

AUDIT REPORT
&
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 2020

M/s.WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Rukmini Towers, 3rd & 4th Floor,
No.3/1, Platform Road,
Sheshadripuram,
Bangalore – 560 020

SUNDARESHA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants,
Professional Court, I Floor,
No.27/7, 15th Cross,
3rd Block, Jayanagar,
BANGALORE – 560 011



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s.WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of M/s.WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the note no.34 (a) of the financial statements wherein the circumstances are described, under which, provision for doubtful debts is not made, pending the outcome of report of Justice Sri.K.L.Manjunath. Under these circumstances we are unable to comment on recoverability or otherwise of the amount and the requirement of provision thereof.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

- a. We draw attention to the Note No.34(b) wherein the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements is explained.
- b. We draw attention to the Note No.34(c) wherein it has been described that balances have been written off in respect of certain advances and receivables.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.





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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of 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 Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

Other Matter

Corresponding figures for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been audited by another auditor who has expressed an unmodified opinion dated 24 May 2019 on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 Mar 2019.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statement is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.





- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, subject to the possible effect of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on 31 March 2020 which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year and accordingly provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.

Place: Bangalore

Date : 23.09.2020

For SUNDARESHA & ASSOCIATES,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.008012S

(PRADEEPA CHANDRA C)
Membership No. 216133
Partner

UDIN: 20216133AAAACG5341





ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

As per the annexure referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that:

- i.
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with the programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us the company does not hold any immovable property. Thus, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii. The Company is a service company and accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, company has not granted loan to any party covered in the register to be maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans given and investment, except non charging of interest on one loan the outstanding balance of which as on 31.03.2020 is Rs.134.13 Million. Further, there are no guarantees and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is 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, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees state insurance, Income tax dues, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Value added tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees state insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Provident Fund, Employees state insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is generally regular in repayment of dues to banks and financial institutions. The company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from Government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and term loans during the year. Accordingly paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. According to the information and explanation given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is 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 the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Place: Bangalore

Date : 23.09.2020

For SUNDARESHA & ASSOCIATES,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.008012S

(PRADEEPA CHANDRA C)
Membership No. 216133
Partner

UDIN: 20216133AAAACG5341





ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Way2wealth Securities Private Limited ('the Company') as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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





Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Place: Bangalore

Date : 23.09.2020

For SUNDARESHA & ASSOCIATES,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.008012S

(PRADEEPA CHANDRA C)
Membership No.216133
Partner

UDIN: 20216133AAAACG5341



WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED


BALANCE SHEET

Amount in Rs. Millions

	Note	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	0.20	1.25
Other intangible assets	5	0.29	0.57
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	904.31	1,015.01
- Loans	7	2.56	2.40
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	73.32
Other non current assets	9	-	1,100.00
Total non-current assets		907.39	2,192.55
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	10	1.64	2.57
- Trade receivables	11	5.52	5.55
- Cash and cash equivalents	12	53.22	1.17
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	-	11.00
- Loans	14	201.09	23.38
- Other current financial assets	15	23.08	36.66
Current tax assets (net)	16	15.68	13.28
Other current assets	17	0.74	0.22
Total current assets		300.97	93.83
Total assets		1,208.36	2,286.38
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	475.02	475.02
Other equity		361.76	950.84
Total equity		836.78	1,425.83
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	20	31.89	8.27
Total non-current liabilities		31.89	8.27
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	21	53.07	749.05
- Other financial liabilities	22	223.85	40.04
Other current liabilities	23	53.51	56.04
Provisions	24	9.26	4.10
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	-	3.05
Total current liabilities		339.69	852.28
Total equity and liabilities		1,208.36	2,286.38
Notes to accounts	I to 36		
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached


For Sundaresha & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0080125


CA Pradeepa Chandra
Partner
Membership No. 216133

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23.09.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Way2wealth Securities Private Limited


