	2,653.65
Total (I)	3,463.02	2,653.65

(I) a. Trade payables ageing

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	3,453.63	5.97	-	3.42	3,463.02
As at March 31, 2024	2,609.51	3.23	0.81	40.11	2,653.65
(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, 2023 : NIL)

Interest thereon - NIL (March 31, 2023 : 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, 2023 : NIL)

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid - NIL (March 31, 2023 : NIL)

(II) Other Payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(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	50.63	186.98
	63.56	188.67
	3,526.58	2,842.32



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)

15 Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)
Measured at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans repayable on demand (secured)		
Over draft facilities with Bank	3,542.11	3,466.47
Term Loan facilities with NBFCs	1,896.80	3,887.90
External Commercial Borrowings	8,547.00	-
Credit card facilities with bank	125.15	155.76
Total	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	-
Total	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, 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 + 4.50%)	3,542.11
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
Incred Financial Services Ltd	Term Loan	Nil (March 31, 2024 - 14.50%)	-
Moneywise Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Term Loan	Nil (March 31, 2024 -14.50%)	-

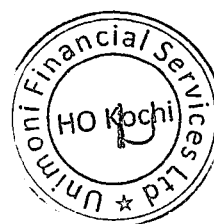
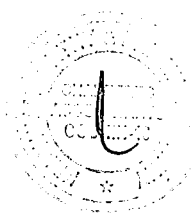
Note : Credit card facility is available from Amex and ICICI for business payments which are repayable within 40 days from the bill date

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 LIMITED

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

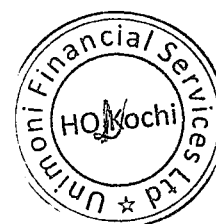
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

15A Net debt reconciliation

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	4,076.82	3,592.20
Borrowings (including overdraft)	(13,985.92)	(7,354.37)
Lease liabilities	(6,171.96)	(3,872.97)
	<u>(16,081.06)</u>	<u>(7,635.13)</u>

Movement in net debt

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents	Liquid investments	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Net debt as at April 1, 2024	3,276.25	-	(1,902.92)	(3,952.03)	(2,578.70)
Cash flows	315.95	-	(5,451.45)	79.06	(5,056.43)
New leases	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	368.14	528.89	897.03
Interest paid	-	-	(368.14)	(528.89)	(897.03)
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	3,592.20	-	(7,354.37)	(3,872.97)	(7,635.13)
Cash flows	484.62	-	(6,631.55)	(2,299.00)	(8,445.92)
New leases	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	881.81	512.99	1,394.80
Interest paid	-	-	(881.81)	(512.99)	(1,394.80)
Net debt as at March 31, 2025	4,076.82	-	(13,985.92)	(6,171.96)	(16,081.06)



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)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
16 Deposits		
Measured at amortised cost		
Unsecured Deposits from others	42.74	83.40
	<u>42.74</u>	<u>83.40</u>

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
17 Other financial liabilities		
(a) Lease Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	6,171.96	3,872.97
	<u>6,171.96</u>	<u>3,872.97</u>

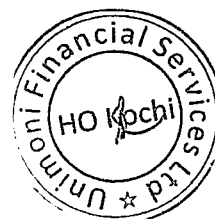
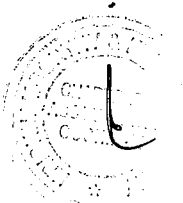
Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance sheet :

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 by class of underlying asset	5,480.92	3,144.96

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(b) Others		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings		
(a) Amounts payable to sub-agents	1.56	3.27
(b) Employee benefits payable	491.56	564.12
(c) Others	98.28	39.06
(d) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	74.58	30.12
	<u>665.98</u>	<u>636.57</u>

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
18 Provisions		
For Employee benefits:		
(a) Gratuity (Refer note 32)	1,930.42	1,651.69
(b) Leave encashment (Refer note 32)	351.15	302.13
	<u>2,281.58</u>	<u>1,953.82</u>

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
19 Other non - financial liabilities		
(a) Statutory liabilities	271.62	278.75
(b) Advance from related parties (Refer note 33)	-	355.91
(c) Advance received from customers	364.93	539.92
(d) Others	327.24	550.74
	<u>963.79</u>	<u>1,725.33</u>



20 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 number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026
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

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

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Name of the Shareholder	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of INR.10/- each fully paid				
WizzpPay India Holdings Ltd	117,936,166	75.12%	117,936,166	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 shares.

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 cash

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.

