INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31st March, 2021, and ~~profit~~/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31st March, 2021.

For Tattvam & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-015048N)

GAURAV SARAF

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Date: 2021.07.02 22:56:26 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02.07.2021

Partner
(Membership No.535309)
UDIN-

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report as per Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016

1.

a. The Company has maintained proper records relating to fixed assets.

b. As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals. Further, as informed to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. As explained to us, company does not have any immovable property.

2. There are no inventories with the company. Hence the said clause of the order is not applicable

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the order is not applicable

4. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

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

7.

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities

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, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales- tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8. As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records there is an outstanding amount payable of Rs 4,89,16,462/-against Overdraft Limit from ICICI Bank Limited as at 31.03.2021. The said amount has been secured by way of charge on book debts, fixed deposits with banks and personal guarantee of directors.

9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable.

10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, there are no managerial remunerations paid during the year, therefore said clause of order is not applicable to company.

12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has made allotment of shares during the year under review. Accordingly, the applicable provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are applicable to the Company and duly compiled

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

16. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Tattvam & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-015048N)

GAURAV SARAF

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Date: 2021.07.02 22:57:23 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf
Partner
(Membership No.535309)
UDIN -

Date- 02.07.2021
Place-New Delhi.

Annexure –B to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited.** of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal 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 the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, under section 143(10) of the Companies Act,2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing, and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For Tattvam & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-015048N)

GAURAV SARAF

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Gaurav Saraf
Partner
(Membership No.535309)
UDIN -

Date- 02.07.2021
Place-New Delhi.

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(Amounts in million INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	0.18	0.07	0.08
Financial assets				
(i) Loans	4(a)	2.00	2.00	2.00
(ii) Other financial assets	4(b)	0.50	10.46	2.56
Deferred tax assets (net)	23	26.43	33.91	50.99
Non-current tax assets (net)	15	63.63	70.20	37.97
Other non-current assets	5	0.50	-	-
Total non-current assets		**93.24**	**116.64**	**93.60**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.18	3.76	0.94
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7	85.37	107.49	223.56
(iii) Trade receivables	6	56.34	2.07	-
(iv) Other financial assets	4(b)	493.69	498.58	392.61
Other current assets	5	14.63	23.15	53.49
Total current assets		**651.21**	**635.05**	**670.60**
Total assets		**744.45**	**751.69**	**764.20**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	8	0.11	0.10	0.10
Other equity	9	142.01	(171.73)	(185.44)
Total equity		**142.12**	**(171.63)**	**(185.34)**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	-	1.00	1.00
Provisions	13	0.08	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**0.08**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	10	48.92	49.42	10.00
(ii) Trade payables	11			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		130.43	51.64	24.32
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	420.39	816.23	888.78
Provisions	13	0.18	-	-
Other current liabilities	14	2.33	5.03	25.44
Total current liabilities		**602.25**	**922.32**	**948.54**
Total liabilities		**602.33**	**923.32**	**949.54**
Total equity and liabilities		**744.45**	**751.69**	**764.20**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.	1-34			

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s Tattvam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 015048N

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Date: 2021.07.02 22:34:32 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf
Partner
Membership No.: 535309
Place: Delhi
Date : 02/07/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

BIPIN PREET SINGH
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:02:42 +05'30'

Bipin Preet Singh
Director
DIN:02019594
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
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Upasana Taku
Director
DIN:02979387
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amounts in million INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	1,590.50	1,939.82
Other income	17	10.97	5.62
Total income		**1,601.47**	**1,945.44**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	67.75	38.11
Other expenses	21	1,536.45	1,833.02
Total expenses		**1,604.20**	**1,871.13**
Earning before interest tax depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**(2.73)**	**74.31**
Finance costs	19	24.81	43.51
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	0.02	0.01
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(27.56)**	**30.79**
Income tax expense	23		
Current tax		1.48	-
Deferred tax		7.48	17.08
Total tax expense		8.96	17.08
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**(36.52)**	**13.71**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-
		-	-
Other comprehensive gain/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive gain/ (loss) for the year		**(36.52)**	**13.71**
Earnings per share: (nominal value of rupees 10 per share)	22		
- Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)		(3,406.79)	1,357.29
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 1-34

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s Tattvam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 015048N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

GAURAV SARAF
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:37:42 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf
Partner
Membership No.: 535309
Place: Delhi
Date : 02/07/2021