R M Deckshith
Director
DIN: 03505388


B S Prath
Chief financial officer


Naveen Nath
Director
DIN: 02275721


Giry Paul
Company Secretary


M R Shashi Bhushna
Chief Executive Officer

WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	Note	For the	For the
		Year Ended	Year Ended
		31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	46.24	516.82
Other income	27	183.32	209.65
Total income		229.56	726.47
Expenses			
SIT, CIT and Stock exchanges Expenses	28	0.04	369.82
Employee benefits expense	29	142.79	94.25
Finance costs	30	24.04	126.30
Depreciation and amortization expense	31	0.41	0.45
Other expenses	32	579.70	14.73
Total expenses		746.98	605.55
Profit/(loss) before tax		(517.42)	120.92
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	33	4.05	35.43
- Deferred tax	33	73.52	(2.48)
Profit for the year		(594.89)	87.97
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan		5.75	0.54
		5.75	0.54
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.19)	0.41
Other comprehensive income for the year		5.94	0.13
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(589.05)	88.10
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 2 each	35		
- Basic & Diluted		(2.51)	0.37
Notes to accounts	1 to 36		
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached

For Sundaresha & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.008012S

CA Pradeepa Chandra C

Partner

Membership No.216133

Place: Bangalore

Date: 23.09.2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Way2wealth Securities Private Limited

N. M. Deekshith
Director
DIN: 03505388

Naveen Nath
Director
DIN: 02275721

M R Shashi Bhushan
Chief Executive Officer

P. S. Nath
Chief financial officer

Girey Paul
Company Secretary

WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

a Equity share capital

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018	475.02
Balance as at 31 March 2019	475.02
Balance as at 31 March 2020	475.02

b Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019:

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of defined benefit plan liability/ asset	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	936.77	(73.96)	(0.10)	862.71
Profit during the year	-	87.97	-	87.97
Other comprehensive income	-	-	0.13	0.13
Balance as at 31 March 2019	936.77	14.01	0.03	950.81

For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 :

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of defined benefit plan liability/asset	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	936.77	14.01	0.03	950.81
Profit during the year	-	(594.99)	-	(594.99)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	5.94	5.94
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	936.77	(580.98)	5.97	361.76

As per our report of even date attached

For Sundaresha & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 008012S



CA Pradeepa Chandra C
Partner
Membership No. 216133

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23.09.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Way2wealth Securities Private Limited


K M Devasiith
Director
DIN : 03505388


Naveen Nath
Director
DIN: 02275721


M R Shashi Bhushan
Chief Executive Officer


B G Srinath
Chief financial officer


Gliry Paul
Company Secretary

WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	(517.42)	120.92
Adjustments:		
- Interest income	(38.06)	(207.25)
- Dividend income	(0.07)	(0.01)
- Interest expense	24.04	121.26
- Depreciation and amortization	0.41	0.45
- Guarantee commission income	(0.35)	(0.55)
- Loss on sale of asset	0.93	-
- Excess provision written back	(2.45)	(0.64)
	(532.97)	34.18
<i>Changes in working capital</i>		
- Loans (non-current and current)	(0.15)	(1.00)
- Trade receivables	0.03	2.44
- Other financial assets (current)	(2.82)	20.85
- Other assets (current)	(0.51)	1.09
- Other financial liabilities (current)	168.48	22.90
- Other liabilities (current)	(2.52)	50.18
- Provisions (non-current and current)	34.52	9.16
Cash generated from operations	(335.94)	139.80
Income taxes paid	(9.49)	(23.25)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(345.43)	116.55
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	110.67	(60.85)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,100.00	(1,100.00)
Proceeds from sale of investment in equity shares and bonds	0.94	1.73
Investment in fixed deposits	11.00	(11.00)
Loans given, net	(177.71)	(15,342.57)
Loans repaid	-	15,705.79
Interest received	54.41	212.94
Dividends received	0.07	0.01
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	1,099.38	(893.95)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) borrowings	(672.63)	92.08
Interest paid	(8.71)	(132.43)
Net cash used in financing activities	(681.34)	(40.35)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	72.61	(517.75)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(167.88)	349.87
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(95.27)	(167.88)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.49	0.49
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	52.73	0.68
Less: Bank overdraft	(148.49)	-
Bank Overdraft	-	(169.05)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(95.27)	(167.88)

As per our report of even date attached

For Sundaresha & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.00860125



CA Pradeepa Chandru C
Partner
Membership No.216133


Place: Bangalore
Date: 23.09.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Way2wealth Securities Private Limited


K M Deekshith
Director
DIN: 03505388


B G Srinath
Chief financial officer


Naveen Nath
Director
DIN: 02275721


Glrly Paul
Company Secretary


M R Shashi Bhushan
Chief Executive Officer

1 Company background

Way2wealth Securities Private Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 8 May 2000 under Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at Bangalore, Karnataka. The Company is a subsidiary of Tanglin Developments limited ('the holding company'). The ultimate holding company is Coffee Day Enterprises Limited.

