



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Ebix Money Express Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

**Emphasis of Matters**

We draw attention to note 45A to the financial statements, with respect to Net Owned Fund (NOF), being negative during the year and being restored to above the threshold limit during March'20.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Information other than financial statement 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 Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The aforesaid report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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



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(A limited liability partnership with LLP Identification No. AAF-3926) with effect from 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2015

Corporate & Regd. Office: B-30, Connaught Place, Kuthiala Building, New Delhi - 110001  
Phone: 43259900, Fax: 43259930, E-mail: [delhi@trchadha.com](mailto:delhi@trchadha.com)



In connection with our audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the company's annual report and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and shall take appropriate actions, if required.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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



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- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



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- 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 Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) The Company is a Private Limited Company and accordingly requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
  - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No -006711N/ N500028)

*Neena Goel*  
Neena Goel  
(Partner)

Membership No. 057986

Place of Signature: New Delhi  
Dated: September 18, 2020  
UDIN: 20057986AAAAJX2868



**Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report**

Referred to in our report of even date to the members of Ebix Money Express Private Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

- (i) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets and no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification as compared to book records.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any immovable property and hence clause 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company and no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification as compared to book records.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loan to the parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In respect of such loan:
  - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans is, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the company's interest.
  - (b) The principal and the interest are payable on demand. As explained by the management, the Company has not called for repayment of principal and interest till March 31, 2020, therefore, regularity of the receipt against principal and interest cannot be commented upon.
  - (c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the year-end.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities given.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, we state that the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities except for deposit of advance income tax.





Further, there were no undisputed statutory dues as referred to above as at March 31, 2020 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings to any financial institution, bank or dues to debenture holders during the period.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanation given to us no fraud by the company or on the company, by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable for Private Limited Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placements of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) 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 him. Accordingly, clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No -006711N/ N500028)

*Neena Goel*

Neena Goel  
(Partner)

Membership No. 057986



Place of Signature: New Delhi  
Dated: September 18, 2020  
UDIN: 20057986AAAAJX2868



Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Ebix Money Express Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

#### Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ebix Money Express Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and 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 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 the internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risk of misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.



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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 over financial reporting.


**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements**


A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting include 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 Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements**

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No -006711N/ N500028)

  
Neena Goel  
(Partner)  
Membership No. 057986



Place of Signature: New Delhi  
Dated: September 18, 2020  
UDIN: 20057986AAAAJX2868

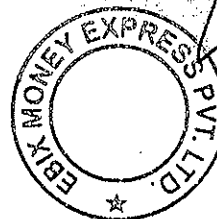
**EBix Money Express Private Limited**  
**CIN: U65100MH2013PTC246789**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020**

(Amount in INR Lakh)

	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	40.70	4.87
Right-of-use-asset	4	379.69	-
Goodwill	5	36,961.90	36,961.90
Other Intangible Assets	6	12.24	18.61
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Loans and Advances	7	34.77	52.46
(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8	81.14	7.00
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	197.52	187.88
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	23		145.26
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>37,707.95</b>	<b>37,377.98</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	10	-	1.59
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Investments	11	18.64	601.21
(ii) Trade Receivables	12	355.05	3,414.67
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	4,862.94	13,869.37
(iv) Other Bank Balances	14	1,964.02	1,855.79
(v) Loans and Advances	15	20,118.82	26,113.21
(vi) Other Current Financial Assets	16	2,850.75	489.78
Other Current Assets	17	1,406.85	2,324.00
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>31,577.08</b>	<b>48,679.62</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>69,285.03</b>	<b>86,057.60</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	18	3,095.46	3,095.46
Other Equity	19	48,069.50	45,240.18
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>51,164.96</b>	<b>48,435.64</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	20	2,824.37	3,103.09
(ii) Lease Liabilities	21	273.00	-
Provisions	22	65.09	54.79
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	447.41	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>3,509.87</b>	<b>3,157.88</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	24	7,905.00	20,546.57
(ii) Trade Payables			
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	25	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	25	821.19	5,865.93



*Signature*



*Signature*

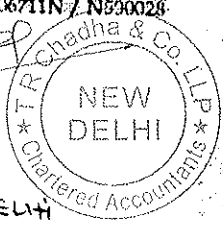
Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
 CIN: U65100MH2013PTC245789  
 Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(iii) Lease Liabilities	25	122.76	-
(iv) Other Current Financial Liabilities	27	4,347.61	4,585.33
Other Current Liabilities	28	1,011.06	1,167.50
Short Term Provisions	29	1.95	2.14
Current Tax Liability	30	300.63	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>14,510.20</b>	<b>34,464.08</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>18,120.07</b>	<b>37,621.96</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>69,285.03</b>	<b>86,057.60</b>

See accompanying significant accounting policies and notes to the Standalone financial statements - 1 to 53.  
 This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

for T.R. Chadha & Co. LLP  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N390028

*Neena Goel*  
 Neena Goel  
 Partner  
 M. No.: 57986



Place of Signature: DELHI  
 Date: 18/09/2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Ebix Money Express Private Limited

*Sumit Khadria*  
 Sumit Khadria  
 Director  
 DIN: 07945188  
 NOIDA  
 18/09/2020

*P. Guruprasad*  
 P. Guruprasad  
 Director  
 DIN: 03413982  
 MUMBAI  
 18/09/2020

*Gautam Sharma*  
 Gautam Sharma  
 Company Secretary



Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
CIN: U65100MH2013PTC246789

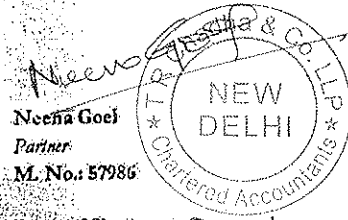
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in INR Lakh)

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue	31	9,941.73	20,588.08
Revenue from Operations	32	3,188.10	1,351.03
Other Income		13,129.83	21,939.12
<b>Total Revenue</b>			
Expenses	33	665.28	787.40
Employee Benefits Expense	34	2,187.62	874.17
Finance Costs	35	122.18	8.00
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	36	5,962.68	10,311.32
Other Expenses		8,937.76	11,980.89
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>4,192.07</b>	<b>9,958.22</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items</b>		<b>4,192.07</b>	<b>9,958.22</b>
Exceptional Items			
<b>Profit/(Loss) Before Tax</b>		<b>871.90</b>	<b>2,221.51</b>
Tax Expense:	37	592.13	(805.48)
Current tax	37	1,464.03	1,416.03
Deferred tax		2,728.03	8,542.19
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>2,728.03</b>	<b>8,542.19</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period</b>		<b>1.82</b>	<b>(7.20)</b>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	38	0.53	(2.00)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	38	1.29	(5.20)
Deferred Tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		2,729.32	8,536.99
<b>Total Other Comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>2,729.32</b>	<b>8,536.99</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the period</b>		<b>4.14</b>	<b>(12.21)</b>
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each (Amount in Rs.)			
- Basic	39	8.21	25.98
- Diluted	39	8.21	25.98