BIPIN PREET SINGH
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:03:11 +05'30'

Bipin Preet Singh
Director
DIN:02019594
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:15:20 +05'30'

Upasana Taku
Director
DIN:02979387
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amounts in million INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before tax		(27.56)	30.79
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20	0.02	0.01
Other income	17	(4.53)	(5.08)
Interest and other borrwing cost	19	23.88	41.72
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		**(8.19)**	**67.44**
Movement in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		22.12	116.07
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		7.90	(102.71)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(46.26)	28.27
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		(46.49)	(72.55)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		78.79	27.32
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities		(2.70)	(20.41)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		0.18	-
Cash generated from operations		**5.35**	**43.43**
Income tax paid (net)		5.09	(32.23)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**10.44**	**11.20**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Interest on fixed deposits	4	1.52	1.82
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(0.13)	-
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)		9.96	(7.90)
Net cash used in investing activities		**11.35**	**(6.08)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		(0.50)	39.42
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-	-
Interest and other borrowing cost		(23.88)	(41.72)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**(24.38)**	**(2.30)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2.59)**	**2.82**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3.76**	**0.94**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 7)		**1.18**	**3.76**
Movement of cashflows from financing activities :			
Short term borrowings			
Opening balance		**49.42**	**10.00**
Addition during the year		(0.50)	39.42
Closing balance		**48.92**	**49.42**

1. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in IND AS-7 "Statement of cash flows".

2. Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 1-34

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s Tattvam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 015048N

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Gaurav Saraf
Partner
Membership No.: 535309
Place: Delhi
Date : 02/07/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

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UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:15:49 +05'30'

Upasana Taku
Director
DIN:02979387
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amounts in million INR, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 8)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	**Amount**
As at 1 April 2019	0.10
Equity share capital issued during the year	-
As at 31 March 2020	**0.10**
Equity share capital issued during the year	0.01
As at 31 March 2021	**0.11**

(b) Other equity (refer note 9)

Particulars	**Reserve and surplus**		**Total other equity**
	Securities premium	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**22.50**	**(207.94)**	**(185.44)**
Profit for the year	-	13.71	13.71
Total comprehensive Profit for the year	**-**	**13.71**	**13.71**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**22.50**	**(194.23)**	**(171.73)**
Loss for the year	-	(36.52)	(36.52)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(36.52)**	**(36.52)**
Securities Premium on shares issued	350.26	-	350.26
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**372.76**	**(230.75)**	**142.01**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 1-34

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s Tattvam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 015048N

GAURAV SARAF
Digitally signed by GAURAV SARAF
DN: c=IN, o=Personal, pseudonym=a5eda766c0214d25bf817593 7d0a43f9fe6c167da651c03b953ac92d95ac 6d2b, postalCode=110034, st=DELHI, serialNumber=da87df632be81153cb87dce 5C344b40fb7eb244641659e4227c4fda4e4a 8d19f, cn=GAURAV SARAF
Date: 2021.07.02 22:45:10 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf
Partner
Membership No.: 535309
Place: Delhi
Date : 02/07/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

BIPIN PREET SINGH
Digitally signed by BIPIN PREET SINGH
Date: 2021.07.02 22:03:50 +05'30'

Bipin Preet Singh
Director
DIN:02019594
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
Digitally signed by UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
Date: 2021.07.02 22:16:22 +05'30'

Upasana Taku
Director
DIN:02979387
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

1. Corporate Information

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited ("Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary company of 'One Mobikwik Systems Limited' registered with Registrar of Companies, incorporated on 19th May 2010. The company provides payment gateway services and is based in Haryana. The services of the company aim to solve the payment pain points for e-commerce in India. The registered office of the Company is situated in Gurugram, Haryana.

The standalone statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on July 02, 2021.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The transition to Ind AS has been carried out from accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('IGAAP'), which is considered as the previous GAAP, for purposes of Ind AS 101. Refer to Note 34 for detailed information on how the Company transitioned to Ind AS.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The standalone statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements and estimates. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

(i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Revenue from contract with customers

The Company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Commission income from payment gateway services;
- Income from advertisement/sale of space.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied upon transfer of control of service to a customer. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf on Government.

Variable consideration such as discounts, any payments made to a customer (unless the payment is for a distinct good or service received from the customer) is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance and adjusted from transaction price at the inception of contract.