21 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	10,091.56	8,138.40
Profit / (Loss) for the year	564.60	2,617.72
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	(296.02)	(141.00)
	10,247.22	10,091.58
Closing Balance (a) + (b)	14,303.29	14,034.72

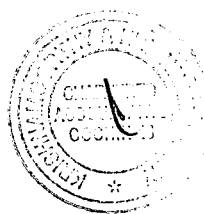
a. Nature , purpose and restrictions on utilisation of reserve

(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

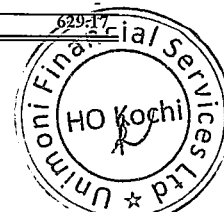
This Reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company.This Reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act,2013



UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
22 Interest Income		
Measured at amortised cost		
(I) Income from NBFC activities		
Interest on loans [refer note (i) below]	6,433.21	5,886.42
(II) Income from Non-NBFC activities	6,433.21	5,886.42
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
23 Fees and Commission Income		
(I) Income from NBFC activities		
Services charges and other fees on loan transactions [refer note (i) below]	755.82	578.54
(II) Income from Non-NBFC activities	755.82	578.54
(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]	8,108.28	11,436.92
(c) Commission income from Travel & Ticketing (net)	334.54	629.17
(d) Service charge from Prepaid Payment Instruments [net off of commission to subagents]	0.74	7.89
(e) Income from Payment bank services (sub agency)	18.44	39.52
(f) Commission income from Insurance Agency Services	176.29	259.44
(g) Income from Financial Advisory services	0.71	5.37
	8,800.64	12,579.59
	9,556.46	13,158.13
(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 meaningful presentation of income from the Company's Money Transfer Business, Commission income from Money Transfer Services are disclosed net of		
(iii) 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	1,369.09	4,307.03
Net margin on Travel Card sales and external remittance business	3,128.69	3,421.85
Service charge from external remittance business and other money changing business	1,293.05	1,301.04
Less: Commission paid to forex agents	(978.21)	(1,286.24)
	8,108.28	11,436.92
* 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.		
(iii) Income from loan business		
(iv) Income from Travel & Ticketing		
Gross Income from Travel & Ticketing	334.54	629.17
Less: Commission paid to Subsidiary	-	-
Income from Travel & Ticketing (net)	334.54	629.17



	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
24 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	133.00	(2.17)
(C) Total Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes	<u>133.00</u>	<u>(2.17)</u>
Fair Value Changes:		
- Realised		
- Unrealised	133.00	(2.17)
(D) Total Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes	<u>133.00</u>	<u>(2.17)</u>

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
25 Other Income		
(a) Liabilities no longer required written back*	282.61	208.84
(e) Gain on derecognition	6.54	27.67
(f) Infra sharing income from subsidiary	921.72	1,856.21
(g) Miscellaneous income	94.94	108.22
(h) Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	43.25	36.70
(i) Exchange Difference	134.19	-
	<u>1,483.24</u>	<u>2,237.64</u>

*Unclaimed balance in the loan accounts of customers for past 4-5 years written back amounting to INR.174 lakhs . The management commits to make the payment to the borrowers who puts up the claim along with supporting documents

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
26 Finance Costs		
(a) Interest on borrowings measured at amortised cost	836.23	368.14
(b) Interest expense on lease liabilities	677.51	512.99
(c) Interest on External Commercial Borrowings	45.59	-
(d) Interest paid to subsidiary	20.37	223.44
	<u>1,579.70</u>	<u>1,104.56</u>

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
27 Fees and commission expense		
Commission on other business	5.09	4.17
	<u>5.09</u>	<u>4.17</u>

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
28 Employee Benefits Expenses		
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus *	7,210.75	9,742.43
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds*	452.35	535.73
(c) Leave encashment (Refer note 32)	149.40	140.96
(d) Gratuity (Refer note 32)	253.67	224.36
(e) Staff welfare expenses	511.95	398.58
	<u>8,578.12</u>	<u>11,042.06</u>

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
29 Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	614.37	518.44
(b) Depreciation of right of use assets	1,452.67	1,281.58
(c) Amortisation of intangible assets	110.27	120.71
	<u>2,177.31</u>	<u>1,920.72</u>



30 (a) Other Expenses

(a) Rent*
(b) Power & Fuel
(c) Repairs and maintenance
- Computers
- Buildings
- Others
(d) Communication costs
(e) Printing & Stationery
(f) Advertising and publicity
(g) Director's fees, allowances and expenses
(h) Auditor's fees and expenses (Ref Note No. 30 (b))
(i) Rates & Taxes
(j) Legal & Professional charges
(k) Insurance
(l) Bank Charges
(m) Travelling Expenses
(n) Exchange Difference
(o) Freight and forwarding charges
(p) Waiver on interest & Charges
(q) Corporate Social Responsibility (Ref Note No. 30 (c))
(r) Security charges
(s) Loss on disposals of Property, plant and equipment
(t) Bad debts written off
(u) Provision for Expected credit loss
(v) Provision for non performing assets
(w) Provision for standard assets
(x) Donation
(y) Other Expenditure

