

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The members of **BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED**
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), the 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 Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

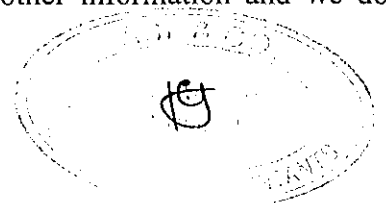
We draw attention to Note 37 to the financial statement which explains that the extent to which COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's operations and financial results is dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report is expected to be made available to us after this auditor's report.

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



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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is 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 (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the 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:



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- 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 made by management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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.

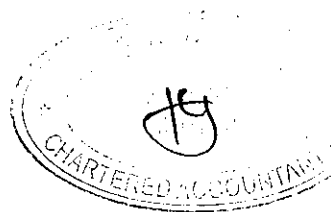
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, 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. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has issued directions indicating the areas to be examined in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 143 of the Act, the compliances of which is set out in the Annexure "B".



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3. 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 Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d). In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards 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 statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "C".
 - (g). With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



FOR ASL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Regn. No 101921 W)

(Kapil Kumar Joshi)
PARTNER

Membership No. : 137334
UDIN: 21137334AAAABJ1843

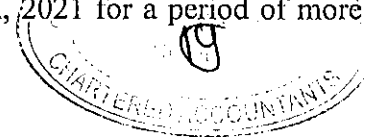
PLACE: - MUMBAI.
DATED: -May 11, 2021

Annexure “A” referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of the Independent Auditors’ report of even date on the Financial Statements of BOB Financial Solutions Limited for the Year Ended 31st March 2021.

On the basis of such checks as considered appropriate and in terms of the information and explanations given to us, we state as under. Matters specified in clauses (i)(c),(iii)(a)(b)(c),(vi),(ix),(xi),(xii) & (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 do not apply to the Company. Accordingly no comments have been made on the matters not applicable to the company.

- (i)
- (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed Assets.
- (b) As per the information and explanations given to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (ii) As per the information and explanations given to us, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) As per information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any secured or unsecured loans to the companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of Investments made during the year under review, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) As per information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73 of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules made there under.
- (vi)
- (a) As per the records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee’s state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues, to the extent applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us , there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employee’s state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.



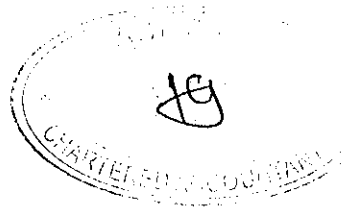
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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs and duty of excise duty, value added tax as at March 31, 2021 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.
- (vii) Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in payment of dues to its bank.
- (viii) As per information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under review.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (x) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. However, during the year company has issued following Fixed Rate, Unsecured, Rated, Taxable, Redeemable Listed Non- Convertible Debentures having face value of ₹. 10 Lakhs for each debenture and based on our examination of the records of the company, requirement of Section 42 of Companies Act, 2013 has been complied with and the amount raised has been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

Date of Issue of Offer letter	Rate of interest	Nature	Amount of debentures (In ₹.)
09-03-2021	7.65%	Subordinate Tier II	50,00,00,000/-

- (xi) The Company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and it has obtained certificate of registration dated 23rd October 1999.

FOR ASL & CO.
 Chartered Accountants
 (Regn. No 101921 W)



JK Joshi
 (Kapil Kumar Joshi)
 PARTNER

Membership No. : 137334
 UDIN: 21137334AAAABJ1843

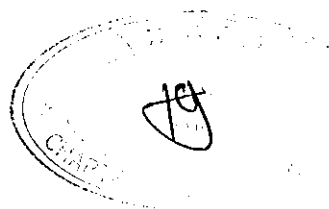
PLACE: - MUMBAI.
 DATED: - May 11, 2021

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditors’ report of even date on the Financial Statements of BOB Financial Solutions Limited for the Year Ended 31st March 2021.

