S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Ind AS 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 Act 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 42.5 to the accompanying Ind AS financial Statements, which describes the uncertainty caused by the continuing COVID-19 pandemic and the related probable events which could impact the Company's estimates of impairment of loans to customers. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of financial assets (including provision for expected credit loss)	

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
(as described in note 8 and 42 of the Ind AS financial statements)	
The Company's impairment provision for financial assets (designated at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income) is based on the expected credit loss approach ('ECL') laid down under 'Ind AS 109 Financial instruments'. ECL involves an estimation of probability-weighted loss on financial instruments over their life, considering reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions which could impact the credit quality of the Company's loans and advances. In the process, a significant degree of judgement has been applied by the management for: • Grouping of borrowers on the basis of homogeneity given the categories of products; • Staging of loans and estimation of behavioral life; • Calculation of past default rates; • Assigning rating grades to loans for which external rating is not available; • Calibrating scores-linked probability of default to align with past default rates; • Calibrating the loss given default where the impairment provision is calculated on a pool level; • Applying macro-economic factors to arrive at forward looking probability of default; • Significant assumptions regarding the probability of various scenarios and discounting rates for different loan products. **Additional considerations on account of COVID-19** Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India circular dated August 6, 2020 ("RBI circulars") ("RBI circulars") allowing lending institutions to offer resolutions to borrowers under stress on account of COVID19 in form of onetime restructuring of Loans, the company has extended this benefit In accordance with board approved policy as described in Note 42.5 The Company has recorded a management overlay of around Rs. 5 crore as part of its ECL, to reflect among other things an increased risk of deterioration in macro-economic factors caused by COVID-19 pandemic and also taken some incremental write off of certain which it deems not recoverable as of March 31, 2021. Given the unique nature and scale of the economic impact of this pandemic, the management overlay is based on various variables which are dependent on future uncertain events and therefore the actual credit loss could be different than that is being estimated. In view of the high degree of estimation involved in	• Read and assessed the Company's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets and its compliance with Ind AS 109 and the governance framework approved by the Board of Directors pursuant to Reserve Bank of India guidelines issued on March 13, 2020. • Tested the operating effectiveness of the controls for staging of loans based on their past-due status. Tested a sample of performing (stage 1) loans to assess whether any Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR") or loss indicators were present requiring them to be classified under stage 2 or 3. • Assessed the additional considerations applied by the management for staging of loans as SICR or default categories in view of Company's policy on one-time loan restructuring (OTR). • Performed tests of details, on a sample basis and inspected the repayment schedule from the underlying borrower agreements and collections made on the due dates which formed the basis of the staging of loans. • Tested the ECL model and computation for its: o Model/methodology used for various loan products including; o Management's grouping of borrowers on basis of different product lines and customer segments with different risk characteristics; o Various assumptions for calculation of expected loss viz. probability of default, loss given defaults, exposure at default, discounting factors applied by the management along with Management's governance process and documentation of its assumptions; o Basis of floor/ minimum rates of provisioning applied by the Company for loan products with inadequate historical defaults; o We performed test of details of the inputs information used in the ECL computation, on a sample basis. • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of computation of ECL provision performed by the Company. • Performed analytical procedures by determining various ratios or percentage-based measures to review overall reasonableness of the estimate determined by the management. • Tested assumptions used by the management in determining the overlay for macro-economic factors (including COVID-19 pandemic) • Assessed disclosures included in the Ind AS financial statements in respect of expected credit losses including the specific disclosures made with regards to the management's evaluation of the uncertainties

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
the process of calculating impairment provision, accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic and considering its significance to the overall financial statements, whereby any error or omission in estimation may give rise to a material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, it is considered as a key audit matter.	arising from COVID-19 and its impact on ECL estimation.
IT systems and controls	
The reliability and security of IT systems play a key role in the business operations and financial accounting and reporting process of the Company. Since large volume of transactions are processed daily, the IT controls are required to ensure that applications process data as expected and that changes are made in an appropriate manner. Any gaps in the IT control environment could result in a material misstatement of the financial accounting and reporting records. Therefore, due to complexity of the IT environment, the assessment of the general IT controls and the application controls specific to the accounting and preparation of the financial information is considered to be a key audit matter.	We performed the following procedures for testing IT general controls and for assessing the reliability of electronic data processing, assisted by specialized IT auditors: • The aspects covered in the IT General Control audit were (i) User Access Management (ii) Program Change Management (iii) Other related ITGCs – to understand the design and test the operating effectiveness of such controls; • Assessed the changes that were made to the key systems during the audit period and assessing changes that have impact on financial reporting; • Tested the periodic review of access rights. We inspected requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization. • Performed tests of controls (including other compensatory controls wherever applicable) on the IT application controls and IT dependent manual controls in the system. • Tested the design and operating effectiveness of compensating controls, where deficiencies were identified and, where necessary, extended the scope of our substantive audit procedures.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the

financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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 Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021;

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Note 6 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No: 210934
UDIN: 21210934AAAACG5594
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited ('the Company')

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

(b) All fixed assets were physically verified by the management in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in Property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, considering the nature of the Company and that the Company is registered as a non-banking finance company to which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been minor delay in few cases in remittance of dues relating to provident fund and professional tax. As informed to us the provisions of sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed to us the provisions of sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution and banks or dues to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loan from government.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer, hence not commented upon.

Further, monies raised by the Company by way of debt instruments and term loans were applied for the purpose for which those were raised, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilization were gainfully invested in liquid investments payable on demand.

(x) Based upon the 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 by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

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

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has registered as required, under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No: 210934
UDIN: 21210934AAAACG5594
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

ANNEXURE 2 to the Independent's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited

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

To the Members of NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by 'ICAI'. 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to these Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No: 210934
UDIN: 21210934AAAACG5594
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,453.22	16,560.60
Bank balance other than above	5	25,807.81	5.91
Derivative financial instruments	6	-	550.84
Receivables	7		
Trade receivables		0.01	-
Loans	8	1,21,690.53	1,24,531.02
Investments	9	8,255.93	-
Other financial assets	12	1,954.13	1,814.04
2 Non-financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	31	4,524.06	3,110.46
Property, plant and equipment	10	172.13	195.58
Right-of-use assets	11	2,636.39	2,426.57
Other intangible assets	13	46.25	91.87
Other non-financial assets	14	979.33	1,376.82
Total assets		**1,71,519.79**	**1,50,663.71**
II LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1 Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	6	26.65	-
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		1,118.55	920.61
Debt securities	15	88,842.98	73,302.22
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	41,285.73	34,317.77
Other financial liabilities	17	4,019.25	3,493.82
2 Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	18	805.83	361.61
Other non-financial liabilities	19	230.09	220.41
Total liabilities		**1,36,329.08**	**1,12,616.44**
Equity			
Equity share capital	20	6,355.36	6,355.36
Other equity	21	28,835.35	31,691.91
Total equity		**35,190.71**	**38,047.27**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,71,519.79**	**1,50,663.71**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No. 210934

Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv Khaitan
Chairman
(DIN 00002584)
Place: Mumbai

Piyush Khaitan
Managing Director
(DIN 00002579)
Place: Bangalore

B. Ravi Kumar
CFO & CS
(M.No 11172)
Place: Mumbai

Arun Nayyar
CEO
Place: Mumbai

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Date: May 12, 2021

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	Revenue from operations			
(i)	Interest income	22	32,673.25	31,835.37
(ii)	Fee and commission income	23	341.22	1,009.39
(iii)	Net gain on fair value changes	24	103.90	714.70
(I)	**Total revenue from operations**		**33,118.37**	**33,559.46**
(II)	Other income	25	195.39	150.84
(III)	**Total income (I + II)**		**33,313.76**	**33,710.30**
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance cost	26	13,571.69	11,319.87
(ii)	Impairment on financial instruments	27	12,731.21	9,240.45
(iii)	Employee benefit expense	28	7,376.04	6,865.28
(iv)	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	29	968.47	1,005.21
(v)	Other expenses	30	3,088.85	4,741.99
(IV)	**Total expenses**		**37,736.26**	**33,172.80**
(V)	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)**		**(4,422.50)**	**537.50**
(VI)	Exceptional items		-	-
(VII)	**Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)**		**(4,422.50)**	**537.50**
(VIII)	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax	31	-	214.23
	(2) Earlier year adjustments	31	-	282.88
	(3) Deferred tax charge / (credit)	31	(1,413.46)	343.69
(IX)	**Profit / (loss) for the year (VII - VIII)**		**(3,009.04)**	**(303.30)**
(X)	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**			
	Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		(5.71)	(21.31)
			-5.71	**-21.31**
	Total (A)		**-5.71**	**-21.31**
B	**Items that will be classified to profit or loss**			
	Cash flow hedge			
	Net loss for the year		(0.53)	(397.96)
	Income tax impact		0.13	100.16
	Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge		**(0.40)**	**(297.80)**
	Total (B)		**(0.40)**	**(297.80)**
	Other comprehensive income (A + B)		**(6.11)**	**(319.11)**
(XI)	**Total comprehensive income (IX + X)**		**(3,015.15)**	**(622.41)**
(XII)	**Earnings per equity share**			
	Basic (Rs.)	32	(16.72)	(3.46)
	Diluted (Rs.)	32	(16.72)	(3.46)

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No. 210934

Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv Khaitan
Chairman
(DIN 00002584)
Place: Mumbai

Piyush Khaitan
Managing Director
(DIN 00002579)
Place: Bangalore

B. Ravi Kumar
CFO & CS
(M.No 11172)
Place: Mumbai

Arun Nayyar
CEO
Place: Mumbai

Neogrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Date: May 12, 2021

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. in lakhs)

a. Equity Share Capital	(Rs. in lakhs)
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
As at March 31, 2020	**1,800.06**
As at March 31, 2021	**1,800.06**

b. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Reserves and Surplus				Other comprehensive income		Total
		Statutory reserve	Share options outstanding account	Securities premium account	Retained Earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Actuarial gains/ (losses)	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**4,555.30**	**202.45**	**570.70**	**42,518.24**	**(11,201.59)**	**-**	**65.76**	**36,710.87**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(0.46)	-	-	(0.46)
ESOP Cost recognised during the year	-	-	159.21	-	-	-	-	159.21
Profit / (loss) for the year after income tax	-	-	-	-	(303.30)	-	-	(303.30)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(397.96)	(21.31)	(419.27)
Less: Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	100.16	-	100.16
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**159.21**	**-**	**(303.76)**	**(297.80)**	**(21.31)**	**(463.66)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**4,555.30**	**202.45**	**729.92**	**42,518.24**	**(11,505.34)**	**(297.80)**	**44.44**	**36,247.21**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(0.46)	-	-	(0.46)
ESOP Cost recognised during the year	-	-	159.04	-	-	-	-	159.04
Profit / (loss) for the year after income tax	-	-	-	-	(3,009.04)	-	-	(3,009.04)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(0.53)	(5.71)	(6.24)
Less: Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**159.04**	**-**	**(3,009.50)**	**(0.40)**	**(5.71)**	**(2,856.57)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**4,555.30**	**202.45**	**888.96**	**42,518.24**	**(14,514.84)**	**(298.20)**	**38.73**	**33,390.64**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No. 210934

Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Chairman
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Place: Mumbai

Piyush Khaitan
Managing Director
(DIN 00002579)
Place: Bangalore

B. Ravi Kumar
CFO & CS
(M.No 11172)
Place: Mumbai

Arun Nayyar
CEO

Place: Mumbai

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Date: May 12, 2021

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(4,422.50)	537.50
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	968.47	1,005.21
Non cash adjustment made for creation and foreclosure of Right-of-use assets	(152.78)	(34.66)
Effective Interest Rate adjustment in Borrowings	(146.78)	(202.18)
Interest Income on security deposits	(131.33)	(50.83)
Interest on Lease liability	320.04	323.22
Interest on Debt Securities	9,346.60	8,644.95
Interest on Borrowings	2,551.56	1,682.57
Employee Benefit expenses	671.04	159.21
Profit on sale of property, plan and equipment	-	(0.09)
Impairment on financial instruments	12,731.21	9,240.45
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan	(5.71)	(21.31)
Net Gain on fair value of Investments	(103.90)	(714.70)
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / Decrease in Loan	(9,947.53)	(39,021.98)
(Increase) / Decrease in Receivables	(0.01)	12.35
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(124.24)	(1,268.49)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Financial Assets	(4.90)	(103.00)
(Increase) / Decrease in Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	(25,801.90)	174.43
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payable	197.94	755.08
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	438.29	469.98
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(20.83)	(1,438.56)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other non-financial Liabilities	9.68	33.11
Interest Paid on Debt Securities and Borrowings	(11,321.75)	(10,239.34)
Income tax paid / refund received (Net of refunds / payments)	402.39	(292.57)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(24,546.94)**	**(30,349.65)**
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plan and equipment	9.00	0.10
Purchase of property, plan and equipment	(108.83)	(86.93)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(57.00)
Proceeds from redemption of investments in Mutual Funds	86,123.28	3,87,820.59
Investments in Mutual Funds	(94,275.31)	(3,71,658.00)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(8,251.86)**	**16,018.76**
Financing activities		
Debt securities issued	23,721.40	21,530.00
Debt securities repaid	(8,600.00)	(17,304.67)
Borrowings other than debt securities taken	17,444.85	30,841.11
Borrowings other than debt securities repaid	(9,910.19)	(6,878.05)
Interest paid on lease liability	(320.04)	(323.22)
Principal portion of lease liability except short term lease payments	(644.60)	(671.08)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**21,691.42**	**27,194.09**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(11,107.38)**	**12,863.20**
Cash and cash equivalents at April 1	16,560.60	3,697.40
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31 (refer Note 4)	**5,453.22**	**16,560.60**
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends		
Interest paid	11,321.75	10,239.34
Short-term lease payments	6.45	15.51

Notes :
- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'
- Components of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 4.
- For disclosures relating to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, refer Note 36.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No. 210934

Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv Khaitan
Chairman
(DIN 00002584)
Place: Mumbai

Piyush Khaitan
Managing Director
(DIN 00002579)
Place: Bangalore

B. Ravi Kumar
CFO & CS
(M.No 11172)
Place: Mumbai

Arun Nayyar
CEO
Place: Mumbai

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Date: May 12, 2021

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021

Accounting Policies

Note 1: Corporate Information

NeoGrowth Credit Private Limited (the 'Company' or 'NeoGrowth') is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated on May 17, 1993 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company has received a Certificate of Registration from the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') under Section 45 - IA of the Reserve Bank India Act, 1934 on September 13, 2001 to commence / carry on the business of Non-Banking Financial Institution ('NBFC') without accepting public deposits. Presently the Company is engaged in providing business loans to small and medium enterprise. The financial statements has been approved in its Board meeting held on May 12, 2021

Note 2: Basis of preparation and presentation

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ('Ind AS Rules') (as amended from time to time).