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
9.19	9.26
335.25	324.87
88.79	69.33
203.88	189.33
111.52	137.69
322.57	272.86
198.84	195.65
474.57	572.26
11.60	5.76
27.60	24.87
391.69	126.41
610.40	404.90
146.69	147.44
424.79	369.79
661.13	462.80
-	1.78
77.70	76.32
39.22	29.40
53.14	27.22
100.76	98.56
21.56	32.45
1.75	11.26
13.05	16.19
-	90.00
9.28	-
-	0.39
132.26	138.25
4,467.23	3,835.05

30 (b) Payment to Statutory Auditors

As auditor:
Audit fee
Tax audit fee
Other services

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
24.00	22.00
2.50	2.00
1.10	0.87
27.60	24.87

30 (c) Corporate Social Responsibility

Amount required to be spent by the company during the year
Amount of expenditure incurred
Shortfall at the end of the year
Total of previous years shortfall
Reason for shortfall

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
52.22	26.98
53.14	27.22
-	-
-	-
NA	NA
Promotion of education and preventive health and medical support	Promotion of education and preventive health and medical support

Nature of CSR activities

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

31 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

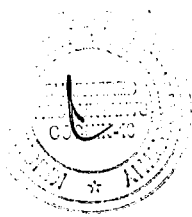
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
564.60	2,617.72
564.60	2,617.72
156,996,232	156,996,232
156,996,232	156,996,232

Earnings Per Share

Basic [Nominal value of shares INR 10/- (March 31, 2023: INR 10/-)]
Diluted [Nominal value of shares INR 10/- (March 31, 2023: INR 10/-)]

0.36	1.67
0.36	1.67



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

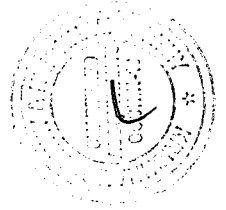
33 Related Party Disclosures

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
WizzPay Technology Services Pvt Ltd	Group Company
Unimoni Enterprises Solutions 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 / Subsidiary Company						
(ii)	WizzPay India Holdings Ltd	Reimbursement of expenses	215.14	-	215.14	-
(i)	UX Holdings Ltd	Rebranding expenses		-		409.63
(ii)	UTX Travels Pvt Ltd	Investments	-	-		100.00
		Sharing of Infrastructure expenses received	921.72	1,856.21	-	
		Advance from Subsidiary Company	-	3,279.71	-	
		Interest paid to subsidiary	20.37	223.44	-	(684.83)
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, Abu Dhabi	Commission for inward money transfer received	-	-	-	(355.91)
		Expenses incurred on behalf of the related party	-	-	-	
		Refundable Deposit	-	-	-	(41.70)
		Export of foreign currencies and travelers' cheques (till	-	1,275.24		-
		Expenses incurred on behalf of the related party	4.99	-	4.99	-
		Expenses incurred on behalf of the related party	5.32	-	5.32	-
		Sharing of Infrastructure expenses paid(till August 24)	-	4.23	-	-
		Expenses incurred on behalf of the related party	-	-	-	-
(vi)	BR Property Developers Private Limited	Rent paid(Till 24 August 2023)	-	6.67	-	-
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.



UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

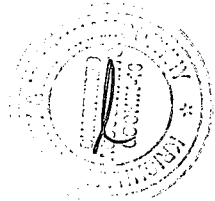
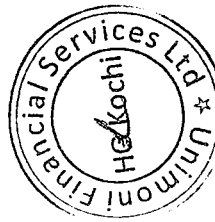
Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

34 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of expected repayment behaviour as used for estimating the EIR.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		Total
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months	
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,076.82		3,592.20		3,592.20
Bank balance other than above	4,596.96		1,397.07		1,397.07
Derivative financial instruments					
Receivables					
(I) Trade receivables	324.13		111.13		111.13
(II) Other receivables	21.51		30.22		30.22
Loans	32,616.56		28,437.52	2,444.01	30,881.53
Investments		832.20		101.20	101.20
Other Financial assets	327.85	1,239.56	1,567.41	1,586.09	1,846.16
	41,963.83	2,071.76	33,828.21	4,131.30	37,959.51
Non - financial assets					
Current Tax Assets (net)		2,012.59		1,790.92	1,790.92
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		1,546.01		1,559.21	1,559.21
Property, Plant and Equipment		1,859.03		1,616.28	1,616.28
Right of Use Assets(ROU)		5,480.92		3,144.96	3,144.96
Capital work-in-progress		27.51			
Other Intangible assets		156.04			
Other non- financial assets		2,781.91		83.88	83.88
		13,864.02		2,204.12	2,204.12
	41,963.83	15,935.78	33,828.21	10,399.37	10,399.37
				14,530.67	48,358.88
LIABILITIES					
Financial Liabilities					
Payables					
Derivative financial instruments					
(I) Trade Payables	133.00		133.00		
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,463.02		2,653.65		2,653.65
(II) Other Payables					
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	63.56		188.67		188.67
Borrowings					
Deposits	5,564.07	8,547.00	14,111.07	7,510.13	7,510.13
Lease Liabilities	42.74		42.74	83.40	83.40
Other financial liabilities	6,171.96		6,171.96	3,872.97	3,872.97
	665.98		665.98	633.30	636.57
	16,104.33	8,547.00	24,651.33	14,942.12	14,945.39
Non - financial Liabilities					
Provisions					
Other non - financial liabilities	2,281.58		2,281.58	1,953.82	1,953.82
	963.79		963.79	1,725.33	1,725.33
	3,245.37		3,245.37	3,679.15	3,679.15
	19,349.70	8,547.00	27,896.70	18,621.27	18,624.54