See accompanying significant accounting policies and notes to the Standalone financial statements - 1 to 53.  
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

for: T.R. Chadha & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028



Place of Signature: DELHI  
Date: 18/09/2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Ebix Money Express Private Limited

*Sumit Khadja*

Sumit Khadja  
Director  
DIN: 07945188

NoIDA  
18/09/2020

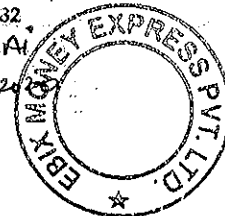
*Devi Prasad*

Devi Prasad  
Director  
DIN: 03413932

MUMBAI  
18/09/2020

*Gautam Sharma*

Gautam Sharma  
Company Secretary



**Ebix Money Express Private Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020**

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
(A) Equity share capital	30,954,598	3,095	30,954,598	3,095
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Changes in equity share capital during the year				
Balance at the end of the reporting period	30,954,598	3,095.46	30,954,598	3,095.46
(B) Other equity	OCI			
	Reserves & Surplus	Retained earnings	Measurement of defined benefit plans	Total
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Securities Premium Account			
	32,019.64	1,949.08	(26.08)	33,942.64
	32,019.64	1,949.08	(26.08)	33,942.64
		8,542.19	(5.20)	8,542.19
			(5.20)	(5.20)
		8,542.19	(5.20)	8,536.99
	2,860.54			2,860.54
	2,860.54	10,491.27	(31.28)	45,340.18
	2,860.54	10,491.27	(31.28)	45,340.18
		2,778.03	1.29	2,779.32
			1.29	1.29
		2,778.03		2,779.32
	2,860.54	10,491.27	(31.28)	45,340.18
	2,860.54	10,491.27	(31.28)	45,340.18

Balance at March 31, 2018

Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors

Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period

Profit/(Loss) for the year / Additions

Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year

Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year

Addition during the year

Balance at March 31, 2019

Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors

Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period

Profit/(Loss) for the year / Additions

Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year

Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year

Addition during the year

Balance at March 31, 2020

See accompanying significant accounting policies and notes to the Standalone financial statements - 1 to 53

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

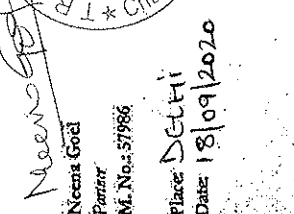
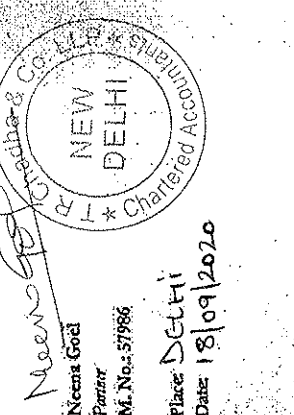
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Ebix Money Express Private Limited

*Sudam*  
 Sumit Khadria  
 Director  
 DIN: 07945188  
 Place DELHI  
 Date 18/09/2020

*Neena Goel*  
 Neena Goel  
 Partner  
 M. No.: 57986  
 Place DELHI  
 Date 18/09/2020

*Manoj*  
 Manoj  
 Director  
 DIN: 03413982  
 Place MUMBAI  
 Date 18/09/2020

*Ganant Sharma*  
 Ganant Sharma  
 Company Secretary



**Ebix Money Express Private Limited**  
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March 2020

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<b>(Amounts in INR Lakhs)</b>		
<b>A. Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Prior Period Items and Before Tax	4,193.88	9,951.02
Adjustments For:		
a) Interest Income	(2,659.74)	(332.39)
b) Depreciation and amortization	122.18	8.00
c) Interest Expense	1,816.49	569.01
d) Finance Cost on CCD/	371.13	305.16
e) Income from Investment	(21.08)	(41.14)
Operating Cash Profit before Working Capital Changes	<u>3,822.86</u>	<u>10,459.66</u>
Movement in Working Capital:-		
a) Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(5,044.74)	1,426.97
b) Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(1,104.03)	3,439.94
c) Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(156.44)	821.60
d) Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	10.11	16.93
e) (Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Loans	5.18	(33.11)
f) (Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets	(32.35)	(165.49)
g) (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	1.59	12.36
h) (Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	3,059.62	(3,349.18)
i) (Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	907.52	(1,210.40)
Cash Generated from/ (used in) Operations	<u>1,449.13</u>	<u>11,218.28</u>
Less: Income Tax Paid (Net of Refunds)	(2,267.89)	(36.85)
Net Cash Generated from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	<u>(818.76)</u>	<u>11,181.43</u>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(76.27)	(4.54)
Interest Received	347.34	117.62
Investment in bank deposits	(138.95)	(1,760.30)
Sale/ (Purchase) of mutual funds	603.65	(3.00)
Investment made/ (Repayment received) in Inter-Corporate Deposits	5,994.39	(26,113.21)
Net Cash Generated from/ (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	<u>6,730.17</u>	<u>(27,763.44)</u>
<b>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:</b>		
Net proceeds/ (Repayment) of Short Term Borrowings	(12,641.57)	(372.27)
Interest Paid	(1,562.05)	(951.66)
Proceeds from Issue of CCD	-	6,799.00
Lease Liability Paid	(114.16)	-
Net Cash generated from/ (used in) Financing Activities (C)	<u>(14,317.83)</u>	<u>5,475.07</u>
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	<u>(9,006.43)</u>	<u>(11,106.95)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	<u>13,869.37</u>	<u>24,976.32</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	<u>4,862.94</u>	<u>13,869.37</u>
<b>Note: The break up of cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year is as under:</b>		
Cash in Hand	97.07	196.49
With banks on current accounts	4,765.87	732.63
Remittance in Transit	-	12,940.26
	<u>4,862.94</u>	<u>13,869.37</u>

See accompanying significant accounting policies and notes to the Standalone financial statements - 1 to 53.