Directions under section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013

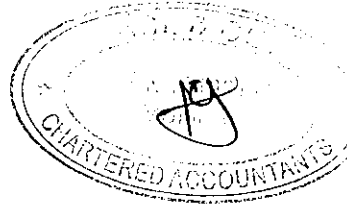
We have examined the books of accounts of the **BOB Financial Solutions Limited** for the year ended March 31, 2021 and we are submitting our comments and answers to the questions asked in the directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us by the management and as appears from the examination of the books of accounts and records produced before us by the Company, which are as under.

S. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If no, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	As per the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of records on the test check basis, the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT system.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company’s inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is Government company, then its direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company).	Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, no restructuring of any existing loan facility and no case waiver/write off from the Company’s lender in respect of loan facility during the year under review reported.
3.	Whether funds (grant/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	As per information & explanation given to us and the records produced before us, no funds (grant/subsidy etc.) received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Government or its agencies during the year under review. Reimbursement received under the



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		“Scheme for grant of ex-gratia payment of difference between compound interest and simple interest for six months to borrowers in specified loan accounts (1.3.2020 to 31.8.2020)” is not considered as Grant / subsidy for this purpose not considered as Grant / subsidy for this purpose.
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FOR ASL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Regn. No 101921 W)


(Kapil Kumar Joshi)
PARTNER

Membership No. : 137334
UDIN: 21137334AAAABJ1843

PLACE: - MUMBAI.
DATED: - May 11, 2021

Annexure “C” to the Independent Auditor’s Report Of Even Date on the Financial Statements of BOB Financial Solutions Limited.**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”).**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **BOB Financial Solutions Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to the financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

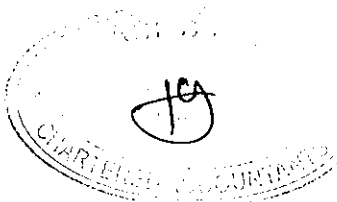
A company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and matter described in Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control with reference to the financial statements 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 ASL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Regn. No 101921 W)


(Kapil Kumar Joshi)
PARTNER

Membership No. : 137334
UDIN: 21137334AAAABJ1843

PLACE: - MUMBAI.
DATED: - May 11, 2021

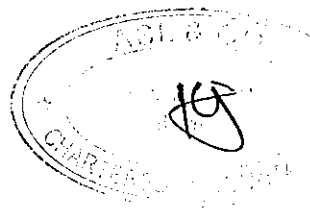
Compliance Certificate

To,

The Principal Director of Audit (Shipping)

Plot No. C-2, G.N. Block,
6 & 7 Floor, Near Asian Heart Inst.,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai – 400 001

We have conducted the audit accounts of **BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED** for the year ended as on 31st March 2021 in accordance with the directions/sub-directions issued by the C&AG of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that all the directions/sub-directions, as applicable to the Company, have been complied with.



PLACE: - MUMBAI
DATED: - May 11, 2021

FOR ASL & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Regn. No 101921 W)