Presentation of financial statements:

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity in compliance with the Division III of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non–current) is presented in 'Note 35: Maturity Profile".

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and or its counterparties

b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. 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.

c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 3: Significant accounting policies

3.1. Use of estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

3.2. Recognition of Income

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 and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs.
The company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 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 provide 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.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

a.) Interest and similar Income

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded 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 and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', 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.) All other charges such as cheque return charges, overdue charges etc are recognised on realization basis. These charges are treated to accrue on realization, due to the uncertainty of their realization.

c.) Revenue from fee-based activities are recognized as and when the services are rendered. Fees earned from contract with customer is recognised point in time when performance obligation is satisfied (when the trade is executed). Fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement/participation, syndication fees, consortium fees, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

d.) The Company designates certain financial assets for subsequent measurement at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The Company recognises gains on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL on net basis.

3.3. Property, Plant and equipment (PPE)

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is de-recognised from the balance sheet and cost of the new item of PPE is recognised. The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been put to use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably, and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset, as appropriate.

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated using the Written Down Value (WDV) method and Straight Line Method (SLM) as per the remaining useful life of assets estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives are, as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life of Assets	Depreciation Method
Leasehold Improvements	As per Lease period	SLM
Office Equipments	5 years	WDV
Computers		
Servers	6 years	WDV
Others	3 years	WDV
Software		
Advance Suite	7 years	SLM
PayLater Software	5 years	SLM
SUN Infor	3 years	SLM
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years	WDV

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

No salvage value has been estimated in case of license property improvement work and advance suite.

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

Property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 recognised in other operating income in the Statement of profit and loss in the year in which the asset is derecognised.

The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

3.4. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The company considers that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed 6 years from the date when the asset is available for use.

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets

An assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date to ascertain whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of asset is determined. If the carrying value of relevant asset is higher than the recoverable amount, the carrying value is written down accordingly.

3.6. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Company as a lessee
Identifying a lease

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contain, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
ii. The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use, and
iii. The Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after April 1, 2018

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Recognition of right of use asset

The Company recognises a right of use asset at the lease commencement date of lease and comprises of the initial lease liability amount, plus any indirect costs incurred.

Subsequent measurement of right of use asset

The right of use asset is subsequently amortized using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is lesser. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability.

Recognition of lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent measurement of lease liability

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability using the incremental borrowing rate implicit in the lease to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. Whenever the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset or is recorded in profit or loss of the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected by class of underlying asset to not recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

In case of short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 and the lease payments associated with those leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

3.7. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The fund is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The gratuity liability is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method which recognizes 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, 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.

The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and sickness leave. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

Long-term employee benefits

Company's liabilities towards compensated absences to employees are accrued on the basis of valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Compensated absence

Compensated absence which is a defined benefit, is accrued based on an actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date carried out by an independent actuary.

3.8. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency - The financial statements are presented in INR which is also functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances - Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the spot rate of ex-change ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on non–trading activities are taken to other income/expense in the statement of profit and loss.
Non–monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition.

3.9. Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs based on Effective Interest Rate method (EIR), incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

3.10. Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current / Deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination or to an item which is recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. The Company only off-sets its deferred tax assets against liabilities when there is both a legal right to offset and it is the Company's intention to settle on a net basis.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

i) **Current Taxes**

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable/ receivable in respect of taxable profit/ loss for a period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible in accordance with applicable tax laws. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. Interest income / expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in current tax expense. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of reporting date in India where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii) **Deferred Taxes**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income tax benefits or expenses in the Statement of profit and loss except for tax related to the fair value re-measurement of financial assets classified through other comprehensive income, foreign exchange differences and the net movement on cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These exceptions are subsequently reclassified from OCI to the statement of profit and loss together with the respective deferred loss or gain. The Company also recognises the tax consequences of payments and issuing costs, related to financial instruments that are classified as equity, directly in equity.

3.11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares and interest on the convertible bond, in each case, net of tax) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.12. Share based payment

Equity-settled share based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding determination of the fair value of equity settled share based payments transactions are set out in Note 33.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based payments reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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3.13. Provisions and other Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to un-winding of discount over passage of time is recognised within finance costs. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

3.14. Dividend on Ordinary Shares

Company recognises dividends on ordinary shares and related dividend tax as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Proposed dividends on equity shares which are subject to approval at the annual general meeting are not recognised as a liability (including tax thereon) and is disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

3.15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.16. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past / future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.17. Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accrued for on the basis of claims admitted and/or to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims. The Company re-assesses the claims made at each reporting period for recoverability.

3.18. Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company accounts the expenditure incurred towards Corporate Social Responsibility as required under the Companies Act 2013 as a charge to the statement of profit and loss.

3.19. Determination of Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement).

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

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

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

Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

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

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3.20. Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition - All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

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

After initial measurement at fair value plus directly attributable costs, these financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model described below.

Business model: The business model reflects how the company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The amortised cost, as mentioned above, is computed using the effective interest rate method.

Effective interest method - The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. The amortised cost of the financial asset is adjusted if the company revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted amortised cost is calculated based on the original or latest re-estimated EIR and the change is recorded as 'Interest and similar income' for financial assets. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt Instrument - Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:
a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; and
b) Are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement. The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model as applied to financial assets at amortised cost. The expected credit loss model is described below :

Financial Instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Company's investment are classified as FVTPL, if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not in a qualifying hedge relationship. Trading derivatives and trading securities are classified as held for trading and recognised at fair value.

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the income statement as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as they arise. Where a financial asset is measured at fair value, a credit valuation adjustment is included to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty, representing the movement in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk.

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Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

Financial liabilities

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

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

Modification of loans

The company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms.
If the terms are substantially different, the company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on de recognition. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI).
If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in de recognition, and the company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are contracts whose value is derived from one or more underlying price, index or other variable, and typically comprise of instruments such as swaps, forward rate agreements, futures and options. All derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value and are classified as trading except where they are designated as a part of an effective hedge relationship and classified as hedging derivatives. The carrying value of a derivative is re measured at fair value throughout the life of the contract. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.
Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) - Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded on the statement of financial position. In the case of credit derivatives, the company is also exposed to or protected from the risk of default of the underlying entity referenced by the derivative. Hence, to reflect potential losses, the company applies CVA to all relevant over-the-counter positions with the exception of positions settled through central clearing houses.

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for recognising impairment loss as against hitherto IRAC norms of RBI.
ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.
Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.
The company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset such as investments, loans and advances, non-fund based limits not designated as FVTPL and security deposits held at amortised cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Lifetime Expected credit losses are assessed and loss allowances recognised if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

The company applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:
- debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income;
- loan commitments; and
- Financial guarantee contracts.

No ECL is recognised on equity investments.

PD estimation process

Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default in a homogenous pool of loans, over a 12 month time horizon. PD estimation process is done based on historical & empirical internal data available with the company. 'Company calculates the 12 month PD by taking into account the past historical trends of the portfolio and its credit performance. In case of assets where there is 'a significant increase in credit risk (SICR), lifetime PD is applied which is computed based on survival analysis. 'For credit impaired assets, a PD of 100% is applied.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

The Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the empirical residual exposure value of loans at the time of default, relative to their origination exposure value. The Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months of origination, & the exposure value at which such loans defaulted. This is represented by the EAD factor. This EAD factor is applied to all Stage 1 & Stage 2 loans, to estimate the likely Exposure at Default.

In case of undrawn loan commitments, a credit conversion factor of 75 % is applied for expected drawdown. For credit impaired assets (i.e. Stage 3 assets), an EAD factor of 100% is applied.

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Loss Given Default (LGD)

Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the ultimate loss arising , when a default occurs. It is based on empirical contractual realisations from credit impaired assets (i.e. Stage 3 assets), after event of default (& till the time the exposure is written off) including from the realization of any security.

Financial assets are classified through the following three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition:

Stage 1: 12-months ECL
All exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date and that are not credit impaired upon origination are classified under this stage. The company has assessed that all standard advances and advances upto 30 days default (SMA 0) would fall under this category. For these assets, 12-month ECL are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance).

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
Financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are classified under this stage. 30 Days Past Due is considered as significant increase in credit risk and classified under this category. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognized, but interest revenue is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
All exposures assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred are classified in this stage. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount.

Credit-impaired financial assets:

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI 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:
a) Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
b) A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
c) The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise;
d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
e) The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Measurement of ECLs
The measurement of ECL reflects:
a) An unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
b) The time value of money
c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:
- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is 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.
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate.
- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the company if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the company expects to receive.

ECLs are recognised using a provision for doubtful debts account in profit and loss. In the case of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the measurement of ECLs is based on the three-stage approach as applied to financial assets at amortised cost. The company recognises the provision charge in profit and loss, with the corresponding amount recognised in other comprehensive income, with no reduction in the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet.

Write-off
Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts 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.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:
a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
c) Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the company cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the company presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
d) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

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Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties

Derivative assets and liabilities with master netting arrangements (e.g. ISDAs) are only presented net when they satisfy the eligibility of netting for all of the above criteria and not just in the event of default.

Hedge Accounting

The company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate and foreign currency. In order to manage particular risks, the company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specified criteria.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss.

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in net gain on fair value changes. Meanwhile, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item in the balance sheet and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss in net gain on fair value changes.

The company classifies a fair value hedge relationship when the hedged item (or Company of items) is a distinctively identifiable asset or liability hedged by one or a few hedging instruments. The financial instruments hedged for interest rate risk in a fair value hedge relationships fixed rate debt issued and other borrowed funds. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. If the relationship does not meet hedge effectiveness criteria, the company discontinues hedge accounting from the date on which the qualifying criteria are no longer met. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the accumulated fair value hedge adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item on termination of the hedge accounting relationship is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the recalculated EIR method by recalculating the EIR at the date when the amortisation begins. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value
adjustment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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 or 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 OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve). The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in net gain/loss on
fair value changes in the profit and loss statement.

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 the forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in OCI are reversed and included in the initial cost of the asset
or liability.

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 re-mains 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.

Cost of hedging

The company also may separate forward element and the spot element of a forward contract and designate as the hedging instrument only the change in the value of the spot element of a forward contract. Similarly currency basis spread may be separated and excluded from the designation of a financial instrument as the hedging instrument.
When an entity separates the forward element and the spot element of a forward contract and designates as the hedging instrument only the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract, or when an entity separates the foreign currency basis spread from a financial instrument and excludes it from the designation of that financial instrument as the hedging instrument, such amount is recognised in OCI and accumulated as a separate component of equity under Cost of hedging reserve. These amounts are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss account as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. in lakhs)

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	31.74	34.17
Balances with bank	3,221.48	525.53
Bank deposit with maturity of less than 3 months	2,200.00	16,000.90
TOTAL	**5,453.22**	**16,560.60**

Balances with banks earn interest at fixed rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The Company has not taken bank overdraft against these Bank deposits, therefore the cash and cash equivalent for cash flow statement is same as cash and for cash equivalent given above.

Note 5: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	797.96	-
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments	25,009.85	5.91
TOTAL	**25,807.81**	**5.91**

Fixed deposit earns interest at fixed rate based on applicable bank deposit rates.

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Note 6: Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivatives for risk management purposes. Derivatives held for risk management purposes include hedges that either meet the hedge accounting requirements or hedges that are economic hedges, but the Company has elected not to apply hedge accounting requirements.

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities together with their notional amounts.

The notional amounts indicate the value of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of either the market risk or credit risk.