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

for T.R. Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028

Narena Goel

Partner

M. No.: 57586

Place of Signature: (Seal)

Date: 18/09/2020



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ebix Money Express Private Limited

Sunil Khadria

Director

DIN: 07945188

NoIDA

18/09/20

Suruprasad

Director

DIN: 03473983

Mumbai

18/09/2020

Gautam Sharma

Company Secretary



**Note 1 Description of Business**

**Reporting Entity**

Ebix Money Express Private Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares. The Company is licensed by the Reserve Bank of India to operate as Full Pledged Money Changer ("FFMC") and also acts as an agent of Western Union Ireland (the Principal) for the Money Transfer Service Scheme ("MTSS") in India. The company also provides Program Management support for Prepaid Cards, Domestic Money Transfer and national level business correspondence services for certain banks.

**Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**a) Statement of Compliance**

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 on a going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 read with rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

**b) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

**c) Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency.

**d) Current and non-current classification**

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

**e) Use of Judgement and estimates**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

**Critical Accounting Estimates**

**i. Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment**

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

**ii. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

**iii. Defined Benefit Plans**

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. 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.



**iv. Income Taxes & Deferred Taxes**

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

**v. Impairment Testing**

Intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to dispose. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

**vi. Expected credit losses on financial assets**

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

**f) Property, plant and equipment:**

**i. Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate item (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings acquired/constructed, not intended to be used in the operations of the Company are categorized as investment property. Any gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in Profit and loss account.

**ii. Subsequent Measurement**

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

**iii. Depreciation**

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on Written down Value Method (WDV) using the rates arrived at based on the estimated useful lives given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

**iv. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at historical cost. Intangibles assets having a finite life are subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.





**v. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 - 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet for possible reversal of an impairment loss recognized for an asset, in prior accounting periods.

**g) 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**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value on initial recognition plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instrument at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Equity Instrument measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

**Debt instruments at amortized cost**

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

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR (effective interest rate) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

**Debt instrument at Fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)**

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

**Debt instrument at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.



**Equity Instrument measured at fair value through Other**

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, including foreign exchange gain or loss and excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit or loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (b) The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset de-recognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in profit or loss.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with the assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" which requires expected life time losses to be recognized from initial recognition of receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.



#### Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

##### 1) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

##### 2) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

##### 3) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

##### Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

##### Financial liabilities

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

#### h) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from Money Transfer Services. With effect from 1st April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. The Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted the Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to the contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application. The comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under the Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer Note 2 to the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per the Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.



#### Revenue from Services

Income from Money Transfer services is accounted for on completion of transactions with the end customer in India. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of service tax, sales tax, value added tax and GST. Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR is computed basis the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

#### Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized, when the right to receive the dividend is established.

#### i) Foreign currency transactions & translations

- a. On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.
- b. As at the reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies (such as cash, receivables, payables etc.) outstanding at the year-end are translated at exchange rates applicable on year end date.
- c. As at the reporting date, non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency, (such as fixed assets) are valued at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction and carried at cost.
- d. Any gains or losses arising due to exchange differences arising on translation or settlement are accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### j) Employee benefits

##### Short term employee benefits

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

##### Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plan for the post-employment benefits namely Provident Fund which is administered through the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the contributions towards such fund are recognized as employee benefits expense and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss when they are due. The Company does not carry any further obligations with respect to this, apart from contributions made on a monthly basis.

##### Defined benefit plans

The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss. When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.



**k) Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs consist of interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – ‘Financial Instruments’

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

**l) Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

**a. Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- i) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- ii) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**b. Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax base. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

**m) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.



Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgement of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgement of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

n) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits with original maturities of three months or less that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

o) **Leases**

The Company has adopted the new accounting standard Ind AS 116 "Leases" on April 1, 2019 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, notified by MCA on March 30, 2019. Ind AS 116 is a single lessee accounting model and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. On application of IndAS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use assets(ROU), and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

**Company as a lessee**

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Transition to Ind AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the ROU asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of our Annual Report for year ended March 31, 2019.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application :

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU asset at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

#### p) Operating segment

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly head office expenses, finance costs, income tax expenses and head office income.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and common expenses allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.



Segment assets comprise property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade and other receivables, inventories and other assets that can be directly or reasonably allocated to segments. For the purpose of segment reporting for the year, property, plant and equipment have been allocated to segments based on the extent of usage of assets for operations attributable to the respective segments. Segment assets do not include investments, income tax assets, capital work in progress, capital advances, head office assets and other current assets that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities in respect of a segment and consist principally of trade and other payables, employee benefits and provisions. Segment liabilities do not include equity, income tax liabilities, loans and borrowings and other liabilities and provisions that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

q) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r) **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

s) **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. On 24 July 2020, the MCA has issued amendments to certain Ind AS. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020. Some of the important amendments relate to:

- **Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error:** Refined definition of term "Materiality"- 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

- **Ind AS 103, Business Combinations:** Revised definition of a 'business' and introduction of an optional concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

- **Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments:** Modification to some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief to the potential effects of uncertainty caused by the interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform.

- **Ind AS 116, Leases:** Practical expedient which permits lessees not to account for COVID-19 related rent concessions as a lease modification. However, in case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of the amendments, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

- **Ind AS 10 - "Events after the Reporting Period":** Disclosure for nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect / not being able to make such an estimate will be required for all non- adjusting events.

- **Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:** A management decision to restructure, taken before the end of the reporting period does not give rise to a constructive obligation at the end of the reporting period unless the entity has, before the end of the reporting period, started to implement the restructuring plan or announced the main features of the restructuring plan to those affected by it.

The company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of the above pronouncements on its financial statements.



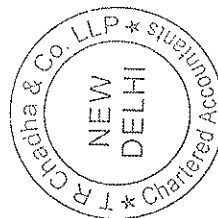


Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Description	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/ Amortisation			Net block	Net block	
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Computers and data processing units	9.07	42.85	-	51.92	4.20	7.03	-	40.70	4.87
Total	9.07	42.85	-	51.92	4.20	7.03	-	40.70	4.87

Description	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/ Amortisation			Net block	Net block	
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Computers and data processing units	4.52	4.54	-	9.07	2.55	1.65	-	4.87	1.97
Total	4.52	4.54	-	9.07	2.55	1.65	-	4.87	1.97



4 Right of Use Assets (RoUA)	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Building	Building
Gross Carrying Cost		
Transition effect as on April 01, 2019	-	-
Additions during the year	488.47	-
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	488.47	-
Depreciation		
Transition effect as on April 01, 2019	-	-
Additions during the year	108.78	-
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	108.78	-
Net Carrying Cost		
As at March 31, 2020	379.69	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-

Note 4.1 The aggregate depreciation expense on RoU Assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 4.2 Lease Liability towards Right-of-use-assets, refer note 43

5 Goodwill	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Goodwill on BTA	36,961.90	36,961.90
	36,961.90	36,961.90

#### Note 5.1

Goodwill is tested for impairment on annual basis and impairment is carried out whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including business plan, operating results, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount is determined based on higher of value in use and fair value. The company carried out goodwill impairment test and no impairment is identified as of March 31, 2020 as recoverable value exceeds the carrying value.