The Company is engaged in the business primarily trading in securities and commodities and distribution of mutual funds.

These financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company. The company has used exemption from preparation of consolidated financial statements, in accordance with para 4(a) of IND AS 110 since Coffee Day Enterprises Limited, the ultimate holding company, has prepared consolidated financial statements that comply with Ind AS which are available on its website, www.coficeday.com.

List of subsidiaries with percentage holding:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation and other particulars	Percentage of holding
DIRECT SUBSIDIARIES		
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	100.00%
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	100.00%
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	51.00%
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	100.00%
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	100.00%
Calculus Trading LLP	Limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of India	100.00%
STEP-DOWN SUBSIDIARIES		
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	100%
Alphagrep Pte Limited (formerly known as Way2wealth Illuminati Pte Limited) *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of Singapore	51%
Alphagrep HK Limited *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of Hong	51%
Alphagrep UK Ltd *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of United	51%
Shanghai Dao GE International Trading *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of China	51%
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited *	a subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of India	51%

Note: 0.01% of Way2wealth Enterprises, W2W Capital and W2W Brokers are held by other shareholders but beneficial owner is Way2wealth Securities Private Limited.

*Total shares held in Alphagrep Securities Private Limited have been transferred w.e.f 5th March 2020. Accordingly M/s Alphagrep Securities Private Limited and its subsidiaries, cease to be a subsidiary companies of M/s Way2Wealth Securities Private Limited, w.e.f 5th March 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

- Investments classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ('FVTPL')
- Investments classified as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Indian rupee has disclosed in INR unless otherwise indicated.

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2.4 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind ASs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Judgements, assumptions and estimations uncertainties in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- note 4 and 5 – useful life of items of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets;
- note 6 – impairment of investments in subsidiary;
- note 33 – recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- notes 35 – recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- note 44 – measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

2.6 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. 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.

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.

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

The Company has an established central framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company engages with external valuers for measurement of fair values in the absence of quoted prices in active markets.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included by 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Financial instruments (note 45)
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 45)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 45)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 45)

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment:

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

In respect of fixed assets acquired on or after 01.04.2014 (effective date of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013), depreciation is charged on a straight line method so as to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over the useful life as mentioned in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In respect of assets acquired prior to 01.04.2014, the carrying amount as on 01.04.2014 is depreciated over the remaining useful life. In respect of assets where the remaining useful life of an asset is nil as on 01.04.2014, the same (after retaining the residual value) is recognised in the opening balance of retained earnings. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the year is proportionately charged.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over initial lease period.

Depreciation is provided on a Straight Line Method ('SLM') over estimated useful life of the fixed assets estimated by the Management. The Management believes that the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets based on an internal assessment and technical evaluation where necessary. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. Depreciation for assets purchased/ sold during a period is proportionately charged. The Company estimates the useful lives for fixed assets as follows:

Asset	Management estimate of useful	Useful life as per Schedule II
Leasehold improvements	10 years	Lease period or 10 years whichever is earlier
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Computers	3 years	3 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress and capital advances

Cost of the assets not ready for intended use, as on reporting date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each reporting date are shown as other non-financial assets.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is completed and assets are ready for its intended use.

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Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

The Company only has software as an intangible asset having a useful life of 6 years.

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

Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date it is available to the Company for its use and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets comprising a cash-generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset or group of assets that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined; if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.2 Revenue recognition

The Company derives its revenue from commission income earned on financial product distribution and proprietary trading in securities and commodities.

Trading income

Trading income is recognised when a legally binding contract is executed. Ind AS 115 is not applicable for trading income since it is carried out in its individual capacity and there is no counterparty (customer) involved.

Commission income

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 from 1 April 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaced Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Guidance Notes.