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
Particulars	**Notional amounts**	**Fair value assets**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair value liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair value assets**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair value liabilities**
Part I								
(i) Currency derivatives								
-Currency swaps		-	4,245.00	(64.08)	4,245.00	241.14	-	-
Sub total (i)	-	-	**4,245.00**	**(64.08)**	**4,245.00**	**241.14**	-	-
(ii) Other derivatives - Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps		-	11,892.29	90.73	11,892.29	309.70		
Total derivative financial instruments (i+ii)	-	-	**16,137.29**	**26.65**	**16,137.29**	**550.84**	-	-
Part II								
Included in above (Part I) are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes as follows:								
Cash flow hedging	-	-	16,137.29	26.65	16,137.29	550.84	-	-
Total Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	**16,137.29**	**26.65**	**16,137.29**	**550.84**	-	-

The above classification includes a derivative financial asset of Rs. 64.08 lakhs which has been set off by against derivative financial liability of Rs. 90.73 lakhs

6.1: Hedging activities and derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed using derivative instruments are foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk are explained in Note 42.

6.1.2 Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

6.1.2.1 Cash flow hedges

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from its foreign currency borrowing, as well as interest rate risk on floating rate foreign currency borrowings - both aggregating to a notional amount of USD 22.58 million as on March 31, 2021.

The Company has economically hedged
(i) the foreign currency risk arising from the fixed rate non-INR borrowing using the cross currency swap, and
(ii) the foreign currency risk and interest rate risk arising from the floating rate non-INR borrowing using the cross currency interest rate swap

The swap contracts above effectively convert the cash outflows of the foreign currency borrowing to fixed rate cash outflows in INR.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the terms of the all the swap contracts matches that of the foreign currency borrowing (notional amount, interest payment dates, principal repayment date etc.).

The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the derivative are identical to the hedged risk components.

To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise mainly if there is a change in the credit risk of the Company or the counterparty.

The Company has recorded notional Cash flow hedge loss of Rs. 0.53 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2021 which is routed through Other Comprehensive Income. The Company has entered into effective hedge and hence such notional loss would be nullified at the time of actual cash settlement. Hence reduction in equity to the extent of Rs. 0.40 (net of tax) lakhs is notional in nature

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Note 6: Derivative financial instruments

The impact of the hedging instruments on the balance sheet is as follows:

March 31, 2021

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the balance sheet
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	11,892.29	(90.73)	Derivative financial instruments
Currency Swaps	4,245.00	64.08	Derivative financial instruments

March 31, 2020

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the balance sheet
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	11,892.29	309.70	Derivative financial instruments
Currency Swaps	4,245.00	241.14	Derivative financial instruments

The impact of hedged items on the balance sheet is as follows:

Particulars	Cash flow hedge reserve as at March 31, 2021	Cash flow hedge reserve as at March 31, 2020
External Commercial Borrowings	-298.20	-297.80

The effect of cash flow hedge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

Particulars	Total hedging gain / (loss) recognised in OCI for the year ended March 31, 2021	Total hedging gain / (loss) recognised in OCI for the year ended March 31, 2020
External Commercial Borrowings	(0.53)	(397.96)

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
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Note 7: Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured considered good	0.01	-
TOTAL	**0.01**	**-**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
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Note 8: Loans (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Term loans	1,34,029.67	1,35,393.41
Total - Gross	**1,34,029.67**	**1,35,393.41**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	12,339.14	10,862.39
Total - Net	**1,21,690.53**	**1,24,531.02**
Loans in India		
i) Public Sector	-	-
ii) Others (Private sector)	1,34,029.67	1,35,393.41
Total - Gross	**1,34,029.67**	**1,35,393.41**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	12,339.14	10,862.39
Total - Net	**1,21,690.53**	**1,24,531.02**
Loans outside India	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total - Net	-	-
Total	**1,21,690.53**	**1,24,531.02**

Summary of loans by stage distribution

Details of Company's Risk Management process and policies are set out in Note 42 - Risk Management

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	83,524.82	41,846.69	8,658.16	1,34,029.67	1,27,279.71	3,976.82	4,136.88	1,35,393.41
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(3,165.45)	(4,249.77)	(4,923.92)	(12,339.14)	(7,443.25)	(262.36)	(3,156.78)	(10,862.39)
Net carrying amount	**80,359.37**	**37,596.92**	**3,734.24**	**1,21,690.53**	**1,19,836.46**	**3,714.46**	**980.10**	**1,24,531.02**

Gross Carrying amount and Impairment loss allowance excludes amounts written off which are still subject to enforcement activity

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to business loan is, as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021				For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,27,279.71	3,976.82	4,136.88	1,35,393.41	96,680.37	3,296.30	5,145.28	1,05,121.95
New assets originated or purchased	75,768.74	41,533.41	8,073.08	1,25,375.23	1,06,885.45	1,803.50	1,807.65	1,10,496.60
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(1,19,036.04)	(3,919.56)	(919.70)	(1,23,875.30)	(68,515.29)	(1,513.17)	(10,196.68)	(80,225.14)
Transfers to Stage 1	1.11	(1.11)	-	-	18.92	(18.92)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(315.57)	315.57	-	-	(2,143.64)	2,143.64	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(145.06)	(21.21)	166.27	-	(5,646.10)	(1,734.53)	7,380.63	-
Assets written Off	(28.07)	(37.23)	(2,798.37)	(2,863.67)	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**83,524.82**	**41,846.69**	**8,658.16**	**1,34,029.67**	**1,27,279.71**	**3,976.82**	**4,136.88**	**1,35,393.41**

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NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
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Note 8: Loans (at amortised cost)

Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021				For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	7,443.25	262.36	3,156.78	10,862.39	6,490.76	212.94	3,665.24	10,368.94
New assets originated or purchased	2,946.29	4,127.60	4,839.33	11,913.22	4,296.05	1,142.49	1,211.35	6,649.89
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(6,987.22)	(213.56)	(371.12)	(7,571.90)	(2,778.40)	(1,090.80)	(7,490.66)	(11,359.86)
Transfers to Stage 1	1.86	(1.86)	-	-	1.79	(1.79)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(124.75)	124.75	-	-	(142.16)	142.16	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(85.01)	(12.29)	97.30	-	(424.79)	(142.64)	567.43	-
Assets written Off	(28.97)	(37.23)	(2,798.37)	(2,864.57)	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,203.42	5,203.42
ECL allowance - closing balance	**3,165.45**	**4,249.77**	**4,923.92**	**12,339.14**	**7,443.25**	**262.36**	**3,156.78**	**10,862.39**

Due to the nationwide lockdown announced on account of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, the company is exposed to additional risk on its loans. To consider the risks pertaining to COVID-19, enhanced expected credit loss has been considered on the outstanding exposures of the Company. Accordingly, additional ECL of Rs.500 lakhs has been considered in Stage 1 and 2, largely by increasing the PD factor (while estimating additional ECL). This has been done by observing repayment behaviour across industries & customer segments, during the year.

Concentration of loans and advances (%)

Industry	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
Food and Beverage	14.66%	17.00%
Apparel	13.66%	13.00%
Petrol Pump	7.90%	10.00%
Groceries	5.51%	4.00%
Hardware and Electrical	3.85%	3.00%
Engineering and Capital Goods	2.87%	3.00%
Contractor	3.69%	3.00%
Mobile	3.62%	3.00%
Pharmacy	3.16%	2.50%
FMCG	2.69%	2.50%
Hotels	1.07%	2.00%
Spa and Salon	2.29%	2.00%
Others	35.03%	35.00%

Note:

Others consist a list of more than 50 industries, over which this portion of the portfolio is distributed.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Note 9: Investments

Particulars	At Fair value through profit and loss account
As at March 31, 2021 Mutual funds	8,255.93
Total Gross	**8,255.93**
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
Total - Net	**8,255.93**
As at March 31, 2020 Mutual funds	-
Total Gross	**-**
Less : Allowance for impairment loss	-
Total - Net	**-**

More information regarding the valuation methodologies can be found in Note 41 - Fair value measurement.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Note 10: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold property improvement work	Office equipment	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Cost:					
As at April 1, 2019	40.38	57.85	222.27	61.13	381.63
Additions	0.56	22.64	103.03	0.20	126.43
Disposals	-	-	(0.67)	-	(0.67)
As at March 31, 2020	**40.94**	**80.49**	**324.63**	**61.33**	**507.39**
Additions	38.55	13.97	56.31	-	108.83
Disposals	-	(37.36)	(214.78)	(11.57)	(263.71)
As at March 31, 2021	**79.49**	**57.10**	**166.16**	**49.76**	**352.51**
Depreciation and impairment:					
As at April 1, 2019	24.07	18.53	126.00	15.24	183.84
Depreciation charge for the year	7.03	22.56	87.13	11.91	128.63
Disposals	-	-	(0.66)	-	(0.66)
As at March 31, 2020	**31.10**	**41.09**	**212.47**	**27.15**	**311.81**
Depreciation charge for the year	12.61	21.87	80.06	8.74	123.28
Disposals	-	(34.80)	(210.17)	(9.74)	(254.71)
As at March 31, 2021	**43.71**	**28.16**	**82.36**	**26.15**	**180.38**
Net book value:					
As at March 31, 2020	**9.84**	**39.40**	**112.16**	**34.18**	**195.58**
As at March 31, 2021	**35.78**	**28.94**	**83.80**	**23.61**	**172.13**

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Note 11: Right-of-use assets

The company has elected not to apply the requirement of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expenses on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Particulars	Right-of-use Premises
Cost:	
As at April 1, 2019	3,599.23
Additions	1,027.73
Disposals	445.76
As at March 31, 2020	**4,181.20**
Additions	2,250.94
Adjustments	(290.67)
Disposals	2,895.60
As at March 31, 2021	**3,245.87**
Depreciation and impairment:	
As at April 1, 2019	1,237.51
Disposals	302.05
Depreciation charge for the year	819.17
As at March 31, 2020	**1,754.63**
Depreciation charge for the year	799.58
Disposals	1,996.92
Adjustments	52.19
As at March 31, 2021	**609.48**
Net book value:	
As at March 31, 2020	**2,426.57**
As at March 31, 2021	**2,636.39**

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
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Note 12: Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Security deposits	244.94	452.66
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-9.40
Cash Collateral Placed for hedge transaction	115.50	-
Others		
Fixed deposits with bank with original maturity for more than 12 months	1,400.24	1,303.50
Other receivables	193.45	67.28
Total	**1,954.13**	**1,814.04**

Note: Out of the above, fixed deposit Rs. 1,249.01 lakhs (as at March 31, 2020 - Rs. 1,254.04 lakhs) are marked as lien against term loans.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. in lakhs)

Note 13: Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Cost:	
As at April 1, 2019	125.24
Additions	57.00
As at March 31, 2020	**182.24**
Additions	-
As at March 31, 2021	**182.24**
Accumulative amortisation and impairment:	
As at April 1, 2019	32.96
Depreciation charge for the year	57.41
As at March 31, 2020	**90.37**
Depreciation charge for the year	45.62
As at March 31, 2021	**135.99**
Net book value:	
As at March 31, 2020	**91.87**
As at March 31, 2021	**46.25**

Note 14: Other non-financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance tax (net of Provisions for taxation and tax deducted at source)	362.97	765.36
Goods & Service Tax cash ledger	0.03	1.23
Goods & Service Tax credit (input) receivable	339.49	305.44
Prepaid expenses	151.60	162.30
Advance to vendors	125.24	142.49
TOTAL	**979.33**	**1,376.82**

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
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Note 15: Debt securities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Liability component of compound financial instruments	9.10	9.10
Debentures (Secured)		
Privately placed debentures	88,833.88	73,293.12
Total	**88,842.98**	**73,302.22**
Debt securities in India	88,842.98	73,302.22
Debt securities outside India	-	-
TOTAL	**88,842.98**	**73,302.22**

The Company has sought and obtained waiver / amendment etc in respect of any breach of loan covenants. No loans have been recalled by lender as of March 31, 2021

Particulars of Privately Placed Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures (Secured):

Redemption Date	Put/Call option date	Repayment details	Face Value	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
July 17, 2020	-	Bullet	10,00,000	-	8,600.00
September 29, 2021	-	Bullet	10,00,000	4,000.00	4,000.00
October 26, 2021	-	Bullet	10,00,000	6,500.00	6,500.00
August 07, 2022	-	Bullet	10,00,000	5,060.00	5,060.00
November 16, 2022	-	Bullet	10,00,000	6,000.00	6,000.00
February 07, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	3,500.00	3,500.00
February 15, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	10,500.00	10,500.00
April 26, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	3,250.00	3,250.00
May 13, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	5,080.00	5,080.00
August 28, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	6,500.00	6,500.00
September 03, 2025	September 03, 2022	Bullet	10,00,000	6,200.00	6,200.00
February 26, 2026	February 25, 2022	Bullet	10,00,000	7,000.00	7,000.00
November 24, 2023	-	Bullet	10,00,000	3,200.00	-
December 9, 2024	-	Four Equal Instalments	10,00,000	7,400.00	-
May 13, 2024	-	Bullet	5,000	4,521.40	-
February 13, 2026	-	Bullet	10,00,000	4,100.00	-
March 18, 2024	March 18, 2023	Periodic	1,00,000	2,500.00	-
March 19, 2024	March 19, 2023	Periodic	1,00,000	2,000.00	-
Total				**87,311.40**	**72,190.00**
Add: Interest Component (including EIR)				1,522.48	1,103.12
Total				**88,833.88**	**73,293.12**

Interest rates range from 11.65% p.a. to 14% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 - Interest rate range from 11.92% p.a. to 13.66% p.a.)

Security details for Non Convertible Debentures ('NCDs')

The NCDs are fully secured by first pari passu charge over the loan to merchants of the Company or cash deposits / fixed deposits of the company in cases where the funds are pending deployment towards loan to merchants. The total asset cover has been maintained as per the terms and condition stated in the respective debenture trust deeds.