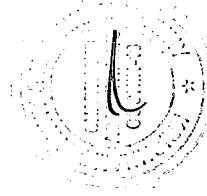
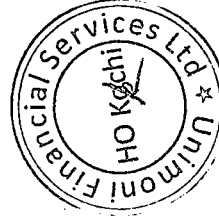


UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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

35 Litigations and Contingent Liabilities:

Particulars	Year/Period	Nature of demand	As At March 31, 2025 Amount of Demand (INR in Lakhs)	As At March 31, 2024 Amount of Demand (INR in Lakhs)	Status
Applicability of Kerala Money Lender's Act on the loans sanctioned by NBFCs in Kerala	NA	NA		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
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 Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-7 Bangalore. Rectification request is also filed with Assessing Officer
Bonus Act	2014-15	Retrospective effect given to amended provision of Bonus Act of 2015	202.85	202.85	Appeal has been filed with CESTAT Bangalore
TOTAL			3,066.45	3,066.45	Hon'ble High Court of Kerala ordered stay and the matter is pending with the court



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)

36 Capital management

The Reserve Bank of India vide its circular reference RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated 13 March 2020 outlined the regulatory guidance in relation to Ind AS financial statements from financial year 2019-20 onwards. This included guidance for computation of 'owned funds', 'net owned funds' and 'regulatory capital'. Accordingly, effective from the financial year ended 31 March 2020, the 'regulatory capital' has been computed in accordance with these requirements read with the requirements of the Master Direction DNBR.PD.008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 01, 2016 (as amended).

The Company's capital management strategy is to effectively determine, raise and deploy capital so as to create value for its shareholders. The same is done through a mix of either equity and/or convertible and/or combination of short term /long term debt as may be appropriate.

The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of operations, capital expenditure and strategic investment plans. The capital structure is monitored on the basis of net debt to equity and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio.

The Company is subject to the capital adequacy requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under RBI's capital adequacy guidelines, the Company is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II Capital. The total of Tier II Capital at any point of time, shall not exceed 100 percent of Tier I Capital. The minimum capital ratio as prescribed by RBI guidelines and applicable to the Company, consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital, shall not be less than 15 percent of its aggregate risk weighted assets on-balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet.

The Company has complied with all regulatory requirements related capital and capital adequacy ratios as prescribed by RBI.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Regulatory Capital		
Tier - I capital	28,130.91	27,931.34
Tier - II capital	131.00	122.00
Total Capital	28,261.91	28,053.34
Aggregate of Risk Weighted Assets		
Tier - I capital ratio	58.97%	69.21%
Total Capital ratio	59.25%	69.51%

"**Tier I Capital**" means owned fund as reduced by investment in shares of other non-banking financial companies and in shares, debentures, bonds, outstanding loans and advances including hire purchase and lease finance made to and deposits with subsidiaries and companies in the same group exceeding, in aggregate, ten per cent of the owned fund.

"**Owned fund**" means paid up equity capital, preference shares which are compulsorily convertible into equity, free reserves, balance in share premium account and capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of asset, excluding reserves created by revaluation of asset, as reduced by accumulated loss balance, book value of intangible assets and deferred revenue expenditure, if any.

"**Tier II capital**" includes the following -

(a) preference shares other than those which are compulsorily convertible into equity;

(b) revaluation reserves at discounted rate of fifty five percent;

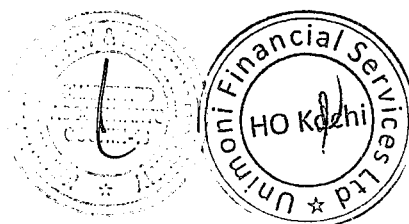
(c) General provisions (including that for Standard Assets) and loss reserves to the extent these are not attributable to actual diminution in value or identifiable potential loss in any specific asset and are available to meet unexpected losses, to the extent of one and one fourth percent of risk weighted assets. 12 month expected credit loss (ECL) allowances for financial instruments i.e. where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, shall be included under general provisions and loss reserves in Tier II capital within the limits specified by extant regulations. Lifetime ECL shall not be reckoned for regulatory capital (numerator) while it shall be reduced from the risk weighted assets.