6 Other Intangible Assets	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Computer software	Computer software
Gross Carrying Cost		
Opening Balance	31.77	31.77
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	31.77	31.77
Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening Balance	13.15	6.80
Additions during the year	6.37	6.35
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	19.53	13.15
Net Carrying Cost		
As at March 31, 2020	12.24	18.61
As at March 31, 2019	18.61	24.97



Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Financial assets		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<b>7 Loans and Advances- Non Current</b>			
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>			
<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>			
Security Deposits	34.77	52.46	
	34.77	52.46	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>8 Other Non-Current Financial Assets</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>			
<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>			
Balance with Banks in deposits accounts	47.72	7.00	
Capital Advances	33.41	-	
	81.14	7.00	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>9 Non Current Tax Assets (Net)</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Advance Tax (Net of Provision for income Tax)	46.28	46.27	
GST Refund Receivable	151.24	141.61	
	197.52	187.88	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>10 Inventories</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<i>(At cost or NRV whichever is lower)</i>			
Foreign Currencies	-	1.59	
	-	1.59	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>11 Current Investments</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<i>Investment Measured at fair Value through Profit &amp; Loss</i>			
Investment in mutual fund-Unquoted	18.64	601.21	
	18.64	601.21	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>11.1 Disclosure of non-current investments</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Investment carried at deemed cost	-	-	
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL (Market Price)	18.64	601.21	
Investment carried at fair value through OCI (Market Price)	-	-	
	18.64	601.21	
			(Amount in INR Lakhs)
<b>11.2 Disclosure of non-current investments</b>	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market Value	18.64	601.21	
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-	
Aggregate amount of write off and impairment in value of Investments	-	-	



12 Trade Receivables	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>		
Trade Receivables from Others	355.05	3,414.67
	355.05	3,414.67
Less: Allowances for bad & doubtful debts		
	355.05	3,414.67

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance with banks:		
- In Current account	4,765.87	732.63
Remittance in Transit*	-	12,940.26
Cash in hand	97.07	196.48
	4,862.94	13,869.37

\* Remittance in transit relates to amount remitted by Money Transfer Overseas Principal pertaining to International Money Transfer (IMT) Business on reporting date. The remittance is normally received in the Domestic Bank Account on T+1 day basis, however, to the extent of the intermittent holidays, the remittance is delayed. Since the amount is remitted on reporting date, the same is reduced from Trade Receivables and disclosed under Cash and Cash Equivalents.

14 Other Bank Balances	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance with banks:		
- In Deposits accounts	1,964.02	1,865.79
	1,964.02	1,865.79

#### Restricted Cash

##### Note 14.1

Bank Deposit includes amount of USD 25,80,032 (CY: INR 1861.94 lakhs, PY: INR 1753.83 lakhs) which has been received as collateral security deposits from the Oversees Principals.

##### Note 14.2

\*Includes deposits of INR 77.75 Lakh (As on 31 March 2019: Rs. 68.04 Lakh) pledged with banks.

##### Note 14.3 Current Classifications

\*Includes deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months of Rs. 47.72 Lakh (As on 31 March 2019: 73.81)

15 Current Loans and Advances	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>		
Inter Corporate Deposit to related parties (Refer note 45)	20,118.82	26,113.21
	20,118.82	26,113.21

#### Note 15.1 Terms and Security

The inter corporate deposit carries interest @ 9% per annum and is repayable on demand.



16 Other Current Financial Assets	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>		
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposit	14.47	38.95
Interest accrued & due on ICD to related parties (Refer note 45)	2,509.37	176.46
Accrued Income	207.96	207.96
Other Receivables	118.96	66.41
	<u>2,850.75</u>	<u>489.78</u>

17 Other Current Assets	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance to Sub Agents	85.92	531.90
Advance to Vendors	154.75	1,216.49
Advance to employees	-	-
Duties & taxes recoverable	1,163.31	530.83
Prepaid Expenses	2.88	44.78
	<u>1,406.85</u>	<u>2,324.00</u>



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		(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<b>18 Share Capital</b>				
<b>a. Authorized Share Capital</b>				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (par value)		3,200.00	3,200.00	
32,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 32,000,000) Equity Share		<u>3,200.00</u>	<u>3,200.00</u>	
<b>b. Issued, subscribed &amp; fully paid up:</b>				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (par value)		3,095.46	3,095.46	
30,954,598 (March 31, 2019: 30,954,598) Equity Shares		<u>3,095.46</u>	<u>3,095.46</u>	
<b>c. Terms and rights attached to Equity Shares</b>				
The company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining asset of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts.				
<b>d. Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :</b>				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	Number of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
Outstanding beginning of the year	30,954,598	3,095.46	30,954,598	3,095.46
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>30,954,598</u>	<u>3,095.46</u>	<u>30,954,598</u>	<u>3,095.46</u>
<b>e. Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Equity shares in the company</b>				
Name of the Equity Shareholders	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
EbixCash Private Limited	5,876,820	18.99%	5,876,820	18.99%
(formerly known as Ebix Software India Pvt Ltd)	14,200,000	45.87%	14,200,000	45.87%
Ebix Fincorp Exchange Pte Ltd	10,877,778	35.14%	10,877,778	35.14%
EbixCash World Money Limited				
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
<b>19 Other Equity</b>				
<b>a. Securities Premium Reserve</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year		32,019.64	32,019.64	
Add: Addition during the year		-	-	
Less: Allocations and appropriations		-	-	
Balance at the end of year		<u>32,019.64</u>	<u>32,019.64</u>	
<b>b. Retained earnings</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year		10,491.28	1,949.08	
Add: Addition during the year		2,728.03	8,542.19	
Less: Allocations and appropriations		-	-	
Balance at the end of year		<u>13,219.31</u>	<u>10,491.27</u>	
<b>c. Remeasurement of defined benefit plans</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year		(31.28)	(26.08)	
Add: Addition during the year		1.29	(5.20)	
Less: Allocations and appropriations		-	-	
Balance at the end of year		<u>(29.99)</u>	<u>(31.28)</u>	
<b>d. Equity component of compound financial instrument</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year		2,860.54	-	
Add: Addition during the year (Refer Note 20)		-	2,860.54	
Less: Allocations and appropriations		-	-	
Balance at the end of year		<u>2,860.54</u>	<u>2,860.54</u>	
<b>Total Equity (a+b+c+d)</b>		<u>48,069.50</u>	<u>45,340.18</u>	



e. Nature and purpose of Reserves

Securities premium account

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserves are to be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans represents the following as per Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:

