



J. KALA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

504, RAINBOW CHAMBERS, NEAR MTNL EXCHANGE,
S.V. ROAD, KANDIVALI (W), MUMBAI - 400 067, INDIA.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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, 2023, its Loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

3. We conducted our audit of 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matters



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4. We draw attention to Note No 32 to the Financial Statements which mentions that the Company has received Certificate of Registration as Non-Banking Financial Institution as defined in Sec 45 I (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 on 16th December 2022 and commenced its NBFC business on 21st February, 2023. Since, the Company has commenced the business operations in the end of the financial year, the Company has kept part of the idle funds in Fixed Deposit with Bank up to 31st March 2023. Hence, income from Financial Assets is 13.16 % of gross income during the financial year and the financial asset accounted for 58.97% of its total assets (netted of by intangible assets) as on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, as on 31st March, 2023 the company has not met one of the tests required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of the Company. However, the Company is meeting the principal business criteria as on May 31, 2023 computed in the manner laid down in the RBI Circular DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81/03.05.002/2006-07 dated 19th October, 2006
Our opinion is not modified in respect of said matter.

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.
6. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
7. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
8. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the Financial statements

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



and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

12. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial statements.
13. 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial Statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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.
14. 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.
15. 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

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company is not a public company, hence provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. There are no pending litigations as at year end on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The management of the Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The management of the Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year. Hence, reporting the compliance with section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For **J. Kala & Associates**
Firm Registration Number: 118769W
Chartered Accountants


Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 504506
Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023
UDIN: 23504506BHAVPV3196





ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 18 of our report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that:

- (i) There are no Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets & immovable assets held by the company, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i) Clause (a), (b) (c) does not arise.
- (ii)
 - a) The Company is a service company and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- (iii) During the year in the ordinary course of business, the Company has granted unsecured loans to others parties, with respect to such loans and advances;
 - a) Since the Company is engaged in principal business of lending loans, hence reporting under clause (iii)(a) is not applicable.
 - b) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management; investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances are not prejudicial to the company's interest. The company has not given any guarantee or security to any party.
 - c) The Company is registered as a Non-deposit taking Non-Systematically important Non-Banking Financial Company under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 vide certificate number N-02.00354 on 16 December 2022. In respect of loans and advances granted by the company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayment of receipts are regular.
 - d) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, there are no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date
 - e) The Company is engaged in principal business of lending loans. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) is not applicable.
 - f) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not given any loans either repayable on demand or without



specifying any terms or period of repayment, to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of Companies Act,2013.

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to investment made and guarantee cum security provided.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) As informed to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and service tax (GST), duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There were no statutory dues as on 31 Mar 2023, which has not been deposited on account of dispute.
- (viii) As informed to us, to the best of the knowledge of the management of the Company, there were no transaction(s) which were previously not recorded in the books of account of the Company that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) As the Company has not taken any loans or Borrowings from any lenders, the provisions of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) As the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year, the provisions of clause (x) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has made preferential allotment during the year in compliance with Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the said funds were raised.
- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that neither fraud on the Company nor any fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, wherever applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards. However, the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor or a Firm of Internal Auditors in line with the requirements of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under provisions of clause (xiv) (a) & (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order does not arise.
- (xv) As the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions covered under Section 192 of the Act with the directors or persons connected with him, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- a) The company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is registered as Non-deposit taking Non-systematically Important Non-Banking Financial Company with certificate number N-02.00354.
- b) The company is engaged in the business of non- banking financial institution as defined in section 45-I(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934 and has obtained COR bearing N-02.00354 dated 16th December, 2022 from RBI and commenced its NBFC business on 21st February, 2023. We draw attention to Note No 32 to the Ind AS Financial statement which mentions the Company has received Certificate of Registration as Non-Banking Financial Institution as defined in Sec 45 I (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 on 16th December 2022 and commenced its NBFC business on 21st February, 2023. Since, the company has commenced the business operations in the end of the financial year, the Company has kept part of the idle funds in Fixed Deposit with Bank up to 31st March 2023. Hence, income from Financial Assets is 13.16 % of gross income during the financial year and the financial asset accounted for 58.97% of its total assets (netted of by intangible assets) as on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, as on 31st March, 2023 the company has not met one of the tests required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of the Company. However, the Company is meeting the principal business criteria as on May 31, 2023 computed in the manner laid down in the RBI Circular DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81/03.05.002/2006-07 dated 19th October, 2006
- c) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulation made by the



Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provision of clause (xvi) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi) (d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and cash profit in the previous financial year

Amount in INR hundreds

Particulars	Current Year (22-23)	Previous Year (21-22)
(Cash Loss)/Profit	(3,38,824)	5,188

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and we have considered the objections, issues or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that there is material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) The provisions for contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the company, hence reporting under clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

For J. Kala & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118769W

Meeta Agarwal

Meeta Agarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 504506

Place: Bangalore

Date: 19 June 2023

UDIN: 23504506BHAVPV3196



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Balance sheet
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at	
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	20,626	12,474
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	5	3,49,046	5,89,638
Loans	6	886	-
Investments	7	7,17,965	-
Total financial assets		10,88,523	6,02,112
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	22	3,276	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	22	63,399	-
Other non-financial assets	8	63,911	270
Total Non-financial assets		1,30,586	270
Total Assets		12,19,109	6,02,382
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	70,767	270
Other financial liabilities	10	17	-
Total financial liabilities		70,784	270
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	11	4,215	-
Other non-financial liabilities	12	9,180	1,747
Total non-financial liabilities		13,395	1,747
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	9,40,000	4,00,000
Other equity	14	1,94,930	2,00,365
Total equity		11,34,930	6,00,365
Total equity and liabilities		12,19,109	6,02,382