(d) hybrid debt capital instruments; and

(e) subordinated debt to the extent aggregate does not exceed Tier I capital.

Aggregate Risk Weighted Assets -

Under RBI Guidelines, degrees of credit risk expressed as percentage weightages have been assigned to each of the on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet assets. Hence, the value of each of the on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet assets requires to be multiplied by the relevant risk weights to arrive at risk adjusted value of assets. The aggregate shall be taken into account for reckoning the minimum capital ratio.



UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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

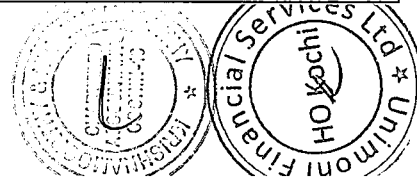
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

37 Revenue from contracts with customers

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account:

Particulars	Year ended	Geographical markets		Timing of revenue recognition	
	March 31, 2025	India	Outside India	Point in time	over time
Interest income on loans	6,433.21	6,433.21		-	6,433.21
Interest on deposits with Banks	73.03	73.03		-	73.03
Interest income from Staff loans		-		-	-
Services charges and other fees on loan transactions	755.82	755.82		755.82	-
Commission income from Money Transfer Services (net) [refer note (ii) below]	161.63	93.04	68.59	161.63	-
Income from Money Changing Business (net) [refer note (iii) below]	8,108.28	8,108.28		8,108.28	-
Income from Travel & Ticketing (net) [refer note (iv) below]	334.54	334.54		334.54	-
Service charge from Prepaid Payment Instruments [net off of commission to subagents]	0.74	0.74		0.74	-
Income from Payment bank services (sub agency)	18.44	18.44		18.44	-
Commission income from Insurance Agency Services	176.29	176.29		176.29	-
Income from Financial Advisory services	0.71	0.71		0.71	-
Income from Other services	-	-		-	-
	16,062.70	15,994.11	68.59	9,556.46	6,506.24
					16,062.70

Particulars	Year ended	Geographical markets		Timing of revenue recognition	
	March 31, 2024	India	Outside India	Point in time	over time
Interest income on loans	5,886.42	5,886.42	-	-	5,886.42
Interest on deposits with Banks	67.74	67.74	-	-	67.74
Interest income from Staff loans		-		-	-
Services charges and other fees on loan transactions	578.54	578.54	-	578.54	-
Commission income from Money Transfer Services (net) [refer note (ii) below]	201.28	145.07	56.21	201.28	-
Income from Money Changing Business (net) [refer note (iii) below]	11,436.92	11,436.92	-	11,436.92	-
Income from Travel & Ticketing (net) [refer note (iv) below]	629.17	629.17	-	629.17	-
Service charge from Prepaid Payment Instruments [net off of commission to subagents]	7.89	7.89	-	7.89	-
Income from Payment bank services (sub agency)	39.52	39.52	-	39.52	-
Commission income from Insurance Agency Services	259.44	259.44	-	259.44	-
Income from Financial Advisory services	5.37	5.37	-	5.37	-
Income from Other services	-	-	-	-	-
	19,112.29	19,056.09	56.21	13,158.13	5,954.16
					19,112.29



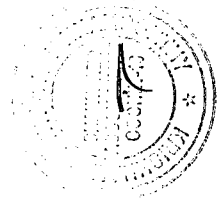
UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except otherwise stated)

38 Segment Reporting

Business segment	Money Changing Services		Inward Money Transfer		Travel and Ticketing services		Loan business		Other Operations		Consolidated Total
Particulars	2,025	2024	2,025	2024	2,025	2024	2,025	2024	2,025	2024	2024
REVENUE											
Revenue	8,242.47	11,436.92	161.63	201.28	334.54	629.17	7,189.03	6,464.96	196.18	312.22	16,123.86
											19,044.55
RESULT											
Segment result	2,761.11	3,922.21	56.38	72.62	116.70	226.99	2,335.46	2,072.59	63.34	112.64	5,332.98
											6,407.05
Unallocated corporate expenses											(4,673.37)
Profit from ordinary activities											659.61
Finance expenses											(1,579.70)
Miscellaneous Income											1,349.05
Interest income											73.03
Profit before tax											501.99
Tax expense											(233.42)
Net Profit											268.57
											2,476.73
Other Information											
Segment assets	2,520.88	2,288.34	118.23	218.23	373.68	649.87	32,613.80	30,862.23	24.06	983.67	35,650.64
Unallocated corporate assets											22,248.93
Total assets	2,520.88	2,288.34	118.23	218.23	373.68	649.87	32,613.80	30,862.23	24.06	983.67	57,899.57
											48,358.88
Segment liabilities	219.39	282.50	44.29	86.67	3,030.74	2,124.80	14,282.59	145.67	11.70	38.79	17,588.71
Unallocated corporate liabilities											10,307.97
Total liabilities	219.39	282.50	44.29	86.67	3,030.74	2,124.80	14,282.59	145.67	11.70	38.79	27,896.68
											18,624.54
Capital expenditure											
Depreciation & amortization (unallocable)											2,177.31
Provision for ECL											22.33
											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.