- (a) actuarial gains and losses
- (b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- (c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Non-Current Liabilities

20 Borrowings- Non Current

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	2,824.37	3,103.09
	<u>2,824.37</u>	<u>3,103.09</u>

Note 20.1:

679,900 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of INR 1,000 each have been issued to Ebix Asia Holding Inc, Mauritius. These unsecured debentures carry interest rate of 9% p.a. Further, these CCD would be Compulsorily converted to equity shares at the end of 10 years from the date of issue i.e. in financial year 2028-29.

Particulars

Face value of compulsory convertible debentures  
Equity Component of Compulsory Convertible debentures  
Finance Cost differential  
Payment made or TDS deducted  
Liability Component of Compound financial instrument

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	6,799.00	6,799.00
	(2,860.54)	(2,860.54)
	(502.18)	(223.46)
	-	-
	<u>3,436.28</u>	<u>3,715.00</u>
Compulsory Convertible Debentures: Non Current Portion (refer note 20)	2,824.37	3,103.09
Compulsory Convertible Debentures: Current Portion (refer note 21)	611.91	611.91
Total	<u>3,436.28</u>	<u>3,715.00</u>



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Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
21	Lease Liabilities- Non Current		
	<i>Carried at amortized cost</i>		
	Lease Liabilities	273.00	-
		<u>273.00</u>	<u>-</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
22	Provisions- Non Current		
	Provision for employee benefits	56.14	45.84
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 44)	8.95	8.95
	Provision for Compensated Absences	65.09	54.79
		<u>65.09</u>	<u>54.79</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
23	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
	Deferred Tax Liability:		
	Difference between Book and Income Tax depreciation	5,531.61	3,615.57
	Others	-	21.11
		<u>5,531.61</u>	<u>3,636.68</u>
	Deferred Tax Assets:		
	Provision for long term employee benefits	19.52	15.84
	Accumulated Losses	557.34	-
	MAT Credit Entitlement	3,501.04	2,732.59
	Liability Component of Compound Financial Instruments	1,000.65	1,033.51
	Lease Liability	4.68	-
	Others	0.97	-
		<u>5,084.21</u>	<u>3,781.94</u>
	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	<u>447.41</u>	<u>(145.26)</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Reconciliation of Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities		
	Particulars		
	Opening Balance as on 1st April	(145.26)	662.23
	Deferred tax income/ (expense) during the period recognized in profit & loss	592.13	(805.48)
	Deferred tax income/ (expense) during the period recognized in Other Equity	-	-
	Deferred tax income/ (expense) during the period recognized in OCI	0.53	(2.00)
	Closing Balance	<u>447.41</u>	<u>(145.26)</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
24	Borrowings- Current		
	<i>Secured - carried at amortized cost</i>		
	Overdraft Facility from Banks (refer note 24.1)	4,200.00	19,646.29
	<i>Unsecured - carried at amortized cost</i>		
	Inter Corporate Deposit- From related parties (Refer Note 24.3 and 33)	3,705.00	900.28
		<u>7,905.00</u>	<u>20,546.57</u>





Note 24.1 Overdraft Facility from Banks

a. Axis Bank

Secured by

- by way of first parri passu charge on all current assets and Moveable Fixed Assets both present and future.
- by unconditional and irrevocable Corporate guarantee of Ebix Cash Private Limited to remain valid till end of the facility.

Repayment Terms: Repayable on Demand

Interest charged @ MCLR plus 1% i.e. 8.80%

b. HDFC Bank:

Secured by

- by way of Debt Mutual funds.
- by way of exclusive charge over entire current assets and Moveable Fixed Assets both present and future, except specifically charged to lender.

It carries interest rate from 9.25% to 9.75% p.a.

Note 24.3 Inter Corporate Deposits

Inter corporate deposit from related party is repayable on demand. It carries interest rate of 9% p.a.

25 Trade Payables

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortized cost		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 40)	821.19	5,865.93
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises*	821.19	5,865.93

\* Includes principal amount of foreign inward remittance of customers payable to sub-agents.

The Company has not received intimation from any of the 'suppliers' regarding their status under MSMED Act, 2006 and hence disclosures if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/ payable as required have not been furnished.

26 Lease Liabilities- Current

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortized cost		
Lease Liabilities	122.76	-

27 Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Maturities of Finance Liability towards Compulsory Convertible Debentures	611.91	611.91
Payable to related party (Refer note 45)	462.58	1,640.90
Overdue Interest on:		
- On Compulsory Convertible Debentures from related parties (Refer note 45)	1,100.89	488.98
- On Intercorporate Deposit from related parties (Refer note 45)	256.00	1.61
Collateral Securities From Principal Agents	1,861.94	1,753.84
Expenses Payable	54.29	88.09
	4,347.61	4,585.33



		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>28</b>	<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>		
	Trade advances from Related Party (Refer note 45)	-	900.00
	Statutory dues	44.52	80.91
	Advance from Customers	665.99	-
	Provision for Expenses	197.59	168.87
	Other Payables	102.96	17.72
		<u>1,011.06</u>	<u>1,167.50</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>29</b>	<b>Short Term Provisions</b>		
	Provision for employee benefits	1.95	2.14
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 44)	-	-
	Provision for Compensated Absences	1.95	2.14
		<u>1.95</u>	<u>2.14</u>
		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>30</b>	<b>Current Tax Liability</b>		
	Provision for Income Tax	761.00	2,200.00
	Provision for Interest on Income Tax	-	149.71
	Less: Advance Tax Paid	(460.37)	(53.10)
		<u>300.63</u>	<u>2,296.61</u>

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31 Revenue from Operations			(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019
Sales of Foreign Currency	374.58		448.85	
Less: Cost of Sales of Foreign Currency				
- Purchase of Foreign Currencies	(370.00)		(433.14)	
- Change in Inventory ((Increase)/Decrease)	(1.59)	2.99	(12.36)	3.35
Sale of Services				
- Income from Commissions		9,912.35		13,609.05
- Income from Signing Bonus		-		5,975.68
- Income from Incentives		2.10		-
- Ancillary Income		23.18		-
- Income from Promotional Activities		1.10		1,000.00
		<u>9,941.73</u>		<u>20,588.08</u>