Significant accounting policies

2&3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

As per our report of even date,
for J Kala & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No: 118769W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517

Meeta Agarwal
Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504506

Ishan Bansal
Ishan Bansal
Managing Director
DIN 06538822

Harsh Jain
Harsh Jain
Director
DIN 05321547

Sneha Jain
Sneha Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A38014

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 June 2023



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended	
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	15	6	-
Fees and commission income	16	2	-
Net gain on fair value changes	17	4,965	-
Total revenue from operations		4,973	-
Other income	18	32,811	15,987
Total income		37,784	15,987
Expenses			
Impairment on financial instruments	19	10	-
Employee benefit expenses	20	2,92,931	-
Other expenses	21	83,616	8,069
Total Expenses		3,76,557	8,069
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		(3,38,773)	7,918
Tax expense			
Current tax			
(i) for current Year		-	2,730
(ii) relating to earlier Years		61	-
Deferred tax		(63,399)	-
Total tax expense		(63,338)	2,730
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(2,75,435)	5,188
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net		-	-
Income tax relating to above		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,75,435)	5,188
Significant accounting policies	2&3		
Earnings per equity share of Face Value Rs. 10 each			
(1) Basic (INR)		(2.30)	0.07
(2) Diluted (INR)		(2.30)	0.07

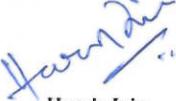
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date,
for **J Kala & Associates.**,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No: 118769W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517

Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504506


Ishan Bansal
Managing Director
DIN 06538822


Harsh Jain
Director
DIN 05321547


Sneha Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A38014

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023



Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 June 2023



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

A)Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity share capital	
	Number	Amount (Rs)
As at 31 March 2021	20,00,000	2,00,000
Issue of equity shares	20,00,000	2,00,000
As at 31 March 2022	40,00,000	4,00,000
Issue of equity shares	54,00,000	5,40,000
As at 31 March 2023	94,00,000	9,40,000

B)Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Security Premium	Retained earnings	
As at 31 March, 2021	99,500	(4,323)	95,177
Profit during the year	-	5,188	5,188
Securities premium on issue of equity shares	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	1,99,500	865	2,00,365
Loss during the year	-	(2,75,435)	(2,75,435)
Securities premium on issue of equity shares	2,70,000	-	2,70,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	4,69,500	(2,74,570)	1,94,930

Significant accounting policies (Refer Note 2 & 3)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date,
for J Kala & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No:118769W)

Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504506

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

for and on behalf of the board of Directors
Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517

Ishan Bansal
Managing Director
DIN 06538822

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Harsh Jain
Director
DIN 05321547

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Sneha Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A38014

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 June 2023



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	(3,38,773)	7,918
Adjustments for Non- Operating matters:		
-Interest Income	(32,809)	(15,987)
- Unrealised Gain on Mutual Funds	(4,777)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(3,76,359)	(8,069)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
-(Increase) / Decrease in Loans	(886)	-
-(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	-	-
-(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(63,641)	(239)
-(Decrease) / increase in Trade Payables	70,497	(235)
-(Decrease) / increase in Other Liabilities	7,432	(2,322)
-(Decrease) / increase in Other financial liabilities	17	-
-(Decrease) / increase in Provisions	4,215	-
Cash used in operations	(3,58,725)	(10,865)
-Direct taxes paid	(3,338)	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(3,62,062)	(10,865)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Income	32,809	15,987
Investments in Mutual Funds	(7,13,188)	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(6,80,379)	15,987
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amount received from unsecured loan		
Issue of share capital	8,10,000	3,00,000
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	8,10,000	3,00,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(2,32,441)	3,05,122
Cash and Cash equivalents (opening balance)	6,02,112	2,96,990
Cash and Cash equivalents (closing balance)	3,69,671	6,02,112
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following		
Cash and cash equivalents	20,626	12,474
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3,49,046	5,89,638
Total	3,69,671	6,02,112

Significant accounting policies (Refer Note 2 & 3)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date,
for **J Kala & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No:118769W)

Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504506

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023



for and on behalf of the board of Directors
Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517

Ishan Bansal
Managing Director
DIN 06538822

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Harsh Jain
Director
DIN 05321547

Place : Bangalore
Date: 19 June 2023

Sneha Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A38014

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 June 2023



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Reporting entity

Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited ("the Company") (CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517) was incorporated on 25th January 2021 as per Companies Act, 2013.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of lending. The Company has its registered office at Vaishnavi Tech Park, South Tower, 4th Floor, Sarjapur Main Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka -560103.

The Company is a Non-deposit taking non-banking financial company (NBFC) registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) since 16 December 2022, with registration no. N-02.00354

The Company is in lending business of providing personal loan on Digital Lending Platform

2.1 Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

Compliance with Ind AS The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and presentation requirements of Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the MCA, and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable regulatory norms / guidelines.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS standalone financial statements. The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundreds, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 19, 2023.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹)/(INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in INR, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis unless otherwise stated.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that the management make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future years. In particular, information about areas of significant estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included below:

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2023 is included in the following notes:



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(i) Expected credit losses on financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

(ii) Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(iii) Fair valuation of employee share options

The fair valuation of the employee share options is based on the Black-Scholes model used for valuation of options.

F. Recent Pronouncements

MCA notifies Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 vide Notification No. G.S.R 242(E) Dated: 31st March, 2023 and further amended Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which shall come into force with effect from 1st day of April, 2023.

The MCA has carried amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Ind AS 102 – Share Based Payment, Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments and Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers which will be effective from 1st April, 2023. The Company is not expecting any significant impact in the financial statements from these amendments. The quantitative impacts would be finalized based on a detailed assessment which has been initiated to identify the key impacts along with evaluation of appropriate transition options.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Going concern and basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. The management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods. An overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed have been disclosed below. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Estimate and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances.



- Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the Solely Payments of Principle and Interest ("SPPI") and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the rent a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expre

- Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

- Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

- Impairment of loans and investment portfolio

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by several factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

- Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle.

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

3.2. Revenue recognition

(i) Recognition of interest income

Interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows.
- c. Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost (net of provision) of the financial asset.



(ii) **Recoveries against written off assets and fees received on collections**

The Company recognises recoveries against written off assets and fees received on collections on realization basis.

(iii) **Other income**

All other income is recognized on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exists on their receipt.

3.3. Financial instruments

(i) **Financial assets**

The Company recognizes all the financial assets and liabilities at its fair value on initial recognition; In the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset are added to the fair value on initial recognition. The financial assets are accounted on a trade date basis.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial asset:

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are categorised into:

a. Amortised cost: The Company classifies the financial assets at amortised cost if the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and the assets are held under a business model to collect contractual cash flows. The gains and losses resulting from fluctuations in fair value are not recognised for financial assets classified in amortised cost measurement category.

b. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): The Company classifies the financial assets as FVOCI if the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and the Company's business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets. In case of debt instruments measured at FVOCI, changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. The impairment gains or losses, foreign exchange gains or losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. On de-recognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is re-classified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. In case of equity instruments irrevocably designated at FVOCI, gains / losses including relating to foreign exchange, are recognised through other comprehensive income. Further, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income remain permanently in equity and are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss on derecognition.

c. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): The financial assets are classified as FVTPL if these do not meet the criteria for classifying at amortised cost or FVOCI. Further, in certain cases to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch), the Company irrevocably designates certain financial instruments at FVTPL at initial recognition. In case of financial assets measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Profit or loss on sale of investments is determined on the basis of first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Based on the Company's business model for managing the investments, the Company has classified its investments and securities for trade at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries is carried at deemed cost (previous GAAP carrying amount) as per Ind AS 27.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

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

Level 2 financial instruments: Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.

Level 3 financial instruments: Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables, the carrying amount approximates the fair value due to short maturity of these instruments.

d. Derecognition: The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

e. Offsetting: Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f. Impairment of financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss model (ECL) for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the loans have been impaired. The Company is exposed to credit risk when the customer defaults on his contractual obligations. For the computation of ECL, the loan receivables are classified into three stages based on the default and the aging of the outstanding.

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the excess is written back by reducing the loan impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit loss for trade receivables and has adopted the simplified method of computation as per Ind AS 109. The Company considers outstanding overdue for more than 90 days for calculation of expected credit loss. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(ii) Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories;

- At amortized cost
- At FVTPL

Financial liability at amortized cost:

Amortized cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

Financial liability at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

ii. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Overview of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt instruments not held at FVTPL in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss). Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The Company does the assessment of significant increase in credit risk at a borrower level. If a borrower has various facilities having different past due status, then the highest days past due (DPD) is considered to be applicable for all the facilities of that borrower.

Based on the above, the Company categorises its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

Stage 1

All exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date and that are not credit impaired upon origination are classified under this stage. The company classifies all standard advances/ investments and advances/ investments upto 30 days default under this category. Stage 1 financial instruments also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Stage 2

All exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired are classified under this stage. 30 Days Past Due is considered as significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 3

Financial instruments are classified as stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial instrument. The Company recognizes life time ECL for impairment of financial assets. A financial instrument after being classified as Stage 3 is reclassified to previous stages only after all overdues are paid.

Estimation of Expected Credit loss

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously de-recognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at Default (EAD) - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Loss Given Default (LGD) - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral.

3.4. Employee Benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include salaries and short-term cash bonus. A liability is under short-term cash bonus or target-based incentives if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid over the period of services rendered by the employees to the Company.

ii. Gratuity

The Company pays gratuity, a defined benefit plan, to its employees whose employment terminates after a minimum period of five years of continuous service on account of retirement or resignation.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employee has earned in exchange of their service in the current and prior periods and discounted back to the current valuation date to arrive at the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

As required by the Ind AS19, the discount rate used to arrive at the present value of the defined benefit obligations is based on the Indian Government security yields prevailing as at the balance sheet date that have maturity date equivalent to the tenure of the obligation.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a net asset position, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in form of reductions in future contributions.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans comprises of actuarial gains and losses on benefit obligations. The Company recognizes these items of remeasurements in other comprehensive income and all the other expenses related to defined benefit plans as employee benefit expenses in their profit and loss account.

When the benefits of the plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed or settlement occurs, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment or settlement, is recognized immediately in the profit or loss account when the plan amendment or when a curtailment or settlement occurs.

During the FY 2022-2023, the number of employees are less than the prescribed limit applicable for The Payment Of Gratuity Act, 1972. However Management has made provision for Gratuity as per The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

iii. Provident fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company is statutorily required to contribute a specified portion of the basic salary of an employee to a provident fund as part of retirement benefits to its employees. The contributions during the year are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Compensated absence

The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase the entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when they are incurred.

v. Share based payment arrangements

Stock based compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date when the grant is made to qualifying employees by Groww Inc USA using black scholes model.

Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions are recognised over the vesting period as employee benefits expense with a corresponding credit to employee share compensation reserve. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The stock-based compensation cost is recharged to the Company upon exercise, which is adjusted against employee share compensation reserve.