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)

39 Fair value measurements

a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
	Level 3	Level 3
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,076.82	3,592.20
Other Bank balances	4,596.96	1,397.07
Trade receivables	324.13	111.13
Other receivables	21.51	30.22
Loans	32,616.56	30,881.53
Investments	832.20	101.20
Others	1,567.41	1,846.16
	44,035.59	37,959.51
Financial liabilities		
Trade Payables	3,463.02	2,653.65
Other Payables	63.56	188.67
Borrowings(other than debt securities)	14,111.07	7,510.13
Deposits	42.74	83.40
Lease liabilities	6,171.96	3,872.97
Others	665.98	636.57
	24,518.33	14,945.39

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	FVTPL	FVTPL
	Level 2	Level 2
Financial assets		
a. Derivative financial instruments	-	-

Note: Investments consist of Investment in subsidiary, which is measured at Cost.

i) Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for security deposit received and paid and are included in level 3.

Note:

- There are no transfers between levels during the year.
- The Companies policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

- Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
 - for other financial instruments - the discounted cash flow technique.

iii) Valuation process

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports to the Board of Directors. Discount rates are determined using a capital asset pricing model to calculate a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

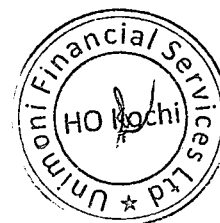
iv) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalent are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to short term nature.

The fair values for loans and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



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)

40 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, refundable deposits, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance Company's regular operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

i) Credit risk management**Trade receivables**

The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customer, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gross carrying amount	437.01	210.95
Expected loss rate - based on a statistical computation)*	Nil	Nil
Expected credit loss for the year	(112.88)	(99.82)
Net Carrying amount of trade receivables	324.13	111.13

Reconciliation of loss allowance

Particulars	Amount
Loss allowance on April 1, 2023	145.17
Change in loss allowance	(45.35)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2024	99.82
Change in loss allowance	13.05
Loss allowance on March 31, 2025	112.88

* Since the change in loss allowance for the year ended is Nil, the expected loss rate for the year is taken as Nil

Expected credit loss for loans

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gross carrying amount	32,747.83	31,506.08
Expected loss rate*	0.40%	1.98%
Expected credit loss for the year	131.26	624.55
Net Carrying amount of for loans	32,616.56	30,881.53

Reconciliation of loss allowance

Particulars	Amount
Loss allowance on April 1, 2023	1,192.82
Change in loss allowance	(568.27)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2024	624.55
Change in loss allowance	(493.29)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2025	131.26



b) **Liquidity risk**

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans.

i) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The table in Note 34 summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments. Balances due within 12 months equals their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

ii) **Financing arrangements**

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	NIL	NIL
Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	NIL	NIL
Fixed rate		
Expiring within one year	NIL	NIL
Expiring beyond one year	NIL	NIL
	-	-

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time in INR

c) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) **Currency risk**

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which trade payables, payable to related parties, trade receivables and balances with banks are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the Company. The functional currencies of the Company is primarily INR. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US dollars. The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The risk is hedged with the objective of minimising the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company uses a foreign currency forwards to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. The spot component is determined with reference to relevant spot market exchange rates. The differential between the contracted forward rate and the spot market exchange rate is defined as the forward points. It is discounted, where material.

ii) **Exposure to currency risk**

The groups exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	US\$	INR	US\$	INR
Financial assets				
Deposits with Banks *	0.57	48.42	1.71	142.61
Derivative asset				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Deposits *	0.50	41.70	1.00	83.40
Derivative liability				
Derivative (Notional Principal amount)				
Mark to market losses on forward				

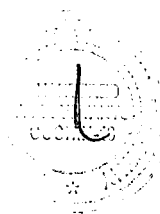
Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated instruments.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	March 31, 20	March 31, 2024
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD - Increase by 10% (March 31, 2023: 10%)	0.42	4.38
INR/USD - Decrease by 10% (March 31, 2023: 10%)	(0.42)	(4.38)

iii) **Price Risk**

Investments in Subsidiary are carried at cost, and carry no impact of price risk.