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(Kapil Kumar Joshi)
PARTNER

Membership No. : 137334
UDIN: 21137334AAAABK3878

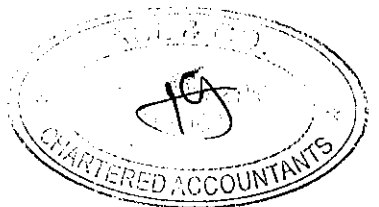
BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U65990MH1994GOI081616
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021
(Figure in Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
I ASSETS				
1 Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	158.84	132.59	260.64
Trade receivables	5	363.91	446.13	637.75
Loans	6	7,430.30	3,982.16	2,579.57
Investments	7	-	-	-
Other financial assets	8	142.51	65.99	169.53
2 Non-financial assets				
Inventories		1.00	10.08	10.81
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	441.86	238.43	154.85
Property, plant and equipment	10	127.00	247.75	380.47
Right-of-use assets	11	81.28	65.44	105.64
Other intangible assets	12	29.37	10.66	12.11
Intangible assets under development		19.91	-	0.93
Other non-financial assets	13	675.52	416.92	183.43
Total assets		9,471.49	5,616.15	4,495.74
II LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
1 Financial liabilities				
Payables				
Trade Payables	14			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.69	0.44	0.83
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		70.54	152.77	67.03
Debt securities	15	4,064.28	-	-
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	2,584.65	2,803.53	1,099.36
Other financial liabilities	17	170.58	201.84	587.08
2 Non-financial liabilities				
Provisions	18	438.27	334.60	219.27
Other non-financial liabilities	19	230.97	117.84	81.67
Total liabilities		7,560.98	3,611.02	2,055.24
Equity				
Equity share capital	20	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00
Other equity	21	160.51	255.14	690.50
Total equity		1,910.51	2,005.14	2,440.50
Total liabilities and equity		9,471.49	5,616.15	4,495.74
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		1-52		

As per our report of even date
For ASL & Co.
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Registration No. 101921W]

Kapil Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 137334)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2021.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BOB Financial Solutions Limited

Sanjiv Chadha Chairman (DIN:08368448)
Vikramaditya S Khichi Director (DIN:08317894)
Shailendra Singh Managing Director & CEO (DIN: 08751442)

Pooja Karnani
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: AHEPB7049P)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2021.

Deepashri Cornelius
Company Secretary
(PAN: BVLPS3134E)



BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED
 CIN: U65990MH1994GOI081616
 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021
 (Figure in Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations			
(i) Interest income	22	1,101.39	839.66
(ii) Income from fees and services	23	2,284.82	2,172.32
(iii) Income from Consultancy		114.48	117.51
(iv) Business development incentives		28.19	15.09
(I) Total revenue from operations		3,528.87	3,144.56
Other income	24	133.82	112.15
(III) Total Income (I + II)		3,662.69	3,256.71
Expenses			
(i) Finance cost	25	279.80	161.83
(ii) Impairment on financial instruments	26	852.83	482.63
(iii) Employee benefit expenses	27	585.00	506.41
(iv) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10 11 & 12	169.76	194.08
(v) Other expenses	28	2,000.63	2,419.29
(vi) Corporate social responsibility expenses		-	4.58
(IV) Total expenses (IV)		3,888.03	3,768.81
(V) Profit/(loss) for the period (III-IV)		(225.34)	(512.09)
Tax Expense:	30		
(a) Current tax		74.68	-
(b) Deferred tax (credit)		(204.00)	(81.58)
(c) Income tax for earlier year		-	-
(VI) Total Tax expense		(129.32)	(81.58)
Profit/(loss) for the year (V - VI)		(96.01)	(430.51)
(VII) Other comprehensive income			
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		1.96	(6.84)
Income tax impact		(0.57)	1.99
Total (A)		1.39	(4.85)
B Items that will be classified to profit or loss			
Reclassification adjustments to statement of profit and loss		-	-
Income tax impact		-	-
Total (B)		-	-
Other comprehensive income (A + B)		1.39	(4.85)
(VIII) Total comprehensive income for the year		(94.62)	(435.36)
(IX) Earnings per equity share			
Basic (Rs.)	29	(0.54)	(2.49)
Diluted (Rs.)		(0.54)	(2.49)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	1-52		

As per our report of even date
 For ASL & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 [Firm Registration No. 101921W]

Kapil Kumar Joshi
 Partner
 (Membership No. 137334)

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 11th May 2021

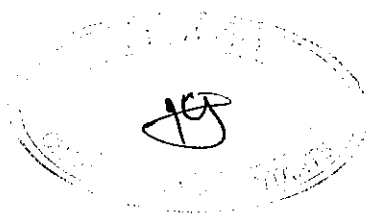
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 BOB Financial Solutions Limited

Sanjiv Chadha Vikramaditya S Khichi Shailendra Singh
 Chairman Director Managing Director & CEO
 (DIN:08368448) (DIN:08317894) (DIN: 08751442)

Popo Karnani
 Chief Financial Officer
 (PAN: AHEPB7049P)

Deepshri Cornelius
 Company Secretary
 (PAN: BVLPS3134E)

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 11th May 2021.



BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U65990MH1994GOI081616
Cash Flow statement for the period ended March 31, 2021
(Figure in Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)


Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	(225.34)	(512.09)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation & amortisation	169.76	194.08
Impairment on financial instruments	852.83	482.63
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(0.77)	(0.22)
Write off of fixed assets	2.74	0.74
Interest on lease liabilities	7.34	7.49
Income from mutual fund	(4.47)	(0.79)
Finance cost	272.46	154.33
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	1,074.55	326.17
Working capital changes		
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(80.97)	85.34
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(31.26)	(385.24)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non financial liabilities	113.13	36.17
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	105.63	108.49
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial assets loans	(4,300.97)	(1,885.22)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other financial assets	(76.53)	103.54
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventory	9.08	0.73
(Increase)/ Decrease in other non financial assets	(242.88)	(233.49)
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	82.22	191.62
Income tax paid	(134.70)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(4,557.25)	(1,978.06)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment ('PPE') including intangible assets	(62.07)	(19.86)
Sale proceeds from PPE	0.96	0.55
Purchase of Investments	(7,449.63)	(3,480.00)
Sale Proceed from Investments	7,454.10	3,480.79
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(56.65)	(18.51)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from debt securities	4,064.28	-
Proceeds from borrowings other than debt securities	-	1,704.17
Repayment of borrowings other than debt securities	(218.88)	-
Interest on lease liabilities	(7.34)	(7.49)
Interest paid	(272.46)	(154.33)
Net cash generated/(used in) financing activities	3,565.60	1,542.35
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	26.25	(128.05)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	132.59	260.64
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	158.84	132.59

Note:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian accounting standard (Ind AS) - 7 - 'Cash Flow Statements' notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

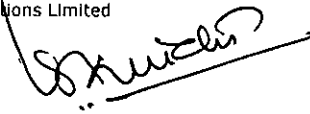
2. Component of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in 'Note 4: Cash and cash equivalent'

As per our report of even date
For ASL & Co.
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Registration No. 101921W]



Kapil Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 137334)


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BOB Financial Solutions Limited


Sanjiv Chadha
Chairman
(DIN:08368448)


Vikramaditya S Khichi
Director
(DIN:08317894)

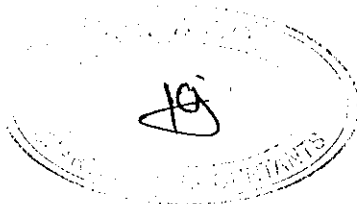

Shailendra Singh
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 08751442)


Pooja Karmali
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN:AHEPB7049P)


Deepashri Cornelli
Company Secretary
(PAN:BVLPS3134E)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2021

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Statement of changes in equity
(Figure in Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

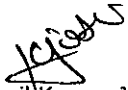
A. Equity Share capital

Particular	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2019	17,50,00,000	1,750.00
Chages in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	17,50,00,000	1,750.00
Chages in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	17,50,00,000	1,750.00

B. Other Equity

Particular	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	352.17	338.32	690.50
Add: Loss for the year	-	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	(4.85)	(4.85)
Transfer to/from retained earnings	-	(430.51)	(430.51)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	352.17	(97.04)	255.14
Add: Loss for the year	-	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	1.39	1.39
Transfer to/from retained earnings	-	(96.01)	(96.01)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	352.17	(191.66)	160.51

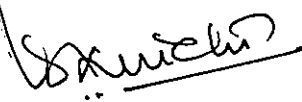
As per our report of even date
For ASL & Co.
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Registration No. 101921W]


Kapil Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 137334)


Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Sanjiv Chadha
Chairman
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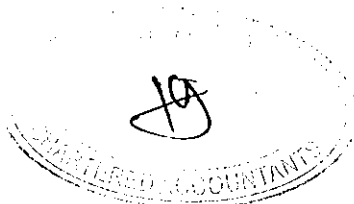

Vikramaditya S Khichi
Director
(DIN:08317894)


Shailendra Singh
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 08751442)


Pooja Karnani
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN:AHEPB7049P)


Deepashri Cornelius
Company Secretary
(PAN:BVLPS3134E)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2021



BOB FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Accounting Policies

Note 1: Corporate Information

BOB Financial Solutions Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Baroda and a Non-Deposit accepting Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Company ("NBFC-ND-SI"), holding a Certificate of Registration from the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"). The Company is engaged in the business of issuing credit cards to consumers in India. It also provides support to Bank of Baroda by carrying out its merchant acquiring operations and manpower/consultancy services. Until December 2020, the Company was also supporting Bank of Baroda's overseas territory subsidiaries/sponsored RRB's for their Debit Cards operation, however all activities relating to these have been now transferred to respective overseas territory subsidiaries/ sponsored RRB's.

During the year ended March 2021, Company has issued 11 tranches of listed Commercial Papers which are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). This was first ever listed issuance by the Company.

Note 2: Basis of preparation and presentation

a. Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (amendments) Rules, 2016 and as amended from time to time. Any application guidance/ clarifications/ directions issued by RBI or other regulators are implemented as and when they are issued/ applicable.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021 are the first the Company has prepared under Ind AS. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India ("Indian GAAP"), in compliance with all material aspects of the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP), the provisions of the RBI as applicable to a NBFC-ND and accounting principles generally accepted in India. The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020 and the opening Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2019 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. Reconciliations and explanations of the effect of the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS on the Company's Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows are provided in note 43.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses 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. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are



significant to the Company are discussed in Note 3 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) on the basis of Going Concern concept and under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below which are in conformity with Ind As. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the year.

c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been denominated in millions and rounded off to the nearest two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

d. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company are presented in order of liquidity and as per Division III of the Schedule III to of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 32- Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis except when, there is an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event and the parties intend to settle on a net basis in the following circumstances:

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

e. Statement of Compliance

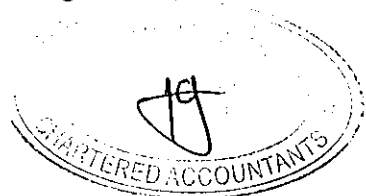
These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the other relevant provisions of the Act.

Note 3: Significant accounting policies

3.1. Revenue from operations

The Company's operating revenues are comprised principally of service revenues such as interest income on financial assets i.e. Overdue credit card outstanding/EMI balances, fee earned, target incentive offered by network partner, service charges from merchant establishment, rental income from machines deployed, income from consultancy services etc. Other fee and charges include cheque bounce charge, late fees, over limit fees etc.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the



Government. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue includes the following:

a) Interest Income

Interest income includes interest income on overdues from credit card holders and on EMI based advances.

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, excluding those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value are recognised in 'Interest income' and 'Finance expense' in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate method. In view of uncertainty of realization of income in case of credit impaired assets, such income is accounted for only on receipt basis. Recovery from impaired debts written off is recognised as income based on actual realisations from customers

b) Income from fees and services

The Company sells credit card membership to card holders, income earned from the provision of membership services is recognised as revenue over the period for which services are provided, net of reversals/ cancellations.