3.5. Foreign Exchange Transactions

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. Transactions in foreign currency are recorded on initial recognition using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

3.6. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising 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 entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3.7. Income Tax

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax incurred by the Company. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or OCI, in which case the tax effect is recognised in equity or OCI. Income tax payable on profits is based on the applicable tax laws in each tax jurisdiction and is recognised as an expense in the period in which profit arises. Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted for the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable/receivable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amounts for tax purposes. 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised, for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. 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.

The tax effects of income tax losses, available for carry forward, are recognised as deferred tax asset, when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be set-off.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement include cash in hand, balances with the banks and demand deposits with bank with an original maturity of three months or less, and accrued interest thereon.

3.9. Segment reporting

The Company proposes to engage in carrying of the business of Non- Banking financial Company and the Company does not have any Geographical segments. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on "Segment Reporting".

3.10. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

3.11. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.11. Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

4 Cash And Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Balances with Banks		
Current accounts	20,626	12,474
Total	20,626	12,474

5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Fixed Deposits	3,49,000	5,89,000
Interest accrued but not due	46	638
	3,49,046	5,89,638

6 Loans (at Amortised Cost)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Term loans	896	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(10)	-
Total - Net of impairment loss allowance	886	-
Out of the above		
(i) Secured by tangible assets	-	-
(i) Secured by intangible assets	-	-
(ii) Covered by Bank/ Government Guarantees	-	-
(iii) Unsecured	-	-
Total	896	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(10)	-
Total - Net of impairment loss allowance	886	-
(i) Public sectors	-	-
(ii) Others	896	-
Total	896	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(10)	-
Total - Net of impairment loss allowance	886	-
(i) Loans in India	896	-
(ii) Loans outside India	-	-
Total	896	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(10)	-
Total - Net of impairment loss allowance	886	-

6.1 The table below discloses credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the company's year end stage classification. The numbers presented are gross of impairment loss allowance:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Term loans		
Stage I	896	-
Stage II	-	-
Stage III	-	-
Total	896	-

6.2 Gross movement of loans for the year ended March 31, 2023:-

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Gross carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-
New loans originated during the year	896	-	-	896
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	896	-	-	896

6.3 ECL movement of term loans during the year ended March 31, 2023:-

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Gross carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-
ECL for new loans originated during the year	10	-	-	10
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	10	-	-	10

6.4 There are no Intra group exposures as on March 31, 2023



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7 Investments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in Mutual funds	7,17,965	-
Total	7,17,965	-
Out of the above		
Investments in India	7,17,965	-
Investments outside India	-	-
Total	7,17,965	-

8 Other non-financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Advance to suppliers	30,611	-
Balances with Government Authorities	13,219	270
Prepaid Expenses	20,081	-
	63,911	270



9 Trade payables

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- to others	55,087	270
- Payable to related Party	15,680	-
Total	70,767	270

Trade Payables Ageing

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	70,767	-	-	-	70,767
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	270	-	-	-	270
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

10 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Advances received from Customers*	17	-
Total	17	-

* Represents the advance EMI's received in advance from the customers

11 Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Provision for gratuity	4,215	-
Total	4,215	-

12 Other current liabilities :

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Statutory Liabilities	9,180	647
Provision for Income Tax	-	1,101
Total	9,180	1,747



13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Authorised share capital 2,00,00,000 shares (31st March 2022: 50,00,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each)		
Total	20,00,000	5,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up 94,00,000 shares (31st March 2022: 40,00,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each)		
Total	9,40,000	4,00,000
Total	9,40,000	4,00,000

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the commencement of the period	40,00,000	4,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	54,00,000	5,40,000	20,00,000	2,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	94,00,000	9,40,000	40,00,000	4,00,000

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued shares under right issue, amounting to Rs.8,10,00,000 through issue of 54,00,000 equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each fully paid up, at a price of Rs 15 each, including a premium of Rs 5 each and During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has issued shares under right issue, amounting to Rs.3,00,00,000 through issue of 20,00,000 equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each fully paid up, at a price of Rs 15 each, including a premium of Rs 5 each.

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential allotment, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders.

(c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5 percent of equity shares:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Lalit Keshre	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%
Ishan Bansal	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%
Neeraj Singh	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%
Harsh Jain	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%
Total	94,00,000		40,00,000	

(d) Particulars of Shareholding of Promoters

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% Change during the year
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	
Lalit Keshre	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%	0.00%
Ishan Bansal	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%	0.00%
Neeraj Singh	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%	0.00%
Harsh Jain	23,50,000	25.00%	10,00,000	25.00%	0.00%

14 Other Equity

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Reserves and Surplus		
a) Securities Premium		
Opening Balance		
Add: Additions during the year (Net)	1,99,500	99,500
Closing Balance	2,70,000	1,00,000
b) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance		
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year	865	(4,323)
Add: Profit After Tax for the year	-	-
Closing Balance	(2,75,435)	5,188
	(2,74,570)	865
c) Reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934		
Opening Balance		
Add: Transferred during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
Total other equity	1,94,930	2,00,365

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings:

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognised and accumulated under the heading "Retained Earnings". At the end of the year, the profit (loss) after tax is transferred from the statement of profit and loss to retained earnings.

Reserves and Surplus

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Reserve fund is created as per the terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as a statutory reserve. During the Year ended March 31, 2023 the company has not incurred any profits due to this no amount has been transferred to the reserve fund. In the previous year since it was not registered with RBI as NBFC, the amount has not been transferred.