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)

41 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	-	-
Other receivables	-	-
Loans	13,822.32	6,084.76
Other Financial assets	-	-
	<u>13,822.32</u>	<u>6,084.76</u>
Non - financial assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets pledged as security	<u><u>13,822.32</u></u>	<u><u>6,084.76</u></u>



APPENDIX BASED ON RBI NOTIFICATION DATED 13TH MARCH 2020 ON IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For the year ended 31st March 2025:

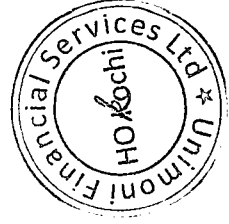
Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (provisions) as required under Ind AS	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 and provisions as per IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	5=3-4	6	7=4-6
Performing Assets	Stage 1	31,843.67	5.81	31,837.86	127.37	121.57
Standard	Stage 2	971.02	0.50	970.52	3.89	3.39
Subtotal		32,815.18	6.31	32,808.88	131.26	124.95
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)	Stage 3					
Substandard	Stage 3					
Doubtful upto 1 year	Stage 3					
1 to 3 years	Stage 3					
More than 3 years	Stage 3					
Subtotal for doubtful						
Loss	Stage 3					
Subtotal for loss						
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc., which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification, and Provisioning (IRACP) Norms	Stage 1					
	Stage 2					
Subtotal	Stage 3	31,843.67	5.81	31,837.86	127.37	(121.57)
	Stage 2	971.02	0.50	970.52	3.89	(3.39)
	Stage 3					
Total		32,815.18	6.31	32,808.88	131.26	(124.95)

For the year ended 31st March 2024:

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (provisions) as required under Ind AS	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 and provisions as per IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	5=3-4	6	7=4-6
Performing Assets	Stage 1	25,116.99	4.98	25,112.01	100.83	95.85
Standard	Stage 2	5,288.59	3.88	5,284.71	21.15	17.27
Subtotal		30,405.58	8.86	30,396.72	121.98	113.12
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)	Stage 3	164.28	40.00	124.28	16.43	23.57
Substandard	Stage 3	437.74	106.58	331.16	87.55	19.03
Doubtful upto 1 year	Stage 3	437.45	106.50	330.95	334.62	228.11
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	61.03	14.86	46.17	30.52	15.66
More than 3 years						
Subtotal for doubtful		1,100.50	267.94	832.56	469.11	201.17
Loss	Stage 3					
Subtotal for loss						
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc., which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification, and Provisioning (IRACP) Norms	Stage 1					
	Stage 2					
Subtotal	Stage 3					
	Stage 1	25,116.99	4.98	25,112.01	100.83	(95.85)
	Stage 2	5,288.59	3.88	5,284.71	21.15	(17.27)
	Stage 3	1,100.50	267.94	832.56	469.11	(201.17)
Total		31,506.08	276.80	31,229.28	591.09	(314.29)

* Additional provision of Rs.33.46 lakhs has been maintained by the management as a matter of prudence (Ref Sch No. 70 of Notes to Accounts)

The company is maintaining additional provision as part of abundant caution against prospective NPAs with respect to Small business loan



UNIMONI FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

43

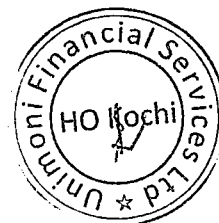
Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1 Value of investments		
(i) Gross value of investments	832,2038	101.20
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
(ii) Provision for depreciation		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
(iii) Net value of investments		
(a) In India	832.20	101.20
(b) Outside India		
2 Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance		
(ii) Add : Provision made during the year		
(iii) Less: Write off/ write back of excess provisions during the year		
(iv) Closing balance		

44

Disclosure relating to Securitisation

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	No of SPVs sponsored by the applicable NBFC for securitisation transactions*		
2	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs		
3	Total amount of exposures retained by the applicable NBFC to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet		
	(a) Off-balance sheet exposure		-
	First Loss		
	Others		
	(b) On balance sheet exposure		-
	First Loss		
	Others		
4	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
	(a) Off-balance sheet exposure		-
	(i) Exposure to own securitizations		
	First Loss		
	Others		
	(b) On balance sheet exposure		-
	(i) Exposure to third party securitizations		
	First Loss		
	Others		
	(a) On-balance sheet exposure		-
	(i) Exposure to own securitizations		
	First Loss		
	Others		
	(b) On balance sheet exposure		-
	(i) Exposure to third party securitizations		
	First Loss		
	Others		
	*Only the SPVs relating to outstanding securitisation transactions may be reported here		



45 Details of assignment transactions during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total number of loan assets assigned during the year (Nos)		-
Total amount of exposures retained by the Company to comply with MRR		-
Total book value of loan assets assigned		-
Sale consideration received for the assigned assets		-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years		-

46 Exposure to real estate sector

Category	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Direct Exposure		
(i) Residential Mortgage Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	904.82	2444.01
(ii) Commercial Real Estate Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure shall also include non-fund based		-
(iii) Investment in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures: - a. Residential b. Commercial		-