Where the Company acts as an agent for selling goods or services, only the commission income is included within revenue. The specific revenue recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised. Typically, the Company has a right to payment before or at the point that services are delivered.

Commission payment gateway services:

The Company facilitates payment gateway services and earns commission from merchants and recognises such revenue when the control of services is transferred to the customer i.e. when the services have been provided by the Company. Such commission is generally determined as a percentage of transaction value processed by the Company.

Income from advertisement/Sale of Space:

Revenue from sale of advertisement space is recognised (net of estimated volume discounts), on satisfaction of associated performance obligation i.e. as and when the relevant advertisement is displayed on the application.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive is established.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

d) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit after tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows are segregated into operating, investing and financing activities.

e) Foreign currency transactions and translations

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

Initial recognition

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Measurement of foreign currency monetary items at the Balance sheet date

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using mean exchange rate prevailing on the last day of the reporting period.

Treatment of exchange differences

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

f) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences and other incentives to employees.

Post-employment and termination benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution benefit plans (i.e. provident fund and employee state insurance scheme) are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprises actuarial gains and losses which is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, annual leave and sick leave, performance incentives etc. in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit.

The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

g) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. 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. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right and these relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

h) Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates then separately based on their specific useful lives.

Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation on all plant, property and equipment is provided on the written down value method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Deprecation on addition to the property, plant and equipment is provided on pro rata basis from the date the assets are acquired/ installed. Deprecation on sale/ deduction of plant, property and equipment assets is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction or discard as the case may be.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets category	Estimated useful life
Computers	3 Years
Furniture & fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2019 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

i) 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 a company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are recognised immediately in profit or loss.) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial instruments

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial asset 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)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such 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 other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured 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 FVTOCI 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. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

For any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

j) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a

provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has tax business losses and unabsorbed depreciation carried forward amounting to INR 104.99 million (March 31, 2020: INR 140.28 million). The Company does not expect sufficient future taxable profit against which such tax losses can be utilised. On this basis, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on these carried forward tax losses. Refer Note 23 for further details.

b) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. 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, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate are current best estimates of the expected mortality rates of plan members, both during and after employment. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The key assumptions are further explained in Note 30.

c) Useful life of assets of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2019*	0.03	0.05	0.08
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.08**
Additions **	0.13	-	0.13
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**0.16**	**0.05**	**0.21**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	0.01	0.01
Disposals/adjustments	-		-
As at 31 March 2020	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Charge for the year	-	0.02	0.02
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**0.03**	**0.03**
Net book value			
As at 1 April 2019	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.08**
As at 31 March 2020	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.07**
As at 31 March 2021	**0.16**	**0.02**	**0.18**

Notes:

* The Company has elected to avail Ind AS 101 exemption to continue with the carrying value under Previous GAAP for all of its property, plant and equipment as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

** The assets has been put to use with effect from 1 April 2021.

4 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
4(a) Loans (measured at amortised cost)			
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Security deposits	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total loans	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**
4(b) Others (measured at amortised cost)			
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (refer note 7)	0.50	10.46	2.56
	0.50	**10.46**	**2.56**
Current			
(unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)			
Amount recoverable from payment gateway banks	479.02	473.69	381.47
Amount recoverable from business partner	3.62	17.93	7.44
Other Recoverables	1.08	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	9.97	6.96	3.70
	493.69	**498.58**	**392.61**
Total other financial assets	**494.19**	**509.04**	**395.17**

*The above recoverable from business partners have been hypothecated against the Bank overdraft facility availed from ICICI Bank. (Refer Note - 10)

5 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Prepaid expenses	0.50	-	-
Total	**0.50**	**-**	**-**
Current			
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Advances to supplier	13.39	19.30	27.81
Advances to employees	-	0.02	0.02
Balances with Government authorities			
GST/ Service Tax credit not due	0.02	-	-
GST/ Service Tax credit	0.90	1.46	23.31
Prepaid expenses	0.32	2.37	2.35
Total	**14.63**	**23.15**	**53.49**

6 Trade Receivables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Current			
Trade Receivables	56.34	2.07	-
Total	**56.34**	**2.07**	**-**

Notes:
1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and the average credit period is between 30 to 60 days.