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15 Interest income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loans	6	-
Total	6	-

16 Fees and commission income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Other fees and charges	2	-
Total	2	-

17 Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss on investments :		
(i) Realised gain on sale of mutual fund	188	-
(ii) Unrealised gain on mutual fund	4,777	-
Total	4,965	-

18 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Interest on Fixed Deposit	32,809	15,987
Interest on Income Tax Refund	2	-
Total	32,811	15,987

19 Impairment on financial instruments

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
On Loans	10	-
Total	10	-

20 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Salaries, allowances and bonus	2,70,670	-
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	3,246	-
Staff welfare expenses	3,947	-
Share based payment	15,068	-
Total	2,92,931	-

21 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Rent	8,844	-
Software, server and technology expenses	16,008	-
Audit fees	3,000	354
Professional and Consulting Charges	34,858	1,258
Rates & Taxes	13,627	2,929
Sitting Fees	6,268	3,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,011	528
Total	83,616	8,069

Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Statutory Audit Fees	3,000	354



22 Income Taxes

A. Amount recognised in Statement of profit or loss

	For the year ended 31-Mar-23	For the year ended 31-Mar-22
Current tax		
(i) for current Year	-	2,730
(ii) relating to earlier Years	61	-
Total current tax expense	61	2,730
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	-	-
Total deferred tax expense	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of Profit and Loss	61	2,730

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-23	For the year ended 31-Mar-22
Loss before income tax expense		
Tax at Indian tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2022 : 25.168%)	(3,38,773)	7,918
Effect of		
Tax on expense not tax deductible	-	737
Total tax expense	-	2,730

C. Current tax asset (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current tax asset (net)	3,276	-

D. Tax losses carried forward

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Gross Amount	Expiry Date	Gross Amount	Expiry Date
Tax losses (business losses)	3,276	Various	-	Various

E. Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealised gain on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(1,202)	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,202)	-
Deferred tax assets		
Disallowance of Expenses	1,063	-
On carry forward of losses	63,538	-
Total deferred tax assets	64,601	-
Net deferred tax liabilities/ (Asset)	63,399	-

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

For the year ended 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liability on:				
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	-	(1,202)	-	(1,202)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	-	(1,202)	-	(1,202)
Deferred tax assets on:				
Disallowance of Expenses	-	1,063	-	1,063
On carry forward of losses	-	63,538	-	63,538
Gross deferred tax assets	-	64,601	-	64,601
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	-	63,399	-	63,399



23 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classifications and fair values

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised costs	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	20,626	20,626	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	3,49,046	3,49,046	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	886	886	-	-	-	-
Investments	7,17,965	-	7,17,965	-	-	-	-
	7,17,965	3,70,557	10,88,523				
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	4,215	4,215	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	9,180	9,180	-	-	-	-
	-	13,395	13,395				

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised costs	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	12,474	12,474	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	5,89,638	5,89,638	-	-	-	-
	-	6,02,112	6,02,112				
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	270	270	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	1,747	1,747	-	-	-	-
	-	2,017	2,017				

The company has not separately disclosed the fair values for financial assets and liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values.

B Measurement of fair values

Valuation technique used to determine fair values:

Specific valuation technique to value financial instruments like:

- Use of quoted market prices for financial instruments traded in active markets.
- For other financial instruments - discounted cash flow analysis.

C Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk(C)(ii);
- Liquidity risk(C)(iii); and
- Market risk (C)(iv)

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

ii. Credit risk

Trade Receivables

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 was Nil.



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Loans

The Company is engaged in the business of providing loans and access to credit to the customers. The company uses Expected Credit Loss for the measurement of Credit Risk.

Measurement of ECL

Expected Credit Loss or ECL is measured in the following manner. The Company calculates ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

$$ECL = PD * LGD * EAD$$

Each item is defined as follows: -

ECL -

Expected credit loss Present value of difference between contractual cash flows and actual cash flows expected to be received over a given time horizon.

PD - Probability of default

The Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

LGD - Loss given default

The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

EAD- Exposure at default

Cash flows that are at risk of default over a given time horizon, The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Reconciliation of ECL balance on investments is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022			
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Impairment allowance - opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance - closing balance	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.



23 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

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

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has managed its liquidity and working capital requirements through cash generated from operations and through intermittent short term borrowings. The Company has sufficient short term fund based lines, which provides healthy liquidity and these carry highest credit quality rating from reputed credit rating agency, hence no liquidity risk is perceived.

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

31 March 2023	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	70,767	70,767	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities					
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
	70,767	70,767	-	-	-

31 March 2022	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	270	270	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities					
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
	270	270	-	-	-

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes trade receivable/payable, other financial assets and liabilities. The Company is not exposed to any significant market risks.

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 interest rate risk can also impact the provision for retirement benefits. The Company generally utilises fixed rate borrowings and therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in the market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Price Risk

The price risk is the risk arising from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's equity investments are mainly strategic in nature and are generally held on a long term basis.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than Indian Rupee.

There no foreign currency exposures in USD, EUR and GBP on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

v. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital and its objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
CRAR (%)	137%	222358%
CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	137%	222358%
CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	0%	0%



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24 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
a) Commitments	-	-
b) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
c) Contingent Liabilities	-	-

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Earnings		
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(2,75,435)	5,188
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic EPS	1,19,87,945	69,58,904
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	1,19,87,945	69,58,904
Basic earnings per share	(2.30)	0.07
Diluted earnings per share	(2.30)	0.07
Nominal value per share	10	10

26 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged primarily in the business of financing and accordingly there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment'.

27 Transfer of financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety where the Company has continuing involvement

The Company has not transferred any assets that are derecognised in their entirety where the Company continues to have continuing involvement.