47 Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies

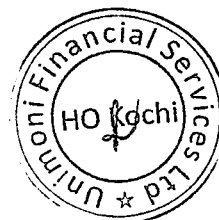
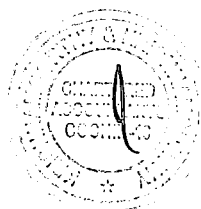
Credit rating agency	Type of facility	Rating
Acuite Ratings and Research Ltd	Bank Loan	BBB-Stable

48 Provisions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Provision for standard assets	131.26	121.98
IRAC/ ECL Provision for other than standard assets	-	502.57
ECL Provision for receivables	112.87	99.82
Provision for claims and advances	48.21	108.80
Provision for current tax	219.43	683.17
Provision for Deferred tax	1,546.01	1,559.21

49 Concentration of Advances
Top 20 Advances

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	554.29	731.87157
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the company	1.62%	2.25%



50 Concentration of Exposures
Top 20 Customers Outstanding

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	431.03	671.54
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to total exposure of the company	1.26%	2.06%

51 Concentration of NPAs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	-	146.07

52 Section-wise NPAs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
MSME Corporate borrowers	-	-
Corporate borrowers	-	-
Services	-	-
Unsecured personal loans	-	-
Auto loans	-	-
Other loans	-	1,100.50

53 Movement of NPAs

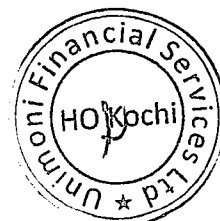
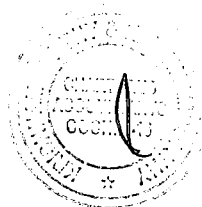
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		
Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
Opening balance	1,100.50	1,733.52
Addition during the year	155	164.43
Reduction during the year	1255.5	797.45
Closing balance	-	1,100.50
Movement of NPAs (Net)		
Opening balance	874.73	894.20
Addition during the year	155.00	74.44
Reduction during the year	1029.73	93.92
Closing balance	-	874.73
Movement of provision for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
Opening balance	225.77	839.31
Provision made during the year	-	89.99
Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	225.77	703.53
Closing balance	-	225.77

54 Auction Summary

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Number of loan accounts	204	462
Amount outstanding at the date of Auction	131.69	210.75
Value fetched	154.02	232.41

55 Details of financial assets sold to securitisation/reconstruction company for asset reconstruction

Details of stressed loans transferred during the year ended 31st March 2025		
Particulars	To ARCs	
	NPA	
No of accounts		92
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred		1,265.24
Weighted average of residual tenor of the loans transferred(in		96 months
Net book value of loans transferred(at the time of transfer)		860.00
Aggregate consideration		860.00
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years		NIL
Quantum of excess provision reversed		97.33
Credit Rating of SRs held by the company		Nil



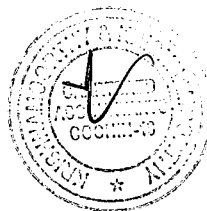
56 Customer Complaints

56.1 Summary information on complaints received from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	No of complaints at the beginning of the year	-	-
2	No of complaints received during the year	319	21
3	No of complaints redressed during the year	319	21
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC		
4	No of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from the		
5	Office of Ombudsman	5	
	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by		
5.1	Office of Ombudsman	5	
	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through		
5.2	conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	0	
	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by		
5.3	Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	0	
	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time(other		
6	than those appealed)		

56.2 Top five grounds of complains received from the customers

Grounds of Complaints	Number of Complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% of increase/decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30days
Updation CICs	-	274	4467%	-	-
Delay in online payment updation	-	12	500%	-	-
Delay in releasing the gold	-	14	75%	-	-
Others	-	19	280%	-	-



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)

57 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 considerably 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 parameter

58 Earnings and Expenditure In Foreign

Currency

The details of Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outflows are furnished below

Particulars	2024-25 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2023-24 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	68.59	88.70
Foreign Exchange Outflow	45.59	Nil

59 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/liability 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 accordance with section 115BAA, no provision has been made in the financial statements for Minimum Alternate Tax.

60 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

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

62 The company is not having any investment property.

63 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.

64 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.

65 Charge Details:

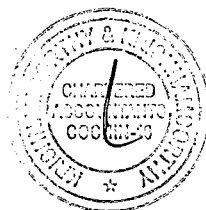
Details of Registration or satisfaction of charge not registered with ROC beyond the time period along with reasons thereof: NIL.

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

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

68 Scheme of arrangement: Not applicable

69 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.



70 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	4,064.43	1,781.72	228.12%	201%	27.16%	Increase in loan disbursements

71 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

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

72 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:

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

73 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.

74 CSR Applicability: Refer Note No 30© forming part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Krishnamoorthy & Krishnamoorthy
Chartered Accountants
FRN:001488S

K T Mohanan
Partner (M.No.201484)
UDIN:25201484BMHY3J5589

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

D. Traynor
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