Age of receivables	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Within the credit period	56.34	2.07	-
	56.34	2.07	-

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Cash on hand	-	-	-
Balance with bank			
- On current accounts	1.18	3.76	0.94
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**1.18**	**3.76**	**0.94**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits with			
- Remaining maturity upto twelve months*	53.96	44.00	44.00
- Remaining maturity for more than twelve months*	0.50	10.46	2.56
	54.46	**54.46**	**46.56**
Less: amount disclosed under non-current bank deposits	(0.50)	(10.46)	(2.56)
Balances with banks:			
In Nodal account**	31.41	63.49	179.56
Total	**85.37**	**107.49**	**223.56**

* The aggregate amount of deposit is under lien in the favour of ICICI Bank for availing Overdraft facility. (Refer Note - 10)
**The Company uses the Nodal account to receive money when payment gateway is used for payments for settlement of the transactions with the merchants.

8 Equity Share capital

Authorised share capital

	Equity Shares (Face Value = INR 10/-)		Preference Shares (Face Value= INR 100/-)	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
As at 1 April 2019	20,000	0.20	10,000	1.00
Increase/decrease during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	20,000	0.20	10,000	1.00
Increase/decrease during the year	-		-	
As at 31 March 2021	**20,000**	**0.20**	**10,000**	**1.00**

Issued share capital (subscribed and fully paid up)

	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
At 1 April 2019	10,101	0.10	-	-
Increase/decrease during the year	-		-	
At 31 March 2020	10,101	0.10	-	-
Increase/decrease during the year	1,245	0.01	-	-
At 31 March 2021	**11,346**	**0.11**	**-**	**-**

a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

Voting
Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held.
Dividend
The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders on ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case where interim dividend is distributed .The company has not declared or paid any dividend since its inception.

Liquidation
In the event of Liquidation of the Company,the holders of equity shares shall be entitiled to receive all the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. Such distribution amounts will be in proportion to the number of the equity shares held in the company.

b) There company has issued 1200 shares of face value INR 10/- each to One Mobikwik Systems Limted at a premium of Rs 275132/- and 45 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 446724/- each during the year.

c) The Company did not have any bonus shares and shares bought back for the five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

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

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020		1 April 2019	
	Number	**% Holding**	**Number**	**% Holding**	**Number**	**% Holding**
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid						
One Mobikwik Systems Limited (Holding Company)	11,345	99.99%	10,100	100%	10,100	100%

9 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2021	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 1 April 2019**
Securities premium	372.76	22.50	22.50
Retained earnings	(230.75)	(194.23)	(207.94)
Total other equity	**142.01**	**(171.73)**	**(185.44)**

a) Securities premium:- Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
b) Retained earnings:- Retained earnings are the accumulated profits earned by the Company till date, less transfer to general reserves, dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distributions made to the shareholders.

10 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Current			
Secured, at amortised cost			
Loans repayable on demand			
From Banks :			
Bank overdraft*	48.92	49.42	10.00
	48.92	**49.42**	**10.00**

Effective interest rate as on March 31, 2021 is 10.4% p.a.

* The Bank overdrafts availed from ICICI Bank Limited and is secured by way of charge on the stock, book debts, fixed deposits, other receivables and personal guarantee of directors.

The unutilized sanction limits for bank overdrafts and term loans

Bank Name	Nature of Facility	Amount (31 March 2021)	Amount (31 March 2020)	Amount (1 April 2019)
ICICI Bank	Bank overdrafts	1.08	0.58	0.00

11 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 32)	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	130.43	51.64	24.32
	130.43	**51.64**	**24.32**

12 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Non-current			
Security deposits	-	1.00	1.00
	-	**1.00**	**1.00**
Current			
Other payables :			
- Payable to merchants	413.43	482.07	540.43
Advance from related party*	6.96	334.16	348.35
	420.39	**816.23**	**888.78**
Total	**420.39**	**817.23**	**889.78**

* During the year 2020-21, the Company has converted the advances of INR 350.27 million received from its holding company One Mobikwik System Limited into equity share capital (Face Value of Equity Share INR 10 each).