The Company has adopted IndAs 115 using the cumulative effect method, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognized at the date of the initial application i.e., 1 April 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for the year ended 31 March 2018 is not restated, i.e., it is presented, as previously reported, under IndAs 18, IndAs 11 and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IndAs 115 have not generally been applied to comparative information. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment, net of taxes collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Commission income from financial product distribution is recognised on the basis of agreements entered into with principals and when the right to receive the income is established.

Interest on the deployment of funds is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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3.3 Employee benefits

a) Short-term benefit plans

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

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

'd) Other long-term benefit plans

The liabilities for compensated absences are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee render the related services. The present value of compensated absences obligation is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, as at year end. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit and loss. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

3.5 Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

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



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Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT Credit Entitlement'. The company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

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. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

3.6 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, 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 (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) 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 recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

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

The disclosure of contingent liability is made when, as a result of obligating events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

3.7 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises of cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.9 Leases

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes, the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term, when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. ROU assets are tested for impairment and recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis, if it is a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) in itself, otherwise recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which it belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company may adopt the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the ROU asset. If the ROU asset balance is not sufficient to cover the adjustment amount, then the remaining balance will be recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Transition

The company has applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17. However there is no transition adjustment required in view of lease amount being not material.

3.10 Impairment of financial instruments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for one year or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is one year or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.



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Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

3.11 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to owner's of the company for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period.

Diluted Earnings Per Share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included.

3.12 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net 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 operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.13 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.14 Investments and other financial assets

Client receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or
- FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets, not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above, are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at an individual asset level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

3.14 Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. See note 36 for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.



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iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

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.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

iv. 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.

3.15 Recent accounting pronouncements

There is no notification of new standard or amendments to the existing standards which are applicable from April 1, 2020.

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Way2wealth Securities Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements

4 Property, plant and equipment

Amount In Rs. Millions

Particulars	Owned					Total
	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	
Cost or deemed cost :						
Balance as at 1 April 2018	7.70	5.79	4.02	23.26	0.64	41.41
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	7.70	5.79	4.02	23.26	0.64	41.41
Balance as at 1 April 2019	7.70	5.79	4.02	23.26	0.64	41.41
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	2.30	5.79	4.02	23.26	0.64	36.01
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	5.40	-	-	-	-	5.40
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance as at 1 April 2018	6.83	5.47	3.83	23.23	0.64	40.00
Charge for the year	0.12	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.16
Balance as at 31 March 2019	6.95	5.49	3.85	23.23	0.64	40.16
Balance as at 1 April 2019	6.95	5.49	3.85	23.23	0.64	40.16
Charge for the year	0.12	0.01	-	-	-	0.13
Disposals	1.87	5.50	3.85	23.23	0.64	35.09
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20
Net block:						
As at 31 March 2019	0.75	0.30	0.17	0.03	-	1.25
As at 31 March 2020	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20

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5 Other intangible assets

Amount in Rs. Millions

Particulars	Software	Web portal	Total
Cost or deemed cost :			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	13.32	26.10	39.42
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	13.32	26.10	39.42
Balance as at 1 April 2019	13.32	26.10	39.42
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 Jan 2020	13.32	26.10	39.42
Accumulated amortisation:			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	12.46	26.10	38.56
Charge for the year	0.29	-	0.29
Balance as at 31 March 2019	12.75	26.10	38.85
Balance as at 1 April 2019	12.75	26.10	38.85
Charge for the year	0.28	-	0.28
Balance as at 31 March 2020	13.03	26.10	39.13
Net block:			
As at 31 March 2019	0.57	-	0.57
As at 31 March 2020	0.29	-	0.29

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WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

6 Non-current investments

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments carried at cost		
<i>Investment in subsidiaries</i>		
Way2Wealth Brokers Private Limited 18,350,000 (31 March 2019: 18,350,000) shares of Rs.10 each	751.04	751.04
Way2Wealth Capital Private Limited 74,09,998 (31 March 2019: 99,99,998) shares of Rs.10 each	133.90	180.70
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited Nil (31 March 2019: 795,595) shares of Rs.10 each	-	65.87
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited 10,00,000 (31 March 2019: 10,00,000) shares of Rs.10 each	18.30	18.30
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited 10,000 (31 March 2019 :10,000) shares of Rs.10 each	0.10	0.10
Calculus Traders LLP	1.00	1.00
	904.34	1,015.01
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	904.34	1,015.01
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-
Investment provided as security	751.04	-