Revenue from interchange income is recognised when related transaction occurs, or service is rendered. Other service revenue consists of value-add services provided to the card holders. These other service revenues are recognised in the same period in which related transactions occur or services are rendered as revenue is accrued at the point of sale for these services.

c) Service charges from merchant establishment

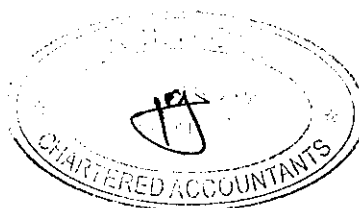
All service charges in the form of commissions (MDR), support fee and POS rental related to merchant operations are recognised in the same period in which related transactions occurs or services are rendered as revenue is accrued at the point of sale for these services.

d) Other Income

All other income including income from debit card, consultancy services are recognised in the same period in which related transactions occurs or services rendered at fair value of consideration net off expected reversals/ cancellations as revenue is accrued at the point of sale. Income from debit card operations consist of income from overseas territory subsidiaries/sponsored RRB's of parent Company for supporting their debit Cards operations.

e) Business Development Incentive

The Company enters into long-term contracts with network partners for various programs designed to build payments volume, increase product acceptance. Revenue recognition is based on estimated performance and the terms of the business arrangements.



f) Unidentified receipts/ old balances & Stale cheques

The total unidentified receipts which could not be credited or adjusted in the customers' accounts for lack of complete & correct information is considered as liability in balance sheet. The estimated unidentified receipts/ old balances aged up to 3 years is written back as income on balance sheet date. The liability for stale cheques aged for more than three years is written back as income.

g) Income from Investments

Excess of sale price over purchase price of mutual fund units is recognised as income at the time of sale.

3.2 Expenditure

Expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

a) The incremental cost of acquiring a customer is recognised in the profit and loss statement over the behavioural life of the customer

b) Borrowing cost consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Any expenditure which is directly attributable to borrowing is capitalized and amortised over the life of borrowing loan.

3.2.1 Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefit

All employee benefits including short term compensated absences and statutory bonus/ performance bonus/incentives payable wholly within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

a) Defined contribution schemes

Retirement/ Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund is considered as defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company's contributions to the above Plan are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Defined Benefit schemes

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity to all employees. The benefit is in the form of lump sum payments to vested employees on resignation, retirement, or 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 as required under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields of Government bonds as on the valuation date.

The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. the Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss:

Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and nonroutine settlements

Net interest expense or income remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods."

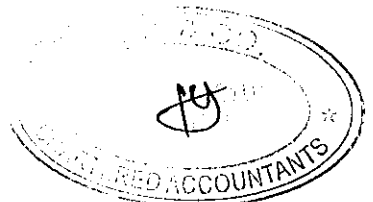
Leave encashment

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absence and deferred compensation as per the policy of the Company, the liability in respect of which is provided, based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year end. The actuarial valuation method used by the independent actuary for measuring the liability is the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in the actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. Unutilised leave balance that accrues to employees as at the year-end is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an undiscounted basis.

National pension scheme (NPS) The Company makes contributions to National Pension System (NPS), for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to NPS. The contributions payable to NPS by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. The share of Companies contribution is charged to profit and loss account.



3.2.2 Other expenses

All Other expenses are recognized in the period they occur.

3.2.3 Taxes

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

i) Current Taxes

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

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

ii) Deferred Taxes

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

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

1. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
2. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end



of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3. Financial instruments

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

3.3.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



3.3.2 Initial measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities 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 and loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and presented on net basis in the balance sheet when there is a current legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and it is intended to either settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.3.3 Classification and Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

1. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets to be measured at amortised cost
2. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
3. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss account

i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

These financial assets comprise of bank balances, overdue credit card outstanding/EMI balances, trade receivables, and other financial assets.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

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



Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income (except for investment in equity shares) is reclassified from equity to the income statement.

iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- a) Investments (including equity shares) and stock in trade held for trading;
- b) Items specifically designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition; and
- c) Debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Financial 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.

2.1 Financial Liabilities

i) Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued, and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and transaction costs that are an integral part of the EIR. (Effective Interest Rate)

ii) Undrawn credit limits on cards:

Undrawn credit limits on cards are commitments which the Company is required to pay on behalf of the customer based on pre-specified terms with the customer. Undrawn credit limits on cards commitments are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

2.2. Equity Instruments

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