13 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity	0.08	-	
Total	**0.08**	**-**	**-**
Current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity*	0.00	-	-
Provision for leave encashment	0.18	-	-
Total	**0.18**	**-**	**-**

* Includes gratuity provision of INR 350, rounded off to "0" on conversion to INR million

14 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Current			
Statutory remittances	2.33	5.03	25.44
Total	**2.33**	**5.03**	**25.44**

15 Non-current tax assets/ liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	65.11	70.20	37.97
Income tax payable	(1.48)	-	-
Total	**63.63**	**70.20**	**37.97**

16 Revenue from operations	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Revenue from contract with customers		
Payment gateway services	1,588.00	1,902.82
Other operating income	2.50	37.00
Total	**1,590.50**	**1,939.82**

16.1 Disaggregation of revenue based on timing of recognition of revenue:		
Services transferred at point in time	1,590.50	1,939.82
Total revenue from contract with customers	**1,590.50**	**1,939.82**
16.2 Reconciliation of revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss with contracted price:		
Revenue as per contracted price	1,590.50	1,939.82
	1,590.50	**1,939.82**

Note: All the remaining performance obligation are expected to be recognised within one year

17 Other income	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	4.53	5.08
Liabilities no longer required written back	5.10	-
Interest on income tax refund	1.34	0.53
Miscellaneous Income	-	0.01
Total	**10.97**	**5.62**

18 Employee benefits expense	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Salaries, allowance and bonus and other benefits	62.64	38.11
Contribution to provident fund	1.23	-
Employee share based payment expense	1.96	-
Gratuity expense (refer note 24)	1.13	-
Leave encashment expense	0.78	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.01	-
Total	**67.75**	**38.11**

19 Finance costs	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost		
- overdraft	4.45	5.74
- borrowings	19.43	35.98
Others	0.93	1.79
Total	**24.81**	**43.51**

20 Depreciation and amortization expense	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	0.02	0.01
Total	**0.02**	**0.01**

21 Other expenses	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Payment gateway cost	1,525.53	1,819.78
Business promotion	0.11	-
Lease rent	1.28	2.45
Rates and taxes	3.71	3.33
Communication costs	0.51	0.39
Power and fuel	0.06	0.20
Repair and maintenance:		
-Others	0.51	0.98
Server & related cost	0.28	0.47
Insurance cost	0.27	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.68	1.05
Legal and professional fees	3.00	3.48
Auditor's remuneration*	0.28	0.40
Bad Debts	-	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	0.23	0.49
Total	**1,536.45**	**1,833.02**

***Includes payments to statutory auditors (exclusive of Goods and Service Tax)**		
For audit	0.20	0.20
For taxation matters	0.08	0.10
For others	-	0.10
	0.28	**0.40**

22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Basic	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Earnings/(Loss) for the Year	(36.52)	13.71
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	10,719	10,101
Basic/diluted earnings/(loss) per equity share (INR)	(3,406.79)	1,357.29

23 Income tax

The major components of income tax credit are:

a) Income tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current income tax		
Current income tax for the year	1.48	-
	1.48	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	7.48	17.08
	7.48	17.08
Total income tax expense	**8.96**	**17.08**

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting loss multiplied by statutory income tax rate.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(27.56)	30.79
Accounting profit before income tax	**(27.56)**	**30.79**
Tax expense at statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2020: 25.17%)	(6.93)	7.75
Other non-deductible expenses	0.14	0.01
Temporary differences for which no deferred tax was recognised	15.75	9.32
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 33% (March 31, 2020: 55.47%)	8.96	17.08

(c) Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Deferred tax asset			
Carry forward of business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	33.91	50.99	18.70
Tax losses	(7.48)	(17.08)	32.29
Unabsorbed depreciation		-	-
Total	**26.43**	**33.91**	**50.99**
Total deferred tax assets recognised (A)	**26.43**	**33.91**	**50.99**
Deferred tax liabilities			
	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**26.43**	**33.91**	**50.99**

d) Breakup of deferred tax (income)/ expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Deferred tax expense relates to the following:		
Related to carry forward of losses	7.48	17.08
Deferred tax expense	**7.48**	**17.08**

e) Reconciliation of Deferred tax asset (Net):

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance as of 1 April 2019	**33.91**	**50.99**
Tax expense during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(7.48)	(17.08)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**26.43**	**33.91**

f) Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:			
- tax business losses	104.30	139.59	196.81
- unabsorbed depreciation	0.69	0.69	0.67
	104.99	**140.28**	**197.48**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

24 Employee benefits

A Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions towards Provident Fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the Employee Provident Fund is deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner which is recognised by Income Tax authorities.