28 Related party disclosures

As per Indian Accounting Standard on related party disclosures (Ind AS 24), the names of the related parties of the Company are as follows:

A Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name	Type
Groww, Inc.	Enterprise having KMP in common
Billionbrains Garage Ventures Private Limited	Enterprise having KMP in common
Nextbillion Technology Private Limited	Enterprise having KMP in common
Harsh Jain	Director
Ishan Bansal	Director

B The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of Transaction	Related Party	2022-23	2021-22
Share based payment	Groww, Inc.	15,068	-
Rent	Billionbrains Garage Ventures Private Limited	8,844	-
Expense incurred by related party	Nextbillion Technology Private Limited	-	18
Advances Paid	Nextbillion Technology Private Limited	-	(18)
Allotment of Equity shares	Harsh Jain	1,35,000	99,500
Allotment of Equity shares	Ishan Bansal	1,35,000	50,000

C. Outstanding balances

Related Party	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Groww, Inc.	Trade Payable	15,680	-



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29 Share Based Payments

All the Company's employees approved by the Board, are eligible for being considered for the grant of stock options under Groww Inc 2017 Stock Incentive Plan ("GSIP 2017") administered by Groww Inc.

Stock options granted under GSIP 2017 would vest based on the terms and conditions mentioned in the respective Stock option Grant Notice. Groww Inc has issued stock options with a vesting period of 48 months with a cliff of 12 months in graded manner. Vesting of options would be subject to continued employment with a Company. The specific vesting schedule and conditions subject to which vesting would take place would be outlined in the document given to the option grantee at the time of grant of options. The exercise price of the options granted during the year is USD 0.27.

For stock options issued under GSIP 2017, the weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was \$21.53 (March 31, 2022: Nil). As at March 31, 2023, the weighted average contractual remaining life of options is 2.73 years.

Movement of share options during the financial year:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	-	-
- Granted	1,781	-
- Transferred in	1,614	-
- Repurchased	-	-
- Forfeited/ (transferred out)	(292)	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	3,103	-
Vested as at the year end	718	-

Fair value of stock options granted

The fair value of the stock options granted is estimated at the grant date using arm's length price of the stock options computed based on the Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options were granted. The inputs used to measure fair values of options granted on the grant date were as follows:

The following table lists the inputs to the option pricing models for the year ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dividend yield (% p.a.)	0%	-
Expected volatility (% p.a.)	37% - 43%	-
Risk-free interest rate (% p.a.)	2.28% - 4.22%	-
Expected life of option (years)	2	-



30 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2023 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the company. Further, in management's view, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('the Act') is not expected to be material.

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest due thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the company along with the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 under this Act	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, till actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure.	-	-
Total outstanding principal dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises included in Trade Payables	-	-
Total outstanding principal dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises included in Creditors for capital goods	-	-



31 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	20,626	-	20,626	12,474	-	12,474
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	3,49,046	-	3,49,046	5,89,638	-	5,89,638
Loans	886	-	886	-	-	-
Investments	7,17,965	-	7,17,965	-	-	-
Sub total	10,88,523	-	10,88,523	6,02,112	-	6,02,112
Non-financial assets						
Current Tax assets (Net)	3,276	-	3,276	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	63,911.45	-	63,911	270	-	270
Sub total	67,188	-	67,188	270	-	270
Total assets	11,55,711	-	11,55,711	6,02,382	-	6,02,382
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables and Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	70,767	-	70,767	270	-	270
Other Financial liabilities	17	-	17	-	-	-
Sub total	70,784	-	70,784	270	-	270
Non-Financial liabilities						
Provisions	-	4,215	4,215	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	9,180	-	9,180	1,747	-	1,747
Sub total	9,180	4,215	13,395	1,747	-	1,747
Total liabilities	79,964	4,215	84,179	2,017	-	2,017

32 The Company has received Certificate of Registration as Non Banking Financial Institution as defined in Sec 45 I (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 on 16th December 2022 and commenced its NBFC business on 21st February, 2023. Since, the company has commenced the business operations in the end of the financial year, the Company has kept part of the idle funds in Fixed Deposit with Bank upto 31st March 2023. Hence, income from Financial Assets is 13.16 % of gross income during the financial year and the financial asset accounted for 58.97% of its total assets (netted of by intangible assets) as on March 31, 2023. Accordingly as on 31st March, 2023 the company has not met one of the tests required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of the Company. However the Company is meeting the principal business criteria as on May 31, 2023 computed in the manner laid down in the RBI Circular DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81/03.05.002/2006-07 dated 19th October, 2006.



6 Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above :

Category	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Amount net of provisions			Amount net of provisions		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1 Related Parties						
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

7 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted) :

Category	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1 Related Parties				
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	-	-	-	-

8 Other information

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets		
(a) Related parties	-	-
(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets		
(a) Related parties	-	-
(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	-



34 RBI Disclosures

The following additional information is disclosed in the terms of Non-Banking Financial Company-Non-Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and disclosures applicable for Base layer NBFC's vide notification RBI/2022-23/26 DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022 as amended.

34.01 Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tier I Capital	10,71,531	6,00,365
Tier II Capital	10	-
Total Capital	10,71,541	6,00,365
Total Risk Weighted Assets	7,82,773	270
CRAR (%)	136.89%	222357.50%
CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	136.89%	222357.50%
CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	0.00%	0.00%
Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier - II Capital	-	-
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt Instruments	-	-

"Tier I capital", "Tier II capital", "Owned fund" and Capital adequacy ratio are calculated as defined in Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and notification RBI/2019-20/170 DO R (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 "Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards" issued by RBI on March 13, 2020 as amended.