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Note 16: Borrowings other than debt securities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Amortised cost	Total
Term Loan		
from bank in INR (secured)	4,085.80	3,898.80
from third party in INR (secured)	12,670.42	10,329.01
from third party in INR (Unsecured)	2,004.11	1,998.65
Cash credit / Overdraft facilities from banks (secured)	2,455.72	903.82
External Commercial Borrowings	16,648.32	17,187.49
Others	3,421.36	-
Total	**41,285.73**	**34,317.77**
Borrowings in India	24,637.41	17,130.28
Borrowings outside India	16,648.32	17,187.49
Total	**41,285.73**	**34,317.77**

The Company has sought and obtained waiver / amendment etc in respect of any breach of loan covenants. No loans have been recalled by lender as of March 31, 2021

Term loan from bank:

These are secured by an exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of specific identified book debts. Of the total, loans of Rs. 2,569 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.3,210 lakhs) are secured by additional third party guarantee.

Coupon rate range from 6.85% p.a. to 11.5% for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 - Interest rate range from 10.43% p.a. to 11.50%).

Term loan from third party:

These are secured by an exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of specific identified book debts. Of the total, loans of Rs. 1,166.67 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1,833.33 lakhs) are secured by additional fixed deposit. Further, of the total, loans of Rs. 2,140.59 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Nil) are secured by additional third party guarantee.

Coupon rates range from 11.5% p.a. to 14.45% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 interest rate range from 12.25% p.a. to 14.45% p.a.).

Cash credit / Overdraft facilities from banks:

These are secured by an exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of specific identified book debts and lien marked Fixed Deposits. (March 31, 2020: NIL).

Coupon rates range from 9.75% to 11.05% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 - 10.70% to 11.25% p.a.).

External Commercial Borrowings:

These loans represent the External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) of the company. These are secured by an exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of specific identified book debts.

Coupon rates range from 4.19% p.a. to 6.15% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 4.74% p.a. to 6.15% p.a.).

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Note 17: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Merchant balances	1,256.76	823.51
Lease liabilities for premises on rent (refer Note 17A)	2,679.98	2,592.84
Other liabilities	82.51	77.47
TOTAL	**4,019.25**	**3,493.82**

Note 17A: Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Lease liabilities for premises on rent	2,679.98	2,592.84
TOTAL	**2,679.98**	**2,592.84**

Maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flow

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less than 1 year	800.65	1,043.15
1 - 5 years	2,586.75	2,097.41
6 - 10 years	122.99	38.64
More than 10 years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**3,510.39**	**3,179.20**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2021:

	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	2,458.82
Add: Finance Cost accrued during the year	323.22
Add: Lease liability recognised during the year (Net of foreclosure)	805.10
Less: Payment of Lease Liabilities	(994.30)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**2,592.84**
Add: Finance Cost accrued during the year	320.04
Add: Lease liability recognised during the year (Net of foreclosure)	731.74
Less: Payment of Lease Liabilities	(964.64)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**2,679.98**

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Note:

During the year, COVID-19, Rent related concenssion has been received by the Company. On account of rent waiver and foreclosure of some locations, Interest on lease Liability is reduced by Rs. 143.76 lakhs as compared to charge in Statement of Profit and Loss

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Note 18: Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer Note 34)	31.71	33.30
- Provision for compensated absences (refer Note 34)	45.68	44.66
- Retention & performance bonus	520.42	28.68
Provision for non-fund based exposure	10.86	58.26
Provision for Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR)	174.90	174.90
Others	22.26	21.81
TOTAL	**805.83**	**361.61**

Loan commitment

Details of Company's Risk Management process and policies are set out in Note 42 - Risk Management

Provision for non-fund based exposure:

a) Credit Quality of Assets

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount of non-fund based exposure (refer Note 37)	620.35	-	-	620.35	1,082.26	20.90	9.25	1,112.41
Total	**620.35**	-	-	**620.35**	**1,082.26**	**20.90**	**9.25**	**1,112.41**

b) An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to loans is, as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021				For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,082.26	20.90	9.25	1,112.41	638.58	39.64	26.11	704.33
New assets originated or purchased	620.35	-	-	620.35	1,082.26	20.90	9.25	1,112.41
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(1,082.26)	(20.90)	(9.25)	(1,112.41)	(638.58)	(39.64)	(26.11)	(704.33)
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**620.35**	-	-	**620.35**	**1,082.26**	**20.90**	**9.25**	**1,112.41**

c) Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021				For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	50.10	0.93	7.22	58.26	36.53	2.63	21.56	60.72
New assets originated or purchased	10.86	-	-	10.86	50.10	0.93	7.22	58.26
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(50.10)	(0.93)	(7.22)	(58.26)	(36.53)	(2.63)	(21.56)	(60.72)
ECL allowance - closing balance	**10.86**	-	-	**10.86**	**50.10**	**0.93**	**7.22**	**58.26**

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Note 18: Provisions

Movement of provisions other than employee benefit during the year

The movement in provisions for the year ended March 31, 2021 is, as follows:

	Litigation	Other	Total
As at March 31, 2020	-	21.81	21.81
Additional provisions during the year	-	22.26	22.26
Utilised (Incurred or charged against that provision)	-	(21.81)	-21.81
As at March 31, 2021	-	**22.26**	**22.26**

Other Provisions:

Other provisions include allocated amounts related to Provision for regular expenses. It is expected that the costs will be incurred over the next 12 months.

Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR PLAN 2015)

SAR grants was cancelled by the shareholders at their Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on November 30, 2017. The SAR's already granted to continuing employees as on March 31, 2018 is replaced by the Employee Stock Options under the ESOP 2017 scheme at the Special resolution passed by the members on November 30, 2017. The vesting schedule of each employee under ESOP scheme is aligned to the vesting schedule as per the original SAR scheme except the first vesting shall happen only after completion of 12 months from the date of the grant of option under ESOP scheme 2017.

Details of activity under SARs is summarized below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Nos	Nos
SARs Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,69,400	1,69,400
Rights Vested during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired/Lapsed/Transferred during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,69,400**	**1,69,400**
Total Liability of SAR (Rs. in lakhs)	**174.90**	**174.90**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total employee compensation cost pertaining to SARs for the year as per the terms of vesting	-	-
Opening balance of provision for SARs	174.90	174.90
Closing balance of provision for SARs (Net off)	**174.90**	**174.90**

Note 19: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Statutory dues payable	230.09	220.41
TOTAL	**230.09**	**220.41**

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Note 20: Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised		
2,10,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 2,10,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,100.00	2,100.00
4,60,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 4,60,00,000) preference shares of Rs. 10 each	4,600.00	4,600.00
TOTAL	**6,700.00**	**6,700.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up Share Capital		
1,80,00,600 (March 31, 2020: 1,80,00,600) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,800.06	1,800.06
4,56,44,009 (March 31, 2020: 4,56,44,009) 0.01% Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPS) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	4,555.30	4,555.30
TOTAL	**6,355.36**	**6,355.36**

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

Particulars	Equity		Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPS)	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
As at April 1, 2019	1,80,00,600	1,800.06	4,56,44,009	4,555.30
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1,80,00,600**	**1,800.06**	**4,56,44,009**	**4,555.30**
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1,80,00,600**	**1,800.06**	**4,56,44,009**	**4,555.30**

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has a single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Nil (for the year ended March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil per share). In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Preference Shares(CCCPS):

Each holder of CCCPS is entitled to one vote per share only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to CCCPS. Each share of the series A, B & C CCCPS shall be converted into one equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each subject to any adjustments required for any possible corporate action, e.g. share split, issue of bonus shares, etc. The Series A, B & C CCCPS shall be compulsorily convertible at the end of 20 (twenty) years from the date of issuance of each Series CCCPS. The conversion can be done by investors on any date, provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor. The Series A, B & C CCCPS shall carry a cumulative coupon rate of 0.01% per annum. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company as on reporting date

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Nos.	% holding in the class	% holding in all classes	Nos.	% holding in the class	% holding in all classes
i) Dhruv Kumar Khaitan	90,00,000	49.998%	14.141%	90,00,000	49.998%	14.141%
ii) Piyush Kumar Khaitan	90,00,000	49.998%	14.141%	90,00,000	49.998%	14.141%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% preference shares in the Company as on reporting date

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Nos.	% holding in the class	% holding in all	Nos.	% holding in the class	% holding in all classes
Aspada Investment Company	53,80,758	11.79%	8.45%	53,80,758	11.79%	8.45%
ON Mauritius	69,65,181	15.26%	10.94%	69,65,181	15.26%	10.94%
Khosla Impact I Mauritius	32,51,470	7.12%	5.11%	32,51,470	7.12%	5.11%
Accion Frontier Inclusion Mauritius	62,80,638	13.76%	9.87%	62,80,638	13.76%	9.87%
IIFL Seed Ventures Fund I	48,59,845	10.65%	7.64%	48,59,845	10.65%	7.64%
West Bridge Crossover Fund LLC	26,89,900	5.89%	4.23%	26,89,900	5.89%	4.23%
Trinity Inclusion Ltd	1,62,16,217	35.53%	25.48%	1,62,16,217	35.53%	25.48%

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

The Company has not issued any shares for a consideration other than cash during the year and immediately preceding five years from the reporting date.

Terms of any securities convertible into equity / preference shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date:

7,462,587 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (May 22, 2013) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of Qualified Institutional Placement Offer ('QIPO').

1,697,479 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (March 25, 2014) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

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Note 20: Share capital

1,131,720 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (June 19, 2014) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

4,680,752 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (March 31, 2015) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

13,232 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (April 6, 2015) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

2,357,650 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (July 29, 2015) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

94,88,272 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (June 21, 2016) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

10,660,312 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (January 23, 2018) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date , provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO.

8,152,005 shares - 0.01% fully Compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10/- each issued by way of right issue are convertible into equity share in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 1 preference shares held at the end of twenty years from the date of allotment (March 21, 2018) or earlier at the option of the preference shareholder. The conversion can be done by investors on any date, provided 30 days advance written notice is given to the Company by the respective investor, ten days prior to the proposed filing of draft red herring prospectus by the Company in pursuance of QIPO. Right issue of share to existing shareholders.

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company, refer Note 33

Note 21: Other Equity

Nature and purpose of Reserves

Securities Premium Reserve:
Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Share options outstanding account:

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees as per IND AS 102 'Share Based Payments', including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 33 for further details of these plans.

Cash flow hedging reserve:

The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings as described within note 6. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, foreign currency option contracts and interest rate swaps. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss (e.g. interest payments).

Statutory reserve:
Statutory reserve is created as per the terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Other equity movement during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Statutory Reserve (pursuant to section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)	202.45	202.45
Security Premium	42,518.24	42,518.24
Retained Earnings	-14,514.84	-11,505.34
Share options outstanding account	888.96	729.92
Other Comprehensive Income	-259.46	-253.36
Total	**28,835.35**	**31,691.91**

In compliance with the provisions, the Management has provided for dividend on Series A, B and C of Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares at the rate of 0.01% on a prorate basis.

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Note 22: Interest income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised cost	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest on Loans		
Business loans	31,578.12	31,693.57
Interest on deposits with Banks	963.80	90.97
Other interest income		
Unwinding of security deposit	131.33	50.83
Total	**32,673.25**	**31,835.37**

Note 23: Fees and commission income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Other financial services- Commission	56.90	82.81
Merchant Service Fees	281.15	893.26
Service Fees on Syndication	3.17	33.32
Total	**341.22**	**1,009.39**

Revenue from contracts with customers

Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Type of Services or Service		
Fee and commission income	341.22	1,009.39
Total revenue from contract with customers	**341.22**	**1,009.39**
Geographical markets		
India	341.22	1,009.39
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	**341.22**	**1,009.39**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	341.22	1,009.39
Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**341.22**	**1,009.39**

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	0.01	-
Fees and other receivables	22.70	49.23

Impairment allowance recognised on contract balances is Rs. Nil (March 2020 Rs. 3.40 lakhs)

Note 24: Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
On trading portfolio		
Realised	97.56	714.70
Unrealised	6.34	-
Total	**103.90**	**714.70**

Note 25: Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income from other Services	11.27	13.42
Interest on Income Tax Refund	88.31	32.61
Cheque bounce charges	95.56	79.12
Miscellaneous Income	0.25	25.69
Total	**195.39**	**150.84**

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Note 26: Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost	For the year ended March 31, 2020 On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost
Interest expense on:-		
- Debt securities	9,346.60	8,644.95
- Borrowings (other than debt securities)	2,551.56	1,682.57
Interest expense on lease liability	176.28	323.22
Other borrowing costs		
Other borrowing cost *	1,497.25	669.13
Total	**13,571.69**	**11,319.87**

* Other Borrowing cost includes stamp duty.

Note 27: Impairment on financial instruments

The below table show impairment loss on financial instruments charge to statement of profit and loss based on category of financial instrument.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 On Financial instruments measured at Amortised cost	For the year ended March 31, 2020 On Financial instruments measured at Amortised cost
Loans	12,788.01	9,243.96
Non Fund Based Exposure	(47.40)	(2.46)
Security Deposits	(9.40)	(1.05)
Total	**12,731.21**	**9,240.45**

During the year, the Company has written off loans amounting to Rs. 11,311.27 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2020 – Rs. 7,501.81 lakhs). Also the Company has recovered an amount of Rs. 1,629.95 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2020 – Rs. 1,221.81 lakhs) against current year and previous years' written off amounts.