The Company has recognised INR 1.23 million during the year ended 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: INR Nil million; 1 April 2019: INR Nil million) for provident fund 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.

B Defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefit plan
Gratuity - defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' basic salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months, subject to a maximum limit of INR 2 million in terms of the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The amount included in the statement of assets and liabilities arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan is as follows:
Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Present value of un-funded defined benefit obligation	0.08	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**0.08**	**-**	**-**

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

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

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Current service cost	0.08	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**0.08**	-	-

b) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	0.08	-

c) The principal assumption used for the purpose of actuarial valuation are as follows:
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Discount rate	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	15%	0.00%	0.00%
Retirement age	58 years	0.00%	0.00%
Attrition rate	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Moratility (2012-14)	India Assured Life Moratility (2012-14)	India Assured Life Moratility (2006-08)

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

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

Gratuity

For the year ended 31 March 2021	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 1%	(0.00)	0.01
Impact of change in salary by 1%	0.00	(0.00)
Impact of change in employee turnover rate by 1%	(0.00)	0.00

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

25 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Financial assets				
Non-current				
-Measured at amortised cost				
Loans	Level 3	2.00	2.00	2.00
Other financial assets	Level 3	0.50	10.46	2.56
		2.50	12.46	4.56
Current				
-Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	1.18	3.76	0.94
Other bank balances (refer note 7)	Level 3	85.37	107.49	223.56
Trade receivables	Level 3	56.34	2.07	-
Other financial assets	Level 3	493.69	498.58	392.61
		636.58	611.90	617.11
Total financial assets		**639.08**	**624.36**	**621.67**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
-Measured at amortised cost				
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	-	1.00	1.00
		-	1.00	1.00
Current				
-Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	Level 3	48.92	49.42	10.00
Trade payables	Level 3	130.43	51.64	24.32
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	420.39	816.23	888.78
		599.74	917.29	923.10
Total financial liabilities		**599.74**	**918.29**	**924.10**

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, trade receivables, loans, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used does not reflect signifcant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate theri fair value.

c) The following is the basis of categorising the financial instruments measured at fair value into Level 1 to Level 3:

Level 1: This level includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
Level 3: This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

26 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the company consists of net debt (Debts (note 10) offset by cash and bank balance note (note 7) and total equity of the company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's board of directors reviews the capital structure of the Company on a periodic basis. As part of this review, the Board of directors considers the cost of capital, risks associated with capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

Gearing ratio

The company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:
Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)
divided by
Total equity (as shown in the balance sheet).
The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Borrowings	48.92	49.42	10.00
Cash and cash equivalents	(1.18)	(3.76)	(0.94)
Net debt	47.74	45.66	9.06
Total equity	142.12	(171.63)	(185.34)
Net debt to equity ratio	33.59%	-26.60%	-4.89%

27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's management monitors and manages key financial risk relating to the operations of the Company by analysing exposures by degree & magnitude of risk. The risks include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash and bank balances, trade receivables and security deposits.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and the maximum amount the Company would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised, represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by trade partners. Receivable credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to trade partners risk management. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables through a lifetime expected credit loss. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables is as follows :

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Within the credit period	56.34	2.07	-
Total	**56.34**	**2.07**	**-**

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits
The Company maintaines its cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits
The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has access to financing facilities as described below

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Secured Overdraft facility:			
- Amount Utilised	48.92	49.42	10.00
- Amount Unutilised	1.08	0.58	-

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

31 March 2021	**Within 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	130.43	-	130.43
Other financial liabilities	420.39	-	420.39
	550.82	-	550.82

31 March 2020	**Within 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	51.64	-	51.64
Other financial liabilities	816.23	1.00	817.23
	867.87	1.00	868.87

1 April 2019	**Within 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	24.32	-	24.32
Other financial liabilities	888.78	1.00	889.78
	913.10	1.00	914.10

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds. The Company has in place appropriate risk management policies to limit the impact of these risks on its financial performance. The Company ensures optimization of cash through fund planning and robust cash management practices.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The entire revenue and majority of the expenses of the Company are denominated in Indian rupees. Hence there is no foreign currency risk exposure.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The sensitivity disclosed below is attributable to bank overdraft facility availed by the company.