34.02 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Value of Investments		
(I) Gross value of investments		
(a) In India	7,17,965	-
(a) Outside India	-	-
(II) Provisions for Depreciation		
(a) In India	-	-
(a) Outside India	-	-
(III) Net value of investments		
(a) In India	7,17,965	-
(a) Outside India	-	-
(b) Movements of provisions held towards impairment on investments		
(I) Opening balance	-	-
(II) Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
(III) Less: Write-off/ Written- back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
(IV) Closing balance	-	-

34.03 Derivatives

The Company has not entered into any forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, and exchange traded interest rate derivatives. Hence, no disclosure is made for the same



34.04 Disclosure Relating to Securitisation for STC Transactions as per Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Securitisation of Standard Assets) Directions, 2021 dated September 24, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) No of SPEs holding assets for securitisation transactions originated by the originator	-	-
(II) Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPEs	-	-
(III) Total amount of exposure retained by the originator to comply with MRR as on date of balance sheet	-	-
(a) Off-balance sheet exposure towards credit enhancements	-	-
(i) First Loss	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-
(a) On-balance sheet exposure towards credit enhancements	-	-
(i) First Loss	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-
(IV) Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR	-	-
(a) Off-balance sheet exposure	-	-
(i) Exposure to own securitisations	-	-
(1) First Loss	-	-
(2) Others	-	-
(i) Exposure to third party securitisations	-	-
(1) First Loss	-	-
(2) Others	-	-
(b) On balance sheet exposure	-	-
(i) Exposure to own securitisations	-	-
(1) First Loss	-	-
(2) Others	-	-
(i) Exposure to third party securitisations	-	-
(1) First Loss	-	-
(2) Others	-	-
(V) Sale consideration received for the securitised assets	-	-
Gain/loss on sale on account of securitisation	-	-
(VI) Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc.	NA	NA
(VII) Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. Credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided. (Credit Enhancement)	-	-
(a) Amount paid	-	-
(b) Repayment received	-	-
(c) Outstanding amount	-	-
(VIII) Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past.	-	-
(a) Vehicle Loans	-	-
(b) Others	-	-
(IX) Amount and number of additional/top up loan given on same underlying asset.	-	-
(a) Vehicle Loans	-	-
(b) Others	-	-
(X) Investor complaints (a) Directly/Indirectly received and, (b) Complaints outstanding	-	-

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

The Company has not sold financial assets to Securitisation / Reconstruction companies for asset reconstruction in the current and previous year

34.06 Details of loans transferred / acquired during the quarter ended March 31, 2023 under RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposures dated September 24, 2021

(i) Details of loans not in default transferred / acquired through assignment during the Year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Transferred	Acquired
Aggregate amount of loans transferred / acquired (Rs. in lakhs)	-	-
Weighted average maturity (in years)	-	-
Weighted average holding period (in years)	-	-
Retention of beneficial economic interest by the originator	-	-
Tangible security Coverage	-	-
Rating-wise distribution of rated loans	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

- (ii) The Company has not transferred any non-performing assets (NPAs)
(iii) The Company has not transferred any Special Mention Account (SMA) and loan not in default.
(iv) The Company has not acquired any loans not in default through assignment.
(v) The Company has not acquired any stressed loan.

34.07 Value of Imports calculated on CIF basis

The Company has not imported any goods therefore value of import on CIF basis is Nil

34.08 Expenditure in Foreign Currency

The Company does not have any Expenditure in foreign currency



34.09 Earnings in Foreign Currency

The Company does not have any earnings in foreign currency

34.10 Details of credit impaired assets purchased / sold

The Company has not purchased / sold non-performing financial assets in the current and previous year

34.11 Exposure to Real estate sector

The Company has no exposure to the real estate sector directly or indirectly in the current and previous year.

34.12 Exposure to Capital Market

The Company has no exposure to the capital market directly or indirectly in the current and previous year.

34.13 Financing of Parent Company Product

This disclosure is not applicable as the Company does not have any holding / parent company

34.14 Unsecured Advances

The Company has no unsecured advances given against rights, licenses, authorizations etc. during the year and for previous year.

34.15 Registration from Other Financial Sector Regulators

The Company is registered with following other financial sector regulators (Financial regulators as described by Ministry of Finance):

- i. R B I N-02.00354
- ii. Ministry of Corporate Affairs U65990KA2021PTC143517

34.16 Penalty

No penalties were imposed by RBI and other regulators during the current year

34.17 Credit Rating

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Nature of borrowing	Rating / Outlook	Rating / Outlook
Long term bank facilities	NA	NA
Commercial Paper	NA	NA
Non - Convertible Debentures	NA	NA

34.18 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. Provisions towards income tax	-	1,101
2. Provisions towards loans	10	-

34.19 Draw down from Reserves:

There has been no draw down from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2023 (previous year: Nil)

34.2 Concentration of Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Loans to twenty largest borrowers*	896	-
Percentage of Loans to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the NBFC	100.00%	-

*As on March 31, 2023, the company has lent to 11 Borrowers. So, the total exposure outstanding has been reported.



34.21 Concentration of All Exposure (including off - balance sheet exposures)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers*	896	-
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers / customers.	100.00%	-

*As on March 31, 2023, the company has lent to 11 Borrowers. So, the total exposure outstanding has been reported.

34.22 Concentration of credit impaired loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure to top ten credit impaired accounts	-	-

34.23 Sectoral exposure
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture & allied activities	-	-	-
2. Industry	-	-	-
3. Services	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	896	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture & allied activities	-	-	-
2. Industry	-	-	-
3. Services	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	-	-	-

34.24 Intra-group exposures

- Total amount of intra-group exposures- Nil
- Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures- Nil
- Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers/customers- Nil

34.25 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The company doesn't have any Unhedged foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2023 (As on March 31, 2022- Nil)

34.26 Movement of Credit-Impaired Loans under Ind AS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Net impaired loss allowance to Net loans (%)	-	-
(II) Movement of Credit impaired loans under Ind-AS (Gross)		
(a) Opening Balance	-	-
(b) (Deletion)/Addition during the year	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-
(III) Movement of Net Impaired loss		
(a) Opening Balance	-	-
(b) (Deletion)/Addition during the year	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-
(III) Movement of impairment loss allowance on credit impaired loans		
(a) Opening Balance	-	-
(b) (Deletion)/Addition during the year	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-

34.27 Overseas Assets

The Company does not have any joint venture or subsidiary abroad; hence this disclosure is not applicable.