7 Non-current loans

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	2.56	2.40
	2.56	2.40

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	2.37
Investment through FVTPL	-	-
Employee benefit expenses :		
- Gratuity	-	2.76
- Compensated absences	-	0.65
Unused tax losses	-	3.47
Provision for doubtful assets	-	0.71
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	63.36
	-	73.32

In the absence of probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised, deferred tax asset is not recognised. (Refer Note No.33(d))

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WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

9 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good Capital Advance	-	1,100.00
	-	1,100.00

10 Current investments

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Investment at fair value through profit or loss : Quoted Investments Investment in Corporate Bonds	1.64	2.57
	1.64	2.57
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	1.64	2.57
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good Trade Receivables	5.52	5.55
	5.52	5.55

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash on hand	0.49	0.49
Balances with banks - in current accounts	52.73	0.68
	53.22	1.17

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Fixed deposit with banks *	-	11.00
	-	11.00

* includes restricted deposits for Nil. (31st March 2019 : Rs. 11.00 million)

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WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

14 Current loans

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to subsidiaries	6.96	5.87
Loans to other parties	194.13	17.51
	201.09	23.38

15 Other current financial assets

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued but not due	0.70	17.06
Balances with stock brokers	-	7.52
Staff advances	0.30	0.96
Other receivables	-	7.32
Receivable from related parties	22.08	3.80
	23.08	36.66
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Balances with stock brokers	-	2.45
Less: Loss allowance against receivable related parties	-	(2.45)
	23.08	36.66

16 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current tax assets (net of provisions)	15.68	13.28
	15.68	13.28

17 Other current assets

Particulars	Amount In Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Prepayments	0.74	0.22
	0.74	0.22

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15 Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions (except share data)	
	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised		
240,000,000 (31 March 2019: 240,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 2 each	480.00	480.00
	480.00	480.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
237,507,724 (31 March 2019: 237,507,724) equity shares of Rs. 2 each	475.02	475.02
	475.02	475.02

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

	Rs in million			
	As at 31 Mar 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	23,75,07,724	475.02	23,75,07,724	475.02
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	23,75,07,724	475.02	23,75,07,724	475.02

(b) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding, ultimate holding, subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Tanglin Developments Limited (holding company)	12,54,05,441	12,54,05,441
Coffee Day Enterprises Limited (ultimate holding company)	7,77,29,800	7,77,29,800

(d) Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares held at the beginning and at the end of the year is as given below:-

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 Mar 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding	No of shares
Tanglin Developments Limited (Holding Company)	52.80%	12,54,05,441	52.80%	12,54,05,441
Coffeeday Enterprises Limited	32.73%	7,77,29,800	32.73%	7,77,29,800
Mrs. V.G Siddhartha *	5.22%	1,23,90,702	5.22%	1,23,90,702

* Shareholder Mr.V.G.Siddhartha demised on 31st July 2019 and the shares are yet to be transmitted / transferred to his legal heirs and beneficial owners.

(e) The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

(f) Capital management:

The Company's objective of capital management is to maximise the shareholders value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, operating cash flows generated and short term debts. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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19 Other Equity

Summary of other equity balances*

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Reserves and Surplus		
- Securities Premium Reserve	936.77	936.77
- Retained earnings	(580.98)	14.01
Other comprehensive income		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plan (liability)/ asset	5.97	0.03
	361.76	950.81

* Refer statement of changes in equity for detailed movement in other equity balances.

Nature and purpose of other equity:

Securities premium reserve:

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares by the Company. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of sec 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings after tax.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plan liability/asset

Remeasurements of defined benefit (liability)/ asset comprises actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest income).



WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

20 Non-current provisions

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
-Gratuity (Refer note 44)	22.82	8.27
-Compensated Absences	9.07	-
	31.89	8.27

21 Current borrowings

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
<i>Secured:</i>		
Loan repayable on demand		
- HDFC Bank Limited	-	169.05
<i>Unsecured:</i>		
- from related parties	30.73	540.00
- from other than related parties	22.34	40.00
	53.07	749.05

Notes:

(i) **Bank overdraft from HDFC Bank Limited**

Security

-Fixed deposits of group companies.