Sensitivity	**Impact on profit/loss before tax**		
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
+ 0.5% change in Interest rate (Bank overdraft)	0.24	0.25	0.05
- 0.5% change in Interest rate (Bank overdraft)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.05)

28 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company is has only one business segment which is acting as a payment gateway to provide e-payment solutions to users and merchants.

Therefore, based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments', the Company's business activity fall within a single operating segment, namely "ePayment gateway services".

Entity wide disclosure details as per Ind AS 108 on Operating segments are given below:

a *Information about geographical areas:*
The company's revenue from continuing operations from external customers and its non-current assets are domiciled in India only.

b Included in revenue arising from providing payment gateway services of INR 1588.00 millions (For the year ended March,20 :INR 1902.82 millions; March'19:INR 1031.79 millions) are revenues of approximately INR 1397.26 millions (For the year ended March,20: INR 1428.82 million; March'19 : INR 779.49 million) which arose from sales to a single customer exceeding 10% or more of the company's revenue for the years ended March 2021, March 2020 and March 2019.

29 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Holding Company
One Mobikwik Systems Limited

b) Fellow Subsidiaries
Mobikwik Finance Private Limited
Mobikwik Credit Private Limited
Harvest Fintech Private Limited

c) Individuals owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them Significant Influence over the Company and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	Designation
Mr. Bipin Preet Singh	Director
Ms. Upasana Taku	Director

ii) Transactions with related parties	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(a) Investment from Parent Company		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	350.27	-
(b) Revenue form processing of transactions		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	1,397.26	1,428.82
(c) Expense on processing of transaction		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	17.03	10.54
(d) Funds received from Holding Company		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	679.98	701.10
(e) Funds refunded to Holding Company		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	676.62	851.25
(f) Expenses Incurred on behalf of company by :-		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	61.64	43.57
(g) Interest Cost for advances received from the Holding Company :-		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	19.43	35.98

iii) Outstanding balances with related parties	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
(a)Payable to Merchants			
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	263.05	331.81	284.13
(b) Payable to Holding Companies	-		
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	6.96	317.57	348.09
(c) Receivable from Merchants			
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	7.89	1.69	1.58
(d) Provision for Cross Charge			
- One Mobikwik Systems Limited	61.64	-	0.29

(iv) Terms and Conditions
All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and within the ordinary course of business.

30 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
(ii) The Company does not have any long term commitments/contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) The Company does not have any amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
(iv) The Company has other commitments for purchase/ sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase/ sale of goods and services and employee benefits, in the normal course of business.

31 Capital and other commitments
The Company did not have any capital commitment or other commitment as at March 31, 2021 , 2020 and April 1, 2019.

32 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:
The dues to micro and small enterprises as required under MSMED Act, 2006, based on the information available with the Company, is given below

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
1. Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year			
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-	-
2. Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
3. Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-
4. Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
5. Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-

33 Impact of COVID-19
The spread of Covid 19 has affected the business operations post the national lock down. The Company has taken various measures in consonance with Central and State Government advisories to contain the pandemic.
Given the uncertainty of quick turnaround to normalcy, post lifting of the lock down, the Company has carried out a comprehensive assessment of possible impact on its business operations, financial assets, contractual obligations and its overall liquidity position, based on the internal and external sources of information and application of reasonable estimates. The Company does not foresee any significant incremental risk to the recoverability of its assets or in meeting its financial obligations over the foreseeable future, given early and required steps taken to contain, protect and mitigate the exposure.
Pursuant to the relaxed guidelines, the Company has now resumed its operations , however, some of the staff continues to operate from home. Since the situation is continuously evolving, the impact assessed in future may be different from the estimates made as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements. Management will continue to monitor any material changes arising due to the impact of this pandemic on financial and operational performance of the Company and take necessary measures to address the situation.

34 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

As stated in note 2, the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2021 are the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act ('previous GAAP').

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2021, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2019, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2019 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020.

A Exemptions Applied:-

Ind AS 101 First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain Ind AS.
The Company has applied the following exemptions:

a) Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress as recognised in the standalone financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets including intangible assets under development covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure the above mentioned assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

b) Revenue

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to contracts that are not completed on transition date. Further, the Company has applied full retrospective approach on transition date subject to some practical expedients as prescribed by the standard.