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments for the year recorded in the profit and loss based on evaluation stage:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021					For the year ended March 31, 2020				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Loans and advances to customers	(4,277.80)	3,987.41	1,767.14	-	1,476.75	952.49	49.42	740.24	-	1,742.15
Bad debts written off	-	-	-	-	9,064.53	-	-	-	-	6,253.11
Principal loss on settlement	-	-	-	-	2,246.73	-	-	-	-	1,248.70
Sub - Total	**(4,277.80)**	**3,987.41**	**1,767.14**	**-**	**12,788.01**	**952.49**	**49.42**	**740.24**	**-**	**9,243.96**
Non Fund Based Exposure	(39.24)	(0.93)	(7.22)	-	(47.40)	13.58	(1.70)	(14.34)	-	(2.46)
Security deposits	-	-	-	(9.40)	(9.40)	-	-	-	(1.05)	(1.05)
Sub - Total	**(39.24)**	**(0.93)**	**(7.22)**	**(9.40)**	**(56.80)**	**13.58**	**(1.70)**	**(14.34)**	**(1.05)**	**(3.51)**
Total impairment loss	**(4,317.04)**	**3,986.48**	**1,759.92**	**(9.40)**	**12,731.21**	**966.07**	**47.72**	**725.90**	**(1.05)**	**9,240.45**

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Note 28: Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages	6,885.15	6,335.83
Contribution to provident and other funds	150.56	155.56
Gratuity expenses	51.34	38.44
Share based payments to employees	159.04	196.51
Staff welfare expenses	129.95	138.94
Total	**7,376.04**	**6,865.28**

Note 29: Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of tangible assets	123.27	128.63
Amortisation of intangible assets	45.62	57.41
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	799.58	819.17
Total	**968.47**	**1,005.21**

Note 30: Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Marketing Expenses	61.09	112.25
Professional & Legal Fees	369.82	514.85
Rent - Short term leases	6.45	15.51
Travelling & Lodging Expenses	25.39	164.87
IT Services Expenses	401.00	331.87
Fee & Stamp Charges	213.66	347.44
Terminal deployment charges	121.74	900.62
Service Tax & GST expensed out	439.60	721.56
Rates & Taxes	10.98	3.43
Auditors' Remuneration (a)	28.57	27.82
Insurance expenses	69.99	85.53
Office and Maintenance Expenses	207.05	209.65
Power and Fuel Charges	81.59	89.58
Telephone & Internet Charges	115.56	90.67
Verification and Rating charges	150.59	219.77
Bank charges	51.20	79.20
Outsource Agency Cost	633.66	779.65
Miscellaneous Expenses	100.91	47.72
Total	**3,088.85**	**4,741.99**

(a) Audit Remuneration include fees payable to auditor as analysed below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
As auditor:		
Statutory audit of the Company	24.50	24.50
Certification fees	4.00	2.50
Out of Pocket expenses	0.07	0.82
TOTAL	**28.57**	**27.82**

Amounts recognised in profit and loss for ROU Assets and Lease Liabilities

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	799.58	819.17
Interest expense on lease liabilities	176.28	323.22

Expenditure in foreign currency during the year:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Other borrowing cost	335.89	225.53
Marketing Expenses	-	11.57
Verification and Rating charges	6.79	-
IT Services Expenses	-	13.31
TOTAL	**342.68**	**250.41**

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Note 31: Income Tax

The components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax	-	214.23
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	282.88
Deferred tax charge / (credit) relating to change in tax rates	-	456.57
Deferred tax charge / (credit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,413.46)	(112.88)
Total tax charge	**(1,413.46)**	**840.80**

Reconciliation of the total tax charge:

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is, as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before tax	(4,422.50)	537.50
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (for the year ended March 31, *2020: 25.168%*)	(1,113.05)	135.28
Effects of:		
Creation of Deferred Tax on account of Other Ind AS adjustments of the previous period	(300.41)	(33.93)
	(1,413.46)	**101.35**
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	282.88
Deferred tax charge / (credit) relating to change in tax rates	-	456.57
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit & Loss	**(1,413.46)**	**840.80**

The effective income tax rate for March 31, 2021 is 25.168% (*for the year ended March 31, 2020 - 25.168%*).

Deferred Tax
The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense:

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Brought Forward Loss	893.48	-	246.66	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	62.88	-	8.92	-
Lease Adjustments	51.11	-	(30.01)	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	3,097.53	-	982.23	-
Derivative instruments in Cash flow hedge relationship	100.29	-	-	0.13
ESOP Expenses	223.73	-	124.59	-
Other temporary differences includes deferred tax on unamortised costs on Borrowings and unamortised net income on Loan, deferred tax on Allowable / disallowable expenses under Income Tax etc.	95.04	-	81.07	-
Total	**4,524.06**	**-**	**1,413.46**	**0.13**
Net Amount	**4,524.06**			

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Brought Forward Loss	646.81	-	(146.21)	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	53.96	-	2.59	-
Lease Adjustments	81.12	-	9.19	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	2,115.30	-	(107.26)	-
Derivative instruments in Cash flow hedge relationship	100.16	-	-	100.16
ESOP Expenses	99.14	-	28.76	-
Other temporary differences includes deferred tax on unamortised costs on Borrowings and unamortised net income on Loan, deferred tax on Allowable / disallowable expenses under Income Tax etc.	13.97	-	(130.76)	-
Total	**3,110.46**	**-**	**(343.69)**	**100.16**
Net Amount	**3,110.46**			

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Note 32: Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of Company (after adjusting for dividend on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	(3,009.04)	(622.41)
Less: Dividend to Preference Shareholders	(0.46)	(0.46)
Profit / (loss) available for equity shareholders	(3,009.50)	(622.87)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**6,57,05,546**	**6,56,68,292**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,80,00,600	1,80,00,600
Dilutive impact of weighted average number of Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares	4,56,44,009	4,56,44,009
Dilutive impact of weighted average number of ESOP	20,60,937	20,23,683
Face value of per share	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	(16.72)	(3.46)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(16.72)	(3.46)

Notes:
1. Since diluted EPS are anti-dilutive hence, the disclosure is restricted to basic EPS.
2. Weighted average shares mentioned above are numbers.

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Note 33: Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)

ESOP Scheme 2018

The Employee Stock Options Scheme (ESOP Scheme) 2018 was approved by the shareholders at their Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on March 21, 2018. The Scheme has been formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended read with applicable provisions of the Companies Rules, 2014. The Company has granted stock options to the eligible employees as per ESOP scheme 2018. All the options are exercisable on liquidity event or Initial Public Offer (IPO), whichever is earlier. The Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 is being administered and monitored by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company set up by the Board. The Company is authorised to issue 21,99,589 (Twenty One Lakhs Ninety Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Nine) number of equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 10 per share, under the ESOP Scheme 2018 to the eligible employees upon meeting of such vesting criteria as may be fixed or determined by the Board.

ESOP Scheme 2017

No further options were granted during the year under this scheme. All the options are exercisable on liquidity event or Initial Public Offer (IPO), whichever is earlier. The Board at its meeting held on March 21, 2018 approved for short closing the ESOP 2017 and approved revised ESOP 2018 scheme.

For the year ended March 31, 2021 following Employee Stock Option Plans (ESOPs) were in existence. The relevant details of the schemes and the grants are as below :

Details of Employee Stock Option Schemes	**ESOP 2018**	**ESOP 2017**
Date of Shareholder's approval of plan	March 21, 2018	November 30, 2017
Date of grant	Various dates	Various dates
Number of options granted	19,13,884	4,21,000
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity
Vesting Period	5 years	5 years
Details of vesting condition	Continued service	Continued service
Exercise Price	Rs. 159.47	Rs. 10 to Rs. 113.17

Details of Vesting

Vesting period from the grant date *	**ESOP 2018**	**ESOP 2017**
Completion of 1 year	20.00%	20.00%
Completion of 2 year	20.00%	20.00%
Completion of 3 year	20.00%	20.00%
Completion of 4 year	20.00%	20.00%
Completion of 5 year	20.00%	20.00%

There were no cancellations of modifications to the schemes in March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020

* The SAR's already granted to continuing employees as on March 31, 2018 is replaced by the Employee Stock Options under the ESOP 2017 scheme at the Special resolution passed by the members on November 30, 2017.The vesting schedule of each employee under ESOP scheme is aligned to the vesting schedule as per the original SAR scheme except the first vesting shall happen only after completion of 12 months from the date of the grant of option under ESOP scheme 2017.

Details of activity under each plan

	ESOP 2018		**ESOP 2017**	
	No. of Options	**Weighted Avg. Exercise Price**	**No. of Options**	**Weighted Avg. Exercise Price**
Outstanding as at April 1, 2019	16,78,884	159.47	4,21,000	60.81
Granted during the year	60,000	159.47	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(85,500)	159.47	(23,800)	-
Outstanding as at March 31, 2020	**16,53,384**	-	**3,97,200**	-
Outstanding as at April 1, 2020	16,53,384	159.47	3,97,200	60.81
Granted during the year	30,000	159.47	-	-
Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	**16,83,384**	**159.47**	**3,97,200**	**60.81**
Vested and exercisable as at March 31, 2021	**7,41,554**		**3,86,200**	
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	3		2	

The value of the underlying shares has been determined by an independent valuer. The following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of grants in accordance with Black Scholes model, for options granted during the financial year:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Risk-free interest rate	4.44% to 5.71%	6.55% to 7.06%
Expected life of options (years)	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility (%)	24.08%	21.75%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Exercise price	159.47	159.47
Weighted average share price (Rs.)	159.47	159.47

The risk free interest rates are determined based on the Government bond yields with maturity equal to the expected term of the option. Volatility calculation is based on historical stock prices of comparable companies using standard deviation of change in stock price. The historical period is taken into account to match the expected life of the option.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Expense arising from equity-settled share based payment transactions	159.04	196.51
Expense arising from cash-settled share based payment transactions	-	-
Total expense arising from share based payment transactions	**159.04**	**196.51**

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Note 34: Retirement benefit plan

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognized Rs. 150.34 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2020: Rs. 149.89 lakhs) for Provident Fund contributions (including admin charges) and Rs. 0.22 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2019: Rs. 5.67 lakhs) for Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the Schemes.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Gratuity Act, an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service, managerial grade and salary at retirement age. Gratuity expense has been disclosed separately in Note 28

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan.

Statement of Profit and Loss

(1) Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	48.55	37.13
Interest expense	7.06	5.82
Interest income	(5.34)	(4.51)
Total Expenses recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**50.27**	**38.44**
Remeasurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
-change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.01)
-change in financial assumptions	(7.87)	6.74
-experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	9.50	11.87
-others		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	4.08	2.71
Total Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	**5.71**	**21.31**

Balance Sheet

(2) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	184.45	140.64
Fair value of plan assets	152.74	106.85
Asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(31.71)	(33.79)

(3) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	141.22	88.67
Transfer in/Out		
Interest cost	7.06	5.82
Current service cost	48.55	37.13
Benefits paid	(14.01)	(9.00)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Remeasurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
-change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.01)
-change in financial assumptions	(7.87)	6.74
-experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	9.50	11.87
Closing defined benefit obligation	**184.45**	**141.22**
Less: Amount paid by Fund but yet to be paid to employee	-	(0.58)
Net Closing defined benefit obligation	**184.45**	**140.64**

Note:
Amount of Rs. Nil (as of March 31, 2020: Rs. 0.58 lakhs has been released by LIC to the company w.r.t. gratuity payment to a left employee, while the same has not yet been received by the employee.