34.28 Off Balance Sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

The Company has not sponsored any off-Balance Sheet SPV



34.29 Customer Complaints

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers	-	-
1.Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2.Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3.Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1 Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4.Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
5.Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1 Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.2 Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3 Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
5.Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

34.30 As required by the RBI Master Direction DNBS. PPD.01/66.15.001/2016-17 dated September 29, 2016 the details of frauds noticed / reported are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Amount Involved	-	-
Amount Recovered	-	-
Amount Written off/provided	-	-
Balance	-	-

34.31 Transactions with Non-Executive Directors

Name of Non-Executive Director	Transaction Type	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Siddharth Sen Gupta	Payment of Sitting Fees	6,11,000	3,00,000
	Professional and Consulting Charges	5,00,000	-

34.32 Postponement of Revenue Recognition

There are no such circumstances in which revenue has been postponed pending the resolution of significant uncertainties.

34.33 Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises

There are no amounts that need to be disclosed in accordance with the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (the 'MSMED') pertaining to micro or small enterprises.

For the year ended March 31, 2023, no vendor / supplier has intimated the Company about its status as micro or small enterprises or its registration with the appropriate authority under MSMED

34.34 Disclosure on Resolution Framework – 2.0: Resolution of Covid-19 related stress of Individuals and Small Businesses in terms of RBI circular RBI / 2021-22 / 31 DOR. STR. REC.11 / 21.04.048 / 2021-22 dated May 5, 2021:

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year **
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Persons*	-	-	-	-	-
of which MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

* As defined in Section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

Disclosures for Reserve Bank of India circular on Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress dated August 6, 2020 are not applicable to the Company as none of the borrowers opted for the resolution plan.



34.35 Asset liability management

Maturity pattern of certain items of asset and liabilities - As at March 31, 2023

Pattern	1 day to 7 days	8 day to 14 days	15 day to 30-31 days	Over 1 month to 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities*											
Borrowings from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets											
Advances*	174	-	-	223	225	253	22	-	-	-	897
Investments	7,17,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,17,965

Maturity pattern of certain items of asset and liabilities - As at March 31, 2022

Pattern	1 day to 7 days	8 day to 14 days	15 day to 30-31 days	Over 1 month to 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities*											
Borrowings from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets											
Advances*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The amount appearing above for gross loans and borrowings excludes the impact of EIR.

34.36 Disclosure on liquidity risk under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No. 102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies as on March 31, 2023.

i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

Sr. No	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Amount #	% of total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities*	Amount #	% of total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities*

ii) Top 20 large deposits – Not Applicable

iii) Top 10 Borrowings - Nil

iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product – Not Applicable

v) Stock Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Commercial Papers to Total Liabilities	0.00%	0.00%
2	Commercial Papers to Total Assets	0.00%	0.00%
3	NCDs (Original Maturity < 1 year) to Total	0.00%	0.00%
4	NCDs (original Maturity < 1 year) to Total	0.00%	0.00%
5	Other Short Term Liabilities to Total Liabilities	0.00%	0.00%
6	Other Short Term Liabilities to Total Assets	0.00%	0.00%

vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management:

The Company has an Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) to handle liquidity risk management. At the apex level, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, oversees the liquidity risk management. The RMC subsequently updates the Board of Directors on the same.

34.37 Related Party Disclosure

Related Party	Parent (as per ownership or control)		Subsidiaries		Associates/ Joint ventures		Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Total	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

35 The disclosures as required by the NBFC Master Directions issued by RBI - A comparison between provision required under income recognition, asset classification and provisioning (IRACP) and impairment allowances as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' as of 31 March 2023

Asset classification as per RBI Norms (1)	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109 (2)	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS (3)	Loss allowance (provisions) as required under Ind AS 109 (4)	Net carrying amount (5) = (3) - (4)	Provision required as per IRACP norms* (6)	Difference between Ind AS 109 provision and IRACP norms (7) = (4) - (6)
(a) Performing assets	Stage I	896	10	886	4	6
	Stage II	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-performing assets (NPA)	Stage III	-	-	-	-	-
Total		896	10	886	4	6

* Computed on the value as per the erstwhile IRACP norms

36 Key Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% variance
CRAR (%)	Total Capital Funds	Total Risk weighted Assets	137%	222358%	-22221%
CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	Total Capital Funds - Tier I	Total Risk weighted Assets	137%	222358%	-22221%
CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	Total Capital Funds - Tier II	Total Risk weighted Assets	0%	0%	0%

Details of Significant changes:

On account of increase in Total Risk weighted Assets there has been increase in all the 3 ratios as disclosed above.



Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR Hundreds, except as otherwise stated)

- 37 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any parties (funding party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 38 **Subsequent Event**
There are no subsequent events after balance sheet date.
- 39 Previous year amounts in the Financial Statements, including notes thereto, have been re-classified wherever required to conform to the current year presentation / classification. These do not affect the previously reported net loss or equity.

In terms of our report attached
for **J Kala & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No:118769W)


Meeta Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504506

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 June 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Groww Creditserv Technology Private Limited
CIN: U65990KA2021PTC143517


Ishan Bansal
Managing Director
DIN 06538822

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 June 2023


Harsh Jain
Director
DIN 05321547

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 June 2023




Sneha Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A38014

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 June 2023