B The following mandatory exceptions have been applied:

a) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.
Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.
The Company made estimates for following item in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as this was not required under previous GAAP:
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets into amortised cost or FVTOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification and measurment of financial assets into amortised cost or FVTOCI based on the facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

c) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of entity's choosing provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind AS, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

C Statements of reconciliation between the previous GAAP and Ind AS are as under:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following table presents the reconciliation from regrouped previous GAAP/Indian GAAP to Ind AS.

(a) Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2019

Particulars	Regrouped Indian GAAP*	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	0.08	-	0.08
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	2.00	-	2.00
(ii) Other financial assets	2.56	-	2.56
Deferred tax assets (net)	50.99	-	50.99
Non-current tax assets (net)	37.97	-	37.97
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
Total non-current assets	**93.60**	**-**	**93.60**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	0.94	-	0.94
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	223.56	-	223.56
(iii) Other financial assets	392.62	-	392.62
Other current assets	53.49	-	53.49
Total current assets	**670.61**	**-**	**670.61**
Total Assets	**764.21**	**-**	**764.21**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	0.10	-	0.10
Other equity	(185.43)	-	(185.43)
Total equity	**(185.33)**	**-**	**(185.33)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(i) Other financial liabilities	1.00	-	1.00
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	**1.00**	**-**	**1.00**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10.00	-	10.00
(ii) Trade payables	24.32	-	24.32
(iii) Other financial liabilities	888.78	-	888.78
Other current liabilities	25.44	-	25.44
Total current liabilities	**948.54**	**-**	**948.54**
Total liabilities	**949.54**	**-**	**949.54**
Total equity and liabilities	**764.21**	**-**	**764.21**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose to this note.

(b) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Regrouped Indian GAAP*	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	0.07	-	0.07
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	2.00	-	2.00
(ii) Other financial assets	10.46	-	10.46
Deferred tax assets (net)	33.91	-	33.91
Non-current tax assets (net)	70.20	-	70.20
Total non-current assets	**116.64**	**-**	**116.64**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3.76	-	3.76
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	107.49	-	107.49
(iii) Trade receivables	2.07	-	2.07
(iv) Other financial assets	498.58	-	498.58
Other current assets	23.15	-	23.15
Total current assets	**635.05**	**-**	**635.05**
Total Assets	**751.69**	**-**	**751.69**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	0.10	-	0.10
Other equity	(171.73)	-	(171.73)
Total equity	**(171.63)**	**-**	**(171.63)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(i) Other financial liabilities	1.00	-	1.00
Total non-current liabilities	**1.00**	**-**	**1.00**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	49.42	-	49.42
(ii) Trade payables	51.64	-	51.64
(iii) Other financial liabilities	816.23	-	816.23
Other current liabilities	5.03	-	5.03
Total current liabilities	**922.32**	**-**	**922.32**
Total liabilities	**923.32**	**-**	**923.32**
Total equity and liabilities	**751.69**	**-**	**751.69**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose to this note.

Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amounts in million INR, unless otherwise stated)

(c)Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Regrouped GAAP for the year ended 31 March 2020*	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind AS for the year ended 31 March 2020
Income:			
Revenue from operations	1,939.82	(0.00)	1,939.82
Other income	5.62	0.00	5.62
Total income	**1,945.44**	**0.00**	**1,945.44**
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	38.11	0.00	38.11
Other expenses	1,833.02	(0.00)	1,833.02
Total expenses	**1,871.13**	**0.00**	**1,871.13**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	74.31	0.00	74.31
Finance costs	43.51	0.00	43.51
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.01	(0.00)	0.01
Profit before tax	**30.79**	**(0.00)**	**30.79**
Income tax expense			
Deferred tax	17.08	-	17.08
Total tax expense	17.08	-	17.08
Profit for the year	**13.71**	**(0.00)**	**13.71**
Total comprehensive gain for the year	**13.71**	**(0.00)**	**13.71**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose to this note.

For M/s Tattvam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 015048N

GAURAV SARAF
Digitally signed by GAURAV SARAF
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:48:53 +05'30'

Gaurav Saraf
Partner
Membership No.: 535309
Place: Delhi
Date : 02/07/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zaak ePayment Services Private Limited

BIPIN PREET SINGH
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Date: 2021.07.02 22:04:31 +05'30'

Bipin Preet Singh
Director
DIN:02019594
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021

UPASANA RUPKRISHNA TAKU
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Upasana Taku
Director
DIN:02979387
Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02/07/2021