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Note 34: Retirement benefit plan

(4) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	106.85	68.68
Transfer in/Out		
Interest income	5.34	4.51
Contributions by employer	58.64	45.95
Benefits paid	(14.01)	(9.58)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(4.08)	(2.71)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**152.74**	**106.85**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	4.40%	5.00%
Salary growth rate	6.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate		
Customer Acquisition Manager ('CAMS')	70%	70%
Other than CAMS	35%	35%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

(6) Investments quoted in active markets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Funds managed by the issuer	100%	100%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

(7) Expected payment for future years

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	55.60	45.08
Between 2 and 5 years	116.48	84.84
Between 6 and 10 years	35.09	31.55
Beyond 10 years	5.95	6.02
Total expected payments	**213.11**	**167.49**

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 72.78 lakhs to the fund in the next financial year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2021 is 3 years (as at March 31, 2020 : 3 years)

The fund is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"). The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

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Note 34: Retirement benefit plan

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	4.40%	5.00%
Salary growth rate	6.00%	8.00%
Normal retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Attrition rate		
Customer Acquisition Manager ('CAMS')	70%	70%
Other than CAMS	35%	35%

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	184.45	141.22

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	190.46	178.77	145.93	136.79
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3.30%	-3.10%	3.30%	-3.10%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	178.90	190.17	136.89	145.72
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.00%	3.10%	-3.10%	3.20%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	237.58	150.93	196.28	112.90
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	28.80%	-18.20%	39.00%	-20.00%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates)	184.42	184.47	141.20	141.24
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Note 35: 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. Issued debt reflect the contractual coupon amortisations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,453.22	-	5,453.22	16,560.60	-	16,560.60
Bank Balance other than above	25,807.81	-	25,807.81	5.91	-	5.91
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	550.84	550.84
Trade receivables	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-
Loans	74,827.78	46,862.75	1,21,690.53	78,526.69	46,004.33	1,24,531.02
Investments	8,255.93	-	8,255.93	-	-	-
Other financial assets	317.62	1,636.51	1,954.13	117.20	1,696.84	1,814.04
Non-financial Assets						
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	4,524.06	4,524.06	-	3,110.46	3,110.46
Property, plant and equipment	-	172.13	172.13	-	195.58	195.58
Right-of-use assets	-	2,636.39	2,636.39	-	2,426.57	2,426.57
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	46.25	46.25	-	91.87	91.87
Other non financial assets	613.96	365.37	979.33	609.42	767.40	1,376.82
Total assets	**1,15,276.33**	**56,243.46**	**1,71,519.79**	**95,819.82**	**54,843.89**	**1,50,663.71**
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables						
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,118.55	-	1,118.55	920.61	-	920.61
Derivative financial liabilities	26.65	-	26.65	-	-	-
Debt Securities	27,703.84	61,139.14	88,842.98	25,424.33	47,877.89	73,302.22
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	21,217.00	20,068.73	41,285.73	8,591.47	25,726.30	34,317.77
Other Financial liabilities	1,201.04	2,818.21	4,019.25	1,250.92	2,242.90	3,493.82
Non-financial Liabilities						
Provisions	551.13	254.70	805.83	110.83	250.78	361.61
Other non-financial liabilities	230.09	-	230.09	220.41	-	220.41
Total Liabilities	**52,048.30**	**84,280.78**	**1,36,329.08**	**36,518.57**	**76,097.87**	**1,12,616.44**
Net	**63,228.03**	**-28,037.32**	**35,190.71**	**59,301.25**	**-21,253.98**	**38,047.27**

Note:
1. The Company considers Put/Call option dates for the purpose of reporting maturity pattern of Borrowings including debt securities.

2. In the preparation of the above disclosure, certain assumption have been considered by the management which have been relied upon by the auditors.

3. The Maturity profile in respect of loans given has been prepared based on the contractual cash inflows from the loans disbursed agreed with customers as the Company expects the behaviour to be similar

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Note 36: Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Cash Flows (net)	Exchange difference	Others	As at 31 March 2021
Debt Securities	73,302.22	15,121.40	-	419.36	88,842.98
Borrowings other than debt securities	34,317.77	7,534.66	(576.96)	10.26	41,285.73
Total	**1,07,619.99**	**22,656.06**	**(576.96)**	**429.62**	**1,30,128.71**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Cash Flows (net)	Exchange difference	Others	As at March 31, 2020
Debt Securities	69,293.16	4,225.33	-	(216.28)	73,302.22
Borrowings other than debt securities	9,303.64	23,963.07	948.80	102.26	34,317.77
Total	**78,596.80**	**28,188.40**	**948.80**	**(114.01)**	**1,07,619.99**

Others Includes amortised cost impact and incremental interest liability at the year end

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Note 37: Contingent liabilities, commitments

(A) Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank Guarantees		
Bank Guarantee given by Banks for renovation of work to be carried out by Mumbai Head Office	-	5.00
Total	**-**	**5.00**

(B) Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Commitments related to loans sanctioned but undrawn		
PayLater Open Limits (refer Note 18)	827.14	1,483.22
Other Commitments		
Capital commitments	7.48	20.64
Total	**834.62**	**1,503.86**

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Note 38: Related party disclosures

(A) List of Related Parties with whom Company had transaction

Enterprise where Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence or control

Dilta Services LLP

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Piyush Kumar Khaitan	Managing Director
Mr. Arun Nayyar	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Mr. B Ravi Kumar	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) & Company Secretary (CS)

Directors

Mr. Dhruv Kumar Khaitan	Chairman
Mr. BS Nagesh (upto April, 19, 2019)	Independent Director
Ms. Smita Aggarwal (from May 07, 2019 to August 08, 2019)	Independent Director
Ms. Bindu Ananth (from October 10, 2019)	Independent Director
Mr. Mahesh Krishnamurthy (from April 01, 2019)	Director
Mr. Ganesh Rengaswamy	Director
Mr. Prashasta Seth (upto December 31, 2020)	Director
Mr. Micheal Fernandes	Director
Mr. Pranav Kumar	Director
Mr Amit Mehta (from February 12, 2021)	Additional Director

(B) Related Party transactions during the year:

Particulars	Enterprise where Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence or control		Key Management Personnel / Managing Director		Directors		Relatives of Key Management Personnel / Directors	
	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2021	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2020	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2021	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2020	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2021	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2020	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2021	For the year ended / as at March 31, 2020
Transactions								
For infrastructure maintenance charges recovered	11.27	13.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration	-	-	47.30	47.20	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	-	-	-	-	24.00	19.50	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	347.57	449.35	-	-	-	-
Balances								
Deposit for accommodation	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-

Note:

a) Related parties have been identified on the basis of the declaration received by the management and other records available.

b) Provisions for gratuity, compensated absences and other long term service benefits are made for the Company as a whole and the amounts pertaining to the key managerial personnel are not specifically identified and hence are not included above.

c) The Company enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving related parties in the ordinary course of business under the same commercial and market terms, interest and commission rates that apply to non-related parties.

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Note 39: Capital

Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

Regulatory capital	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
TIER I capital	29,725.41	34,206.18
TIER II capital	1,608.83	1,708.32
Total capital	31,334.24	35,914.50
Risk weighted assets	1,37,825.29	1,36,665.98
Tier I CRAR	21.56%	25.03%
Tier II CRAR	1.17%	1.25%
Tier I + II CRAR	22.73%	26.28%

Regulatory capital consists of TIER I capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year loss less accrued dividends.

As per RBI guidelines, the Company being a Non-Banking Finance Company has to maintain 15% of capital adequacy ratio for NBFC business.

Note 40: Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

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Note 41: Fair value measurement

41.1 Valuation Principle

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques

Level 1: valuation based on quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: valuation using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable

Level 3: valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

41.2 Fair Value Hierarchy of assets and liabilities

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

March 31, 2021

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Financial assets held for trading				
Mutual funds	8,255.93	-	-	8,255.93
Total Financial assets held for trading	**8,255.93**	-	-	**8,255.93**
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	**8,255.93**	-	-	**8,255.93**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**8,255.93**	-	-	**8,255.93**

Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Derivative financial instruments				
Currency Swaps	-	(64.08)	-	-64.08
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	-	90.73	-	90.73
Total derivative financial instruments	-	**26.65**	-	**90.73**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	**26.65**	-	**90.73**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	**26.65**	-	**90.73**

March 31, 2020

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Derivative financial instruments				
Currency Swaps	-	241.14	-	241.14
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	-	309.70	-	309.70
Total derivative financial instruments	-	**550.84**	-	**550.84**
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	**550.84**	-	**550.84**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	-	**550.84**	-	**550.84**

There are no financial instruments measured at fair value on non-recurring basis.

Investments in Mutual Fund are fair valued through Profit & Loss account. Derivative Financial Instruments are fair valued through Other Comprehensive Income and rest of all financial assets are measured at amortised costs

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Note 41: Fair value measurement

41.3 Valuation techniques

Derivative contracts

Derivatives contracts include Cross Currency Swaps and Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps. These instruments are valued by (a) observable foreign exchange rates; and (b) observable or calculated forward points (implied yield curves).

The Company classifies Derivatives contracts as Level 2 financial instruments when no unobservable inputs are used for their valuation or the unobservable inputs used are not significant to the measurement (as a whole).

Foreign exchange contracts

Foreign exchange contracts include foreign exchange forward and swap contracts and over- the-counter foreign exchange options. These instruments are valued by either observable foreign exchange rates, observable or calculated forward points and option valuation models. With the exception of contracts where a directly observable rate is available which are disclosed as Level 1, the Company classifies foreign exchange contracts as Level 2 financial instruments when no unobservable inputs are used for their valuation or the unobservable inputs used are not significant to the measurement (as a whole).

Mutual Funds

Mutual Funds include investment in liquid funds and overnight funds. These are debt-based funds. The amounts mentioned is the fair value of the portfolio basis the NAV of the underlying schemes which are published by respective AMCs on a daily basis. The cost of the portfolio as at March 31, 2021 is Rs. 8,249.59 lakhs (As at March 31, 2020 - Nil)

41.4 Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. This table does not include the fair values of non–financial assets

March 31, 2021	Valuation	Fair Value				
		Carrying Value	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	At amortised cost	5,453.22	3,253.22	2,200.00	-	5,453.22
Bank balance other than above	At amortised cost	25,807.81	-	25,807.81	-	25,807.81
Trade receivables	At amortised cost	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Loans	At amortised cost	1,21,690.53	-	-	1,21,690.53	1,21,690.53
Other Financial Assets	At amortised cost	1,954.13	-	-	1,954.13	1,954.13
Total financial assets		**1,54,905.69**	**3,253.22**	**28,007.81**	**1,23,644.66**	**1,54,905.69**
Financial liabilities:						
Trade payables	At amortised cost	1,118.55	-	-	1,118.55	1,118.55
Debt securities	At amortised cost	88,842.98	-	-	88,842.98	88,842.98
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	At amortised cost	41,285.73	-	-	41,285.73	41,285.73
Other Financial liabilities	At amortised cost	4,019.25	-		4,019.25	4,019.25
Total financial liabilities		**1,35,266.51**	-	-	**1,35,266.51**	**1,35,266.51**
Off balance sheet items						
Other commitments	At amortised cost	827.14	-	-	827.14	827.14
Total off-balance sheet items		**827.14**	-	-	**827.14**	**827.14**

There are no transfer of assists / liabilities between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current year as well as previous year.

March 31, 2020	Valuation	Fair Value				
		Carrying Value	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	At amortised cost	16,560.60	559.70	16,000.90	-	16,560.60
Bank balance other than above	At amortised cost	5.91	-	5.91	-	5.91
Loans	At amortised cost	1,24,531.02	-	-	1,24,531.02	1,24,531.02
Other Financial Assets	At amortised cost	1,814.04	-	-	1,814.04	1,814.04
Total financial assets		**1,42,911.57**	**559.70**	**16,006.81**	**1,26,345.06**	**1,42,911.57**
Financial liabilities:						
Trade payables	At amortised cost	920.61	-	-	920.61	920.61
Debt securities	At amortised cost	73,302.22	-	-	73,302.22	73,302.22
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	At amortised cost	34,317.77	-	-	34,317.77	34,317.77
Other Financial liabilities	At amortised cost	3,493.82	-	-	3,493.82	3,493.82
Total financial liabilities		**1,12,034.42**	-	-	**1,12,034.42**	**1,12,034.42**
Off balance sheet items						
Other commitments	At amortised cost	1,483.22	-	-	1,483.22	1,483.22
Total off-balance sheet items		**1,483.22**	-	-	**1,483.22**	**1,483.22**

41.5 Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company has determined that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, debt securities, borrowings, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and off-balance sheet item are a reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence their carrying values are deemed to be fair values.

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Note 42: Risk management

42.1 Introduction and Risk Profile

42.1.1 Risk management structure

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles. The Board has constituted the Credit and Risk Management Committee which is responsible for monitoring the overall risk process within the Company.

The Credit and Risk Management Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits. This Committee is also responsible for managing portfolio risk decisions and monitoring risk levels.

The Company's Treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Company.

The Company's risk management processes are audited annually by the Internal Auditors, who examine both the adequacy of the procedures and the Company's compliance with the procedures. The Internal Auditors discuss the results of all assessments with the management, and reports their findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee of the Board.

42.1.2 Risk mitigation and risk culture

As part of its overall risk management, the Company can use derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates and foreign currencies, equity risks and credit risks. Currently, the Company uses derivatives to manage its interest rate and foreign exchange risk arising from the USD denominated borrowings.

In accordance with the Company's policy, its risk profile is assessed before entering into hedging transactions, which are authorised by the appropriate level of seniority within the Company. The effectiveness of hedges is assessed by the ALCO (based on economic considerations rather than the Ind AS hedge accounting regulations). The effectiveness of all the hedge relationships is monitored by the ALCO on a monthly basis. It is the Company's policy that in situations of ineffectiveness, it will enter into a new hedge relationship to mitigate risk on a continuous basis. Currently, the positions are fully hedged (i.e. 100% risk of interest rate and/or foreign exchange movement) in line with the Board approved policies.

42.1.3 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Company's loan asset portfolio risk is measured using a method that reflects expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances, based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment, whenever required. This risk measurement is quantified by way of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL). Unexpected losses resulting from unforseen event risks e.g. natural disasters / events / pandemic situations etc., are estimated by applying judgemental inferences to lead indicators of portfolio behaviour.

The Company's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk, in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

Information compiled from all the departments is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify operational risks on a timely basis. This information is presented and explained to the Head of each Department, the Audit Committee of the Board. The Audit Committee of the Board & the Credit and Risk Management Committee receives a comprehensive risk report once a quarter (from the Auditors & the Risk Head respectively) which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Company.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that a robust risk awareness is embedded in its organisational risk culture. Employees are expected to take ownership and be accountable for the risks the Company is exposed to. The Company's continuously trains its employees to build awareness of the Company's risk appetite and support them in their roles and responsibilities to monitor risk.

42.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possbility that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept on its Loan Portfolio, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Company has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties.

The credit quality review process aims to allow the Company to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

42.2.1 Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded on the balance sheet.