31.1 Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade			(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019
Opening Stock of Currency		1.59		13.95
Less: Closing Stock of Currency		-		1.59
Changes in inventory ((Increase)/Decrease)		<u>1.59</u>		<u>12.36</u>

## 31.2 Disaggregation of revenue

i. With effect from April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' that replaces Ind AS 18. It introduces a new five-step approach to measuring and recognising revenue from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for services to a customer.

ii. Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss:

Revenue based on product and services			(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019
Income from Sale/ Purchase of Foreign Currency		2.99		3.35
Money Transfer Service		9,912.35		13,609.05
Other Services		26.39		6,975.68
		<u>9,941.73</u>		<u>20,588.08</u>

iii. Revenue based on geography			(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019
India		27.28		6,979.03
Overseas		9,914.45		13,609.05
		<u>9,941.73</u>		<u>20,588.08</u>

iv. Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows

			(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019
Contracted Price		9,941.73		20,588.08
Adjustments		-		-
Revenue recognized		<u>9,941.73</u>		<u>20,588.08</u>



## v. Movement in Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are transferred to unbilled revenue when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from the customers which are referred as 'advances from customers'.

There is no contract asset or contract liability during the year.

## vi. Information about major customers:

A major customer is defined as a customer that represents 10% or greater of total revenues. The Company does not believe that the risk associated with these customers or vendors will have an adverse effect on the business. Details of customer with more than 10% of revenue are given as below:

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Western Union Financial Services Inc.	8,784.70	12,574.81
Continental Exchange Solutions, Inc. dba Ria Financial Services	1,097.07	6,914.33
	9,881.77	19,489.14

## 31.3: Note on Revenue Recognition

Income from forex services comprises of sale of Foreign currency, traveler's cheques, travel cards etc. In line with established international practice, the income arising from the buying and selling of foreign currencies is included on the basis of margins achieved, since inclusion on the basis of their gross value would not be meaningful and potentially misleading for use as an indicator of the level of the Company's business.

Revenue disaggregation as per industry vertical and geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 42).

## 32 Other Income

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)	494.38	975.63
Interest Income		
-Bank Deposits	63.65	65.57
-Inter corporate deposit to related party (Refer note 45)	2,592.12	196.07
-Loans to others	-	69.59
-Income Tax Refund		
- from financial assets carried at amortized cost	3.97	-
Income From Investments	21.08	41.14
Liabilities no longer required written back	0.18	-
Miscellaneous Incomes	12.72	1.87
	3,188.10	1,351.03

## 33 Employee Benefits Expense

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	613.47	728.43
Contribution to provident fund & other funds (Refer Note 44)	34.70	43.14
Staff Gratuity (Refer Note 44)	13.37	13.54
Staff welfare expenses	3.74	2.29
	665.28	787.40



		(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<b>34</b>	<b>Finance Costs</b>		
	Interest Expenses		
	- to inter corporate deposit (Refer note 45)	282.66	75.54
	- to borrowings from banks/ financial institutions	1,528.65	343.22
	Finance Cost on Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	333.20	305.16
	Finance Cost on Lease Liability	37.94	-
	Interest on Statutory Dues	4.52	150.22
	Other Financial Charges	0.66	0.03
		<u>2,187.62</u>	<u>874.17</u>
<b>35</b>	<b>Depreciation and Amortization Expense</b>		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	7.03	1.65
	Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 4)	108.78	-
	Amortisation of Other intangible assets (refer note 6)	6.37	6.35
		<u>122.18</u>	<u>8.00</u>
<b>36</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>		
	Commission To Agents	4,333.77	6,032.59
	Incentives To Agents	-	277.58
	Technology Support Expenses	769.93	1,635.03
	Bank Charges	42.15	27.75
	Rent Expense	-	121.94
	Short term leases (Refer Note 43)	40.90	-
	Legal, Professional And Consultancy Charges	148.57	198.91
	Insurance	1.66	2.03
	Travelling & Conveyance	117.18	122.73
	Rates & Taxes	0.71	25.74
	Printing and Stationary	21.16	27.15
	Repair & Maintenance	3.92	15.50
	Advertisement & Business Promotion	404.08	1,681.86
	Audit Fee	8.70	8.00
	Courier & Postage	7.22	16.99
	Telephone, Communication & It Support Charges	32.03	37.44
	Water, Power & Fuel	16.34	12.29
	Office Administration Expenses	7.95	12.53
	Sundry Balances Written Off	-	42.45
	Miscellaneous Expenses	6.43	12.80
		<u>5,962.68</u>	<u>10,311.32</u>
<b>36.1</b>	<b>Audit Fees</b>		
	Particulars		
	Statutory Audit	6.50	6.50
	Tax Audit	1.50	1.50
	Certification	0.70	-
	Out of Pocket	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<u>8.70</u>	<u>8.00</u>



Ebix Money Express Private Limited  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

37 Income Tax 37.1 Income Tax Expenses Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Current Tax Expenses		
Current year	761.00	2,200.00
Adjustment for previous Year	110.90	21.51
	871.90	2,221.51
Deferred Tax Expenses		
Change in recognised temporary differences	592.13	(805.48)
Total Tax Expenses	1,464.03	1,416.03

37.2 Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	4,192.07	9,958.22
Applicable Tax Rate	29.12%	27.82%
Computed Tax Expenses	1,220.73	2,770.38
Tax Effect of:		
Tax rate change on opening Deferred Tax	1.89	(280.93)
Expenses disallowed	149.85	-
Earlier year tax adjustments	110.90	21.51
Deferred tax on liability component of Compound Financial Instrument	32.87	(1,033.51)
Deferred tax not created in earlier years	-	(64.53)
Permanent Difference	-	41.65
Other Adjustments	(52.21)	(38.54)
Tax Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss	1,464.03	1,416.03
Effective Tax Rate	34.92	14.22

38 Other Comprehensive Income	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1.82	(7.20)
Deferred Tax relating to remeasurement of defined	0.53	(2.00)
	1.29	(5.20)

39 Earnings/ (Loss) Per Share (EPS)	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (A)	2,728.03	8,542.19
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year (B)*	33,220,931	32,885,638
Basic/ Diluted Earnings per share of Rs. 10 each (A/B) (Amount in Rs.)	8.21	25.98

\*Weighted average number of shares have been calculated considering shares to be issued on conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures.