With gross-settled derivatives, the Company is also exposed to a settlement risk, being the risk that the Company honours its obligation, but the counterparty fails to deliver the counter value. The Company deals with only high rated Banking Counterparty(ies) to ensure mitigation of counterparty credit risk and settlement risk.

42.2.2 Impairment assessment

The references below show where the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies.

The Company's definition and assessment of default (Note 42.2.2.1)
-How the Company defines, calculates and monitors the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) (Notes 42.2.2.2 to 42.2.2.4)
-When the Company considers there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of an exposure (Note 42.2.2.5)
-The details of the ECL calculations for Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 assets

42.2.2.1 Definition of default

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events may include (and not be limited to):

- All the facilities of a borrower from all the borrowed accounts are treated as Stage 3 when one of his facility becomes 90 days past due i.e. credit impaired
- A covenant breach not waived by the Company
- The Company on selective Basis does consider restructuring of loans after due assessment of its viability from time to time, in line with regulatory /judicial norms & dispensations

42.2.2.2 PD estimation process

Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default in a homogenous pool of loans, over a 12 month time horizon. PD estimation process is done based on historical & empirical internal data available with the company. 'Company calculates the 12 month PD by taking into account the past historical trends of the portfolio and its credit performance. In case of assets where there is 'a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) i.e when a borrower becomes 30 Days pas Due, a higher PD is applied basis empirical data of such customers defaulting. 'For credit impaired assets, a PD of 100% is applied.

42.2.2.3 Exposure at Default (EAD)

The Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the empirical residual value of loans at the time of default, relative to the principal balance of such accounts at the start point of the 12 month period for which performance has been empirically measured. The Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months & the exposure value at which such loans defaulted. This is represented by the EAD factor. This EAD factor is applied to all Stage 1 & Stage 2 loans, to estimate the likely Exposure at Default.

In case of undrawn loan commitments (for accounts that are live & unexpired), a credit conversion factor of 75 % is applied for expected drawdown. For credit impaired assets (i.e. Stage 3 assets), an EAD factor of 100% is applied.

42.2.2.4 Loss Given Default (LGD)

Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the ultimate loss arising when a default occurs. It is based on empirical contractual realisations from credit impaired assets (i.e. Stage 3 assets). after event of default (& upto 2 years from write off date) including from the realization of any security.

42.2.2.5 Significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors its Loan Portfolio in order to assesses whether there has been an event which could cause a significantly increase in the credit risk (SICR) of the underlying asset or the customers ability to pay and accordingly applies a higher PD rate. An asset can move in & out of SICR category based upon whether it has undergone SICR events that may include (and not be limited to):

- When one of the facilities of a borrower becomes 30 days past due
- Borrowers of a segment / industry / geography under stress

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Note 42: Risk management

42.3 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows, these mismatches originates due to difference in average maturity of assets and liabilities in the books. It is a risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities as and when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances.

Liquidity Risk is primarily monitored by a Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and is managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.

Liquidity Risk is measured by identifying gaps in the structural and dynamic liquidity statements. Key practices employed by the company for assessment and monitoring of liquidity risk are as below:
1. Monitoring the external operating environment, regulatory framework for NBFCs, capital market instruments and bank loans, debt market conditions and liquidity, and risk appetite of investors
2. Mapping of near to medium-term outflows on liabilities and expected inflows from assets, thereby performing a gap assessment for incremental fund raising.
3. Periodic reviews by ALCO relating to the liquidity position, plan of action for incremental fund raising and stress tests of the ALM position

The Company continues to closely monitor liquidity in the market and as part of its ALCO strategy maintains a liquidity buffer to reduce any liquidity risk. This liquidity buffer is maintained in the form of unencumbered investments in units of mutual funds (Liquid and/or Overnight Schemes), Fixed Deposits with high rated scheduled Commercial Banks and undrawn Bank lines.

The Company maintains a diverse mix of borrowings from various sources, including banks, developmental financial institutions, foreign portfolio investors and high rated NBFCs. The Company continued to borrow long term debt with longer contractual maturity compared to its loans and advances portfolio, in order to maintain positive cumulative gaps in its ALM. The average maturity of liabilities is higher than average maturity of assets, which has caused positive gap in the ALM. During the year, the Company strengthened its banking partnerships by onboarding a large PSU Bank as debt provider. The Company also continues to explore new sources of borrowing and concluded two structured borrowings transactions during the financial year FY 2020 - 2021 (Partial Guarantee Backed Term Loan and PTC Securitisation) and onboarded new category of debt investor (Alternate Investment Funds).

Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the company has augmented its liquidity buffers by taking measured steps on disbursements and expenses. At the same time, a strong borrowings pipeline has been built from a diverse set of domestic and overseas financing institutions. The liquidity buffer is sufficient to support ongoing debt repayments and operating expenses of the company, along with regular collections and incremental debt fund raising pipeline is sufficient to support business growth.

42.3.1. Liquidity ratios

Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk (in accordance with RBI Circular - RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20), as on March 31, 2021 as below:

a. Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Number of significant counter parties	18
Amount	1,27,082.76
Percentage of funding total borrowings	98.13%

Significant Counterparties are defined as - A single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total borrowings.

b. Top 10 borrowings (by counterparty)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Total Borrowings	1,30,119.91
Top 10 Borrowings	1,06,487.44
Top 10 as a percentage of total borrowings	81.84%

c. Funding Concentration by instrument #

Name of the instrument	As at March 31, 2021	% of Total
Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD)	88,833.88	68.27%
Term Loans	18,760.33	14.42%
External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	16,648.32	12.79%
Cash Credit (CC)	2,455.72	1.89%
Others	3,421.36	2.63%
Total	1,30,119.61	

Significant Counterparties are defined as - A single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total borrowings.

d. Stock Ratios

Particulars	Percentage
Commercial Paper - as a percentage of total public funds	NA
Commercial Paper - as a percentage of total liabilities *	Nil
Commercial Paper - as a percentage of total assets	Nil
NCD (original maturity < 1year) - as a percentage of total public funds	NA
NCD (original maturity < 1year) - as a percentage of total liabilities *	Nil
NCD (original maturity < 1year) - as a percentage of total assets	Nil
Other Short Term Debt - as a percentage of total public funds	NA
Other Short Term Debt - as a percentage of total liabilities *	5.33%
Other Short Term Debt - as a percentage of total assets	4.24%

* Total Liabilities does not include Total Equity.

e. Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Liquidity Risk Management Policy of the Company is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Board of Directors or other sub-Committee of the Board including Audit Committee / Sub-Committee have approved the formation of the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), comprising the Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President - Treasury.

42.3.2. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cashflow of Debt Securities and Borrowings (other than debt securities):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Within 1 Year	59,597.31	42,676.26
Over 1 year to 2 Years	61,878.86	39,237.38
Over 2 years to 3 Years	23,313.44	30,763.58
Over 3 years to 5 Years	5,759.41	13,895.57
	1,50,549.02	**1,26,572.79**

Notes:
1. The Company considers Put/Call option dates for the purpose of reporting maturity pattern of Borrowings including debt securities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cashflow of Trade Payable and Other Financial Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Trade Payable	Other Financial Liabilities	Trade Payable	Other Financial Liabilities
Within 1 Year	1,118.55	1,201.04	920.61	1,250.91
Over 1 years to 3 Years	-	1,828.08	-	1,800.90
Over 3 years to 5 Years	-	890.16	-	404.03
Above 5 Years	-	99.97	-	37.97
TOTAL	**1,118.55**	**4,019.25**	**920.61**	**3,493.81**

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Note 42: Risk management
42.4 Market Risk

Market risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non–trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately. Such risks the market risk for the trading portfolio is managed and monitored based on a VaR methodology that reflects the interdependency between risk variables. Non–trading positions are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses

42.4.1 Total market risk exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020			Primary Risk sensitivity
	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk	
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5,453.22	-	5,453.22	16,560.60	-	16,560.60	Interest Rate
Other bank balances	25,807.81		25,807.81	5.91	-	5.91	Interest Rate
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	550.84	550.84	-	Interest Rate / Foreign Exchange
Trade receivables	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	Interest Rate
Loans	1,21,690.53	-	1,21,690.53	1,24,531.02	-	1,24,531.02	Interest Rate
Financial investments at FVTPL	8,255.93	8,255.93	-	-	-	-	Interest Rate / Equity Price
Other Financial Assets	1,954.13		1,954.13	1,814.04	-	1,814.04	Interest Rate
Total	**1,63,161.63**	**8,255.93**	**1,54,905.70**	**1,43,462.41**	**550.84**	**1,42,911.57**	
Liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments	26.65	26.65	-	-	-	-	Interest Rate / Foreign Exchange
Trade payables	1,118.55	-	1,118.55	920.61	-	920.61	Interest Rate
Debt securities	88,842.98	-	88,842.98	73,302.22	-	73,302.22	Interest Rate
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	41,285.73	-	41,285.73	34,317.77	-	34,317.77	Interest Rate / Foreign Exchange
Other financial liabilities	4,019.25	-	4,019.25	3,493.82	-	3,493.82	Interest Rate
Total	**1,35,293.16**	**26.65**	**1,35,266.51**	**1,12,034.42**	-	**1,12,034.42**	

42.4.1 Market risk non-trading

42.4.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate sensitivity on fixed and floating rate assets and liabilities with differing maturity profiles is measured by using the duration gap analysis. The same is monitored by the ALCO periodically. All the Company loans and advances are on a Fixed Interest basis. The Company has floating rate borrowings primarily in two categories – (a) Domestic borrowings linked to the Lender's Basa Rate/MCLR; (b) USD denominated borrowings linked to USD LIBOR. The USD LIBOR linked borrowings are fully hedged for the interest rate risk in accordance with the company's Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy. Most of the borrowings in NCD and Term loans are fixed rate borrowings, hence not exposed interest rate risk.

Change in Interest Rate

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity
25 basis point down	12.69	9.50	12.38	9.25
50 basis point down	25.38	18.99	24.77	18.54
25 basis point up	(12.69)	(9.50)	(12.38)	(9.25)
50 basis point up	(25.38)	(18.99)	(24.77)	(18.54)

Borrowings with floating rate structure has been considered for interest rate sensitivity analysis

42.4.1.2 Currency risk

In the normal course of its business, the Company does not deal in foreign exchange significantly, except for its USD denominated External Commercial Borrowings. Any foreign exchange exposure on account of foreign exchange borrowings is hedged fully to safeguard against exchange rate risk in accordance with the company's Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	USD in lakhs	Amount	USD in lakhs	Amount
External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	225.81	16,509.14	225.81	17,086.09
Derivative Financial Instrument *	(225.81)	(16,509.14)	(225.81)	(17,086.09)

* represents the notional amount of the derivative financial instrument

42.4.1.3 Equity price risk

The Company does not have any exposure to equity price risk.

42.5 Operational and business risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events.

The operational risks of the company are managed through comprehensive internal control systems and procedures and key back up processes. In order to further strengthen the control framework and effectiveness, the company has established risk control self assessment at branches to identify process lapses by way of exception reporting. This enables the management to evaluate key areas of operational risks and the process to adequately mitigate them on an ongoing basis. The company also undertakes Risk based audits on a regular basis across all business units / functions. While examining the effectiveness of control framework through self-assessment, the risk-based audit would assure effective implementation of self-certification and internal financial controls adherence, thereby, reducing enterprise exposure.

The company has put in place a robust Disaster Recovery (DR) plan, which is periodically tested. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is further put in place to ensure seamless continuity of operations including services to customers, when confronted with adverse events such as natural disasters, technological failures, human errors, terrorism, etc. Periodic testing is carried out to address gaps in the framework, if any. DR and BCP audits are conducted on a periodical basis to provide assurance regarding the effectiveness of the company's readiness

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected several countries across the world, including India. Consequent lockdowns and varying restrictions imposed by the government across several jurisdictions in which the company operates has considerably impacted company's business operations during the year ended March 31, 2021. In accordance with the board approved moratorium policy read with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines dated March 27, 2020 , April 17, 2020 and May 22, 2020 relating to 'COVID-19 - Regulatory Package', the Company has granted moratorium upto six months on the payment of installments falling due between March 1, 2020 and Aug 31, 2020 to all standard account borrowers. In respect of accounts overdue but standard at February 29, 2020 where moratorium benefit has been granted, the staging of those accounts at March 31, 2020 is based on the days past due status as on February 29, 2020 (or as on reporting date, whichever is lower). Based on an assessment by the Company, this relaxation has not been deemed to be automatically triggering significant increase in credit risk.

The Company continues to recognize interest income during the moratorium period and in the absence of other credit risk indicators, the granting of a moratorium period does not result in accounts becoming past due and automatically triggering Stage 2 or Stage 3 classification criteria. The Company also provided for the specified scheme called "Sanjivani" to certain eligible borrowers which included deferment of principal/interest as per the specific terms of the arrangement as appropriate.

The impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and how governments, businesses and consumers respond is uncertain. This uncertainty is reflected in the Company's assessment of impairment loss allowance on its loans which are subject to a number of management judgements and estimates. In relation to COVID-19, judgements and assumptions include the extent and duration of the pandemic, the impacts of actions of governments and other authorities, and the responses of businesses and consumers in different industries. The Company has separately incorporated estimates, assumptions and judgements specific to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated support packages in the measurement of impairment loss allowance. The expected credit loss recognized in its books as at March 31, 2021 is Rs 12,339.14 lakhs (including a management overlay of Rs 500 lakhs). Further, the Company wrote off an amount of Rs 11,311.27 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2021. The Company's impairment loss allowance estimates are uncertain in view of the COVID 19 pandemic and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

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Note 43: Regulatory disclosures

43.1 Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
i) CRAR (%)	22.73%	26.28%
ii) CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	21.56%	25.03%
iii) CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	1.17%	1.25%
iv) Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	-	-
v) Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

43.2 Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(1) Value of Investments		
(i) Gross Value of Investments		
(a) In India	8,255.93	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(ii) Provisions for Depreciation		
(a) In India	-	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(iii) Net Value of Investments		
(a) In India	8,255.93	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
a Movement of provision held toward Depreciation on Investment		
(i) Opening balance	-	-
(ii) Add : Provisions made during the year	-	-
(iii) Less : Write-off / write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
(iv) Closing Balance	8,255.93	-

43.3 Derivatives

43.3.1 Forward Rate Agreement / Interest Rate Swap

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
i) The notional principal of swap agreements	16,137.29	16,137.29
ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	-	-
iii) Collateral required by the Company upon entering into swaps	1,264.51	1,134.64
iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
v) The fair value of the swap book	-	-

43.3.2 Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

The Company has entered into Over the Counter Derivatives and hence disclosure for Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives is not applicable.

43.3.3 Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

Particular	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
a) For hedging	4,245.00	11,892.29	4,245.00	11,892.29
b) For trading	-	-	-	-
Marked to Market Positions				
a) Asset (+)	84.08	-	241.14	309.70
b) Liability (-)	-	-90.73	-	-
Credit Exposure	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Exposures	-	-	-	-

43.4 Disclosures relating to Securitisation

i) The Company has entered into Securitisation transactions for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Particulars	No. / Amount in Rs lakhs
No of SPVs sponsored by the NBFC for secuntisation transactions	1
Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored by the NBFC	4,145.10
Total amount of exposures retained by the NBFC to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet	
On-balance sheet exposures	
* First Loss	227.98
* Others	455.96

ii) Details of financial assets sold to Securitisation/Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction:

The Company has not sold any financial assets to Securitisation/Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction in the March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

iii) Details of assignment transactions

The Company has not assigned any financial assets for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

vi) Details of non-performing assets purchased / sold

a) Details of non-performing financial assets purchased

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
1		
(a) No. of accounts purchased during the year	-	-
(b) Aggregate outstanding	-	-
2		
(a) Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	Nil	Nil
(b) Aggregate outstanding	Nil	Nil

b) Details of non-performing financial assets sold

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
1. No of accounts sold	-	1
2. Aggregate outstanding	-	26.82
3. Aggregate consideration received	-	11.00

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 43: Regulatory disclosures

43.5 Exposures

i) The Company has no exposure to real estate sector during the March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

ii) The Company has no exposure to capital market during the March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

iii) Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC

During the year, the Company has not exceeded SGL & GBL limits as prescribed under NBFC Regulation.

iv) Unsecured Advances

During the year, the Company has not given any advance against collateral of rights,licenses, authority, etc.

43.6 - Miscellaneous

43.6.1 - Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

RBI registration no	B-13.02077
IRDA registration no	CA0472
Company Identification Number (CIN)	U51504MH1993PTC251544

43.6.2 - Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulator

During the year ended March 31, 2021, no penalties have been levied by any regulator on the Company.

43.6.3 - Related Party Transaction

Refer note no. 38 for transactions with related party.

43.6.4 - Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

Instruments	Credit Rating Agency	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Long Term Bank lines	ICRA	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)
Non-Convertible Debenture	ICRA	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)
Cash Credit	ICRA	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)
Working Capital Demand Loan	ICRA	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)	[ICRA] BBB (Stable)
Non-Convertible Debenture	CARE	CARE BBB+ (Negtive)	CARE BBB+ (Stable)
Long Term Bank lines	CARE	CARE BBB+ (Negtive)	-
Series A - Pass Through Certificates (Securitisation)	CARE	Provisional CARE Single A (Structured Obligation)	-
Non-Convertible Debenture	India Ratings & Research	-	IND BBB (Stable)

43.6.5 - Remuneration of Directors

No Remuneration or Sitting fees paid or provided to non-executive directors during the year ended March 31, 2021

43.7.1 - Provisions and contingencies

Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision towards Stage 3	1,759.92	725.90
Provision made towards Income tax	-	-
Other Provision and Contingencies (with details)	-	-
Provision for Standard Assets	(330.56)	1,013.79

43.7.2 Draw Down from Reserves

During the year, the Company has not drawn down any amount from Reserves.

43.7.3 Concentration of Advances, Expenses & NPAs

43.7.3.1 Concentration of Advances

	March 31, 2021
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	1,511.97
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the applicable NBFC	1.14%

43.7.3.2 Concentration of Exposures

	March 31, 2021
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers /customers	1,547.14
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers / customers	1.15%

43.7.3.3 Concentration of Stage 3 assets

	March 31, 2021
Total Exposure to top four Stage 3 accounts	267.60

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Note 43: Regulatory disclosures

43.7.3.4 Sector-wise Stage 3 assets

Sector (As certified by management and relied by Auditors)	Percentage of Stage 3 assets to Total Advances in that sector
Agriculture & allied activities	-
MSME	6.25%
Corporate borrowers	-
Services	-
Unsecured personal loans	-
Auto loans	-
Other personal loans	-

43.7.4 Movement of Stage 3 assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Stage 3 assets net of stage 3 provision to net advances (%)	3.07%	0.79%
Movement of Stage 3 (Gross)		
Opening balance	4,136.88	5,145.28
Additions during the year	8,239.35	9,188.28
Reductions during the year	(3,718.07)	(10,196.68)
Closing balance	8,658.16	4,136.88
Movement of Net Stage 3		
Opening balance	980.10	1,480.04
Additions during the year	3,302.72	2,206.08
Reductions during the year	(548.58)	(2,706.02)
Closing balance	3,734.24	980.10
Movement of provisions for Stage 3 (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
Opening balance	3,156.78	3,665.24
Provisions made during the year	4,936.63	6,982.20
Write-off / write-back of excessprovisions	(3,169.49)	(7,490.66)
Closing balance	4,923.92	3,156.78

43.8 Overseas Assets (for those with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)

Name of the Joint Venture/ Subsidiary	Other Partner in the JV	Country	Total Assets
The company does not have any joint venture or subsidiary abroad, hence, not applicable.	NA	NA	NA

43.9 Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored

The company does not have any off balance sheet SPV sponsored.

43.10 Disclosure of Complaints

Customer Complaints (As certified by management and relied by Auditors)	Numbers
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-
No. of complaints received during the year	382
No. of complaints redressed duringthe year	371
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	11

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. in lakhs)

Note 43: Regulatory disclosures (continued)

43.11 Asset Liability Management (ALM) Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Deposits	Advances	Investments	Borrowings	Foreign Currency assets	Foreign Currency liabilities
Over 1 day to 7 days	-	2,691.30	8,255.93	2,669.99	-	-
Over 8 days to 14 days	-	2,058.94	-	425.58	-	-
Over 15 days to 30 days	-	2,431.59	-	4,485.87	-	-
Over 1 month to 2 months	-	6,411.21	-	7,086.24	-	-
Over 2 months to 3 Months	-	6,243.67	-	1,433.46	-	-
Over 3 months to 6 months	-	19,187.85	-	10,416.37	-	-
Over 6 months to 1 Year	-	35,803.22	-	22,403.33	-	-
Over 1 year to 3 Years	-	40,835.56	-	75,781.88	-	-
Over 3 years to 5 Years	-	6,027.19	-	5,416.89	-	-
Over 5 Years	-	-	-	9.10	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,21,690.53**	**8,255.93**	**1,30,128.71**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

1. Borrowings include debt securities and borrowings other than debt securities (including External Commercial Borrowings).
2. The Company considers Put/Call option dates for the purpose of reporting maturity pattern of Borrowings including debt securities.
3. In the preparation of the above disclosure, certain assumption have been considered by the management which have been relied upon by the auditors.
4. The Maturity profile in respect of loans given has been prepared based on the contractual cash inflows from the loans disbursed agreed with customers as the Company expects the behaviour to be similar

43.12 Disclosure as per RBI notification DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020 - A comparison between provisions required under IRACP and impairment allowances made under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'

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 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	83,524.82	3,165.45	80,359.37	334.10	2,831.35
Standard	Stage 2	41,846.69	4,249.77	37,596.92	167.39	4,082.38
Subtotal		**1,25,371.51**	**7,415.22**	**1,17,956.29**	**501.49**	**6,913.73**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	8,658.16	4,923.92	3,734.24	865.82	4,058.10
Total		**1,34,029.67**	**12,339.14**	**1,21,690.53**	**1,367.31**	**10,971.83**

43.12.1 Disclosures pursuant to RBI Notification - RBI/2019-20/220 DOR.No.BP.BC.63/21.04.048/2019-20 dated April 17, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Amount in SMA/Overdue categories as of February 29, 2020	33,909.01
Respective amounts in SMA/Overdue categories, where the moratorium/deferment was extenended, in terms of Paragraph 2 and 3 of the circular (as on February 29, 2020)	33,909.01
Respective amount where asset classification benefit is extended (outstanding as of February 29, 2020)*	11,639.48
Provisions made in term of paragraph 5 of the circular as at the moratorium (As per para 4, applicable to NBFC's covered under Ind AS)	472.06
Provisions adjusted against slippages in terms of Paragraph 6 of the circular	430.11
Residual Provisons as on March 31, 2021 in terms of Paragraph 6 of the circular	41.95

Note: the above numbers excludes the One time Restructuring of loans carried out during the year.

43.12.2 Disclosures pursuant to RBI Notification - RBI/2020-21/17 DOR.No.BP.BC/4/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020

During the year, the Company has done One time Restructuring of loans amounting to Rs. 55,524.11 lakhs (cases: 6,247).

NeoGrowt Credit Pvt. Ltd.

NEOGROWTH CREDIT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the as at / year ended March 31, 2021
(Rs. in lakhs)

Note 44: Segment Information

The Company operates in a single reportable segment i.e. financing, since the nature of the loans are exposed to similar risk and return profiles hence they are collectively operating under a single segment. The Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. domestic segment.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

per Bharath N S
Partner
Membership No. 210934

Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv Khaitan
Chairman
(DIN 00002584)
Place: Mumbai

Piyush Khaitan
Managing Director
(DIN 00002579)
Place: Bangalore

B. Ravi Kumar
CFO & CS
(M.No 11172)
Place: Mumbai

Arun Nayyar
CEO

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 12, 2021

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a of a non-deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

Amount in Lakhs

	Particulars		
	LIABILITIES SIDE:		
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**	**Amount Outstanding**	**Amount Overdue**
	a. Debentures (other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)		-
	- Secured	88,833.88	-
	- Unsecured	-	-
	b. Deferred Credits	-	-
	c. Term Loans	38,830.01	-
	d. Inter-corporate loans and borrowings	-	-
	e. Commercial Paper	-	-
	f. Other Loans - Demand loans	2,455.72	-
	* Please see Note 1 below		-
	ASSET SIDE:		
2	**Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in(4) below]:**		**Amount Outstanding**
	a. Secured		1,34,029.67
	b. Unsecured		-

3	**Break up of Leased Assets and stocks on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**	**Amount Outstanding**
	i. Lease Assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:	-
	a. Finance Lease	-
	b. Operating Lease	-
	ii. Stocks on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:	-
	a. Assets on hire	-
	b. Repossessed Assets	-
	iii. Other Loans counting towards AFC activities:	-
	a. Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
	b. Loans other than (a) above	-

4	**Break up of Investments:**	
	Current Investments	
	1. Quoted	
	i. Shares: a. Equity	-
	b. Preference	-
	ii. Debentures and Bonds	-
	iii. Units of mutual funds	8,255.93
	iv. Government Securities	-
	v. Others	-
	2. Unquoted	
	i. Shares: a. Equity	-
	b. Preference	-
	ii. Debentures and Bonds	-
	iii. Units of mutual funds	-
	iv. Government Securities	-
	v. Others	-

Long Term Investments	
1. Quoted	
i. Shares - Equity	-
- Preference	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-
iv. Government Securities	-
v. Others	-
2. Unquoted	
i. Shares - Equity	-
- Preference	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-
iv. Government Securities	-
v. Others	-

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a of a non-deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

Amount in Lakhs

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

Category	Amount net of provision		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1 Related Parties**			
a. Subsidiaries	-	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	-	-	-
c. Other related parties	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	1,21,690.53	-	-
Total	1,21,690.53	-	-

6 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):
Please see note 3 below

Category	Market Value/ Break up of fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1 Related Parties**		
a. Subsidiaries	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	-	-
c. Other related parties	-	-
2 Other than related parties	-	-
Total	-	-

** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Please see Note 3)

7 Other information

Particulars	
i. Gross Non-Performing Assets	
a. Related Parties	-
b. Other than related parties	8,658.16
ii. Net Non-Performing Assets	
a. Related Parties	-
b. Other than related parties	3,734.24
iii. Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-

Notes:

1. As defined in paragraph 2(1)(xii) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.
2. Provisioning norms shall be applicable as prescribed in the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
3. All Indian Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debts. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up/ fair value/ NAV in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in category (4) above.

NeoGrowth Credit Pvt. Ltd.