## 40 Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) ("MSMED Act, 2006"):

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
i. the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
ii. the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
iii. the 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 this Act;	-	-
iv. the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
v. the 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 MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

The information related to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

## 41 Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments

## A. Contingent Liabilities

The company is not having any contingent liability.

## B. Capital And Other Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts on Capital Account remaining to be executed and not provided for in accounts Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

## 42 Segment Information:

The Management Information System of the Company identifies and monitors MTSS (Money Transfer Service Scheme) business as the business segment. The Company is managed organizationally as a single unit. In the opinion of the management, the Company is primarily engaged in the business of MTSS. As the basic nature of these activities are governed by the same set of risks and returns, these constitute and are grouped as a single segment. Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "MTSS Business", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

## Entity wide disclosures

## A. Information about products and services

During the year, the Company primarily operated in one product line, therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

## B. Information about geographical areas

The company derives revenue from following major geographical areas:

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Outside India	9,914.45	19,584.73
Domestic	27.28	1,003.35
Total	9,941.73	20,588.08

Domestic segment revenue includes sales and services to customers located in India and overseas segment revenue includes sales and services rendered to customers located outside India.



C. Information about major customers (from external customers)

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Western Union Financial Services Inc.	8,784.70	12,574.81
Continental Exchange Solutions, Inc. dba Ria Financial Services	1,097.07	6,914.33
	9,881.77	19,489.14

43 Ind AS 116 Lease Disclosure

A. The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 is as follows

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
	As at March 31, 2020
Lease Liabilities- Non Current	273.00
Lease Liabilities- Current	122.76
	395.76

B. The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows :

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	475.96
Additions	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	37.94
Deletions	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(118.14)
Balance at the end	395.76

C. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis are as follows :

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Not later than 1 year	122.76
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	312.89
Later than 5 years	38.57

D. Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was INR 40.90 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020.

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## 44 Disclosure as per IND AS 19 (Revised) "Employee Benefits" are as under:

The company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India

## A) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund. Under these scheme, the Company is required to contribute specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of these schemes, to these defined contribution schemes. The company has recognized following amount as expenses and included in "Employee Benefits Expense" in Note 33 of the financial statements.

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	34.70	43.14
	<b>34.70</b>	<b>43.14</b>

The company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India

## B) Defined Benefit Plan :

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with "The Employees' Gratuity Fund Scheme" managed by Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31 March 2019. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	58.09	47.98
Total employee Benefit liability	<b>58.09</b>	<b>47.98</b>
Current	56.14	45.84
Non-Current	1.95	2.14

## (i) (a) Reconciliation of Opening and Closing balances of the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	65.22	66.31
Interest Cost	5.00	5.11
Current Service Cost	9.70	10.81
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	(3.21)	5.90
Benefits Paid	(14.79)	(22.93)
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the close of the year	<b>61.91</b>	<b>65.22</b>

## (b) Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets and reconciliation thereof

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	17.24	31.01
Adjustments		
Add : Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.56	1.09
Add/(Less) :Other charges-Fund Management	(0.63)	-
Add : Contributions	-	-
Less : Benefits Paid	(13.35)	(14.85)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the close of the year	<b>3.82</b>	<b>17.24</b>



(c) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	61.91	65.22
Less : Fair Value of Plan Assets	(3.82)	(17.24)
Present Value of unfunded obligation	58.09	47.98

(d) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<b>In Income Statement</b>		
Current Service Cost	9.70	10.81
Net Interest Cost	3.67	2.72
Expected return on Plan Asset	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>13.54</b>
<b>In Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	(1.82)	7.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.82)</b>	<b>7.20</b>

(e) Change in Net Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Net defined benefit liability at the start of the period	47.98	35.31
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Total Service Cost	9.70	10.81
Net Interest cost (Income)	3.67	2.72
Re-measurements	(1.82)	7.20
Contribution paid to the Fund	-	-
Benefits Paid	(1.44)	(8.07)
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the period	58.09	47.98

(f) Investment Details:

Funds Managed by Insurer (investment with insurer)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
		100%

(g) Actuarial Assumptions as at the Balance Sheet date

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Discount Rate	6.92%	7.66%
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00%	7.00%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

The Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of Plan Assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on Plan Assets and the Company's policy for Plan Assets Management.

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2019-20.



(h) Maturity Profile of Defined benefit Obligations

Year	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
0 to 1 Year	1.95	2.14
1 to 2 Year	1.96	1.74
2 to 3 Year	1.63	1.99
3 to 4 Year	1.62	1.70
4 to 5 Year	5.18	1.67
5 to 6 Year	1.40	4.76
6 Year onwards	48.16	51.23

(i) Sensitivity Analysis:

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

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	(3.93)	4.31	(4.06)	4.44
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	4.29	(3.95)	4.45	(4.10)

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## 46 Financial Instruments – Fair Values And Risk Management

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2(h) to the financial statements.

## Fair Value Measurements

## A. Financial Instruments By Category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2020

(Amount in INR Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	Amortized Cost
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and Advances	-	34.77	-	52.46
Other non current financial assets	-	81.14	-	7.00
Investments	18.64	-	601.21	-
Short Term Loan and Advances	-	20,118.82	-	26,113.21
Trade Receivables	-	355.05	-	3,414.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	4,862.94	-	13,869.37
Other Bank Balances	-	1,964.02	-	1,865.79
Other Current Financial Assets	-	2,850.75	-	489.78
	18.64	30,267.48	601.21	45,812.28
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings (non Current)	-	2,824.37	-	3,103.09
Lease Liabilities	-	395.76	-	-
Borrowings (Current)	-	7,905.00	-	20,546.57
Trade Payables	-	821.19	-	5,865.93
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	4,347.61	-	4,585.33
	-	16,293.94	-	34,100.92

## B. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

## Financial assets measured at Fair Value - recurring fair value measurements

(Amount in INR Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Investments	18.64	-	-	18.64
	18.64	-	-	18.64

## Financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

(Amount in INR Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and Advances	-	-	34.77	34.77
Other non current financial assets	-	-	81.14	81.14
Short Term Loan and Advances	-	-	20,118.82	20,118.82
Trade Receivables	-	-	355.05	355.05
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4,862.94	4,862.94
Other Bank Balances	-	-	1,964.02	1,964.02
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	2,850.75	2,850.75
	-	-	30,267.48	30,267.48
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings (non Current)	-	-	2,824.37	2,824.37
Lease Liabilities	-	-	395.76	395.76
Borrowings (Current)	-	-	7,905.00	7,905.00
Trade Payables	-	-	821.19	821.19
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	-	4,347.61	4,347.61
	-	-	16,293.94	16,293.94



(Amount in INR Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Investments	601.21	-	-	601.21
	601.21	-	-	601.21

Financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

(Amount in INR Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and Advances	-	-	52.46	52.46
Other non current financial assets	-	-	7.00	7.00
Short Term Loan and Advances	-	-	26,113.21	26,113.21
Trade Receivables	-	-	3,414.67	3,414.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	13,869.37	13,869.37
Other Bank Balances	-	-	1,865.79	1,865.79
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	489.78	489.78
	-	-	45,812.28	45,812.28
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings (non Current)	-	-	3,103.09	3,103.09
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Current)	-	-	20,546.57	20,546.57
Trade Payables	-	-	5,865.93	5,865.93
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	-	4,585.33	4,585.33
	-	-	34,100.92	34,100.92

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

#### Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

#### Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- fair value of derivative financial instruments are based on broker quotations
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

## II. Financial Risk Management

The company is exposed primarily to credit, liquidity, foreign currency exchange rates and market risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

#### Risk Management Framework

The company is exposed primarily to credit, liquidity and market risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.



**i. Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to company if a customer or counterparty to the financial instrument fails to meet its financial obligations, and arises principally from company's receivables from customers.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk other than trade receivable.

The company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank Deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit rating on a timely basis

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 29,727.90 Lakhs as on 31.3.20 and Rs. 46,413.49 Lakhs as on 31.3.19 being the total carrying value of investments, cash & cash equivalents, trade receivables, bank balances and other current and non current financial assets.

**Trade Receivables**

Ind AS requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is Rs. 355.05 Lakhs (As on 31st March 2019 Rs.3,414.67 Lakhs).

The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. During the period, the Company has made impairment of trade receivables. The Company management also pursues all options for recovery of dues wherever necessary based on its internal assessment. A default on a financial asset is when counterparty fails to make payments within 365 days when they fall due.

Movements in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

	(Amount in INR Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Provision for Doubtful debt recognized	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

**ii. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are to be 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. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

**Maturities of financial liabilities**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and excluding contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	(Amount in INR Lakh)				Total
	As March 31, 2020				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 year	
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	611.91	611.91	1,084.57	515.99	2,824.37
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Short Term Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	7,905.00	-	-	-	7,905.00
Trade payables	821.19	-	-	-	821.19
Other financial liabilities	4,347.61	-	-	-	4,347.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,685.71</b>	<b>611.91</b>	<b>1,084.57</b>	<b>515.99</b>	<b>15,898.18</b>



Ebix Money Express Private Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Non-derivative financial liabilities	As March 31, 2019				Total
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 year	
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	278.71	303.71	1,084.57	1,436.09	3,103.09
<b>Short Term Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	20,546.57				20,546.57
Trade payables	5,865.93				5,865.93
Other financial liabilities	4,585.33				4,585.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,276.54</b>	<b>303.71</b>	<b>1,084.57</b>	<b>1,436.09</b>	<b>34,100.92</b>

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

a) 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 Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to fixed deposits and borrowings from financial institutions. However, the Company does not have material borrowings with floating interest rates therefore, it does not have any material impact.

Following table gives company's short-term and long term loans and borrowings, including interest rate profiles:

Variable Rate*	(Amount in INR Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Inter Corporate Deposit	20,118.82	26,113.21
	<u>20,118.82</u>	<u>26,113.21</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Short term Borrowings- Secured- From Banks	4,200.00	19,646.29
Inter Corporate Deposit	3,705.00	900.28
	<u>7,905.00</u>	<u>20,546.57</u>
<b>Fixed Rate</b>		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	6,799	6,799
	<u>6,799</u>	<u>6,799</u>

\* Interest rate on financial liabilities is variable during the year.

Interest rate sensitivity - fixed rate instruments

The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IND AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased equity and profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analyses assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

	(Amount in INR Lakh)			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Financial Assets	(201)	201	(261)	261
Financial Liabilities	79	(79)	205	(205)
<b>Cash Flow sensitivity (net)</b>	<b>(122)</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>56</b>



**47 Capital management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'debt to equity'. For this purpose, debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Equity comprises all components of equity including share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows -

	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings		
Non current and current borrowings	10,729.37	23,649.66
Current maturities of Long term borrowings	611.91	611.91
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>11,341.28</b>	<b>24,261.57</b>
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	<b>(4,862.94)</b>	<b>(13,869.37)</b>
Net debt	6,478.34	10,392.20
Total equity	51,164.96	48,435.64
Net debt to equity ratio	0.13	0.21

(This space has been left blank intentionally)





**48 Corporate Social Responsibility**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Amount required to be spent during the year (A)	88.54	22.28
Shortfall amount of previous year (B)	22.28	-
Total (A+B)	110.82	22.28
Amount spent on CSR	-	-
Shortfall amount of current year (C)	110.82	22.28

**49 Transfer Pricing:**

The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the finance year and expects such records to be in existence latest by 30 November 2020 as required under law. Management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the standalone financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

**50 Offsetting financial instruments**

The are no financial instruments which are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements, but not offset, as at each reporting date.

**51 Subsequent event**

The Company has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the balance sheet date and noted no material subsequent event to be reported.

**52 COVID-19 has caused significant disruptions to businesses across India. The management has considered the possible effects, if any, that may impact the carrying amounts of inventories, receivables and intangibles. In making the assumptions and estimates relating to the uncertainties as at the balance sheet date in relation to the recoverable amounts, the management has considered subsequent events, internal and external information and evaluated economic conditions prevailing as at the date of approval of these financials results. The management expects no impairment to the carrying amounts of these assets. The management will continue to closely monitor any changes to future economic conditions and assess its impact on the operations.**

**53 Other Notes**

- a. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, other current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the company's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.
- b. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 18, 2020 has approved the Financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2020.
- c. Previous year figures have been recasted/restated wherever considered necessary.

for T.R. Chadha & Co LLP  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028

Neena Goel  
 Partner  
 M. No.: 057986

Place of Signature: Delhi  
 Date: 18/09/2020



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Ebiz Money Express Private Limited

Sumit Khadria  
 Director  
 DIN: 07545188  
 Noida

A. Guruprasad  
 Director  
 DIN: 03413982

Gautam Sharma  
 Company Secretary