The overdraft carries an interest rate of 1% in addition to the rate of interest carried by underlying fixed deposits payable monthly.

(ii) **Loan from Tanglin Retail Developments Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 540.00 million)

The loan carries an interest rate of Nil (31 March 2019: 12.00% p.a.)

The loan is repayable on demand.

(iii) **Loan from Way2Wealth Capital Private Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Rs. 22.61 million (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil)

The loan carries an interest rate of 12% p.a. (31 March 2019: Nil)

The loan is repayable on demand.

(iv) **Loan from Way2Wealth Enterprises Private Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Rs. 8.12 million (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil)

The loan carries an interest rate of 12.50% p.a. (31 March 2019: Nil.)

The loan is repayable on demand.

(v) **Loan from Evolute Trading Private Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 30.00 Million)

The loan carries an interest rate of 10.00% p.a. (31 March 2019: 10.00% p.a.)

The loan is repayable on demand.

(vi) **Loan from VAP Trading Private Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 10.00 Million)

The loan carries an interest rate of 10.00% p.a. (31 March 2019: 10.00% p.a.)

The loan is repayable on demand.

(vii) **Loan from Ess & Ess HRM Services Private Limited**

Principal amount of loan amounting to Rs. 22.34 Million (31 March 2019: Nil)

The loan carries an interest rate of 12.50% p.a. (31 March 2019: Nil)

The loan is repayable on demand.



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WAY2WEALTH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

22 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
- Book overdrafts	148.49	-
- Accrued compensation to employees	39.24	31.09
- Interest accrued	22.04	6.71
- Accrued expenses	8.91	1.84
- Other payables	0.35	0.40
- Dues to related parties	4.82	-
	223.85	40.04

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory dues	3.30	5.54
Advances from customers	50.21	50.50
	53.51	56.04

24 Current provisions

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 44)	5.38	1.86
- Compensated absences	3.88	2.24
	9.26	4.10

25 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	As at	As at
	31 Mar 2020	31 March 2019
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	3.05
	-	3.05

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Way2wealth Securities Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements

26 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Sale of services		
Brokerage and commission	44.51	60.25
Other operating revenue		
Trading income	1.73	456.57
	46.24	516.82

The following table provides disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Type of services:		
Brokerage and commission	44.51	60.25
Trading income	1.73	456.57
Total	46.24	516.82
Geographical markets:		
India	46.24	516.82
Outside India	-	-
Total	46.24	516.82
Timing of recognition of revenue:		
Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time	46.24	516.82
Performance obligation satisfied over period of time	-	-
Total	46.24	516.82

27 Other income

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Interest income	38.06	207.25
Rental income	1.24	1.20
Excess provision written back	2.45	0.64
Profit on Sale of Investments	141.13	-
Guarantee commission income	0.35	0.55
Dividend income	0.07	0.01
Others	0.02	-
	183.32	209.65

28 STT, CTT and Stock exchanges Expenses

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Securities and commodities transaction tax	-	244.00
Transaction charges	-	81.06
Brokerage and other charges	0.04	24.82
Bandwidth charges	-	19.94
	0.04	369.82

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29 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Salaries and bonus	136.75	90.72
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.97	3.44
Staff welfare expenses	0.07	0.09
	142.79	94.25

30 Finance costs

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Interest expense	24.04	121.26
Other borrowing costs	-	5.04
	24.04	126.30

31 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	0.13	0.16
Amortization of other intangible assets (refer note 5)	0.28	0.29
	0.41	0.45

32 Other expenses

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 Mar 2020	For the year Ended 31 March 2019
Legal and professional fees	10.62	4.22
Auditor's remuneration	1.41	1.06
Bad debts written off	561.39	3.58
Rent	2.93	1.78
Corporate social responsibility	-	1.30
Insurance	0.58	0.72
Licence fees	0.41	0.41
Power and fuel	0.28	0.37
Travelling and conveyance	0.35	0.28
Repairs and maintenance		
- buildings	0.05	0.12
- others	0.37	0.29
Brokerage and other charges	0.12	0.13
Communication expenses	0.12	0.17
Printing & Stationery	0.01	0.06
Rates and taxes	0.06	0.14
Loss on discarding of asset	0.93	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	0.10
	579.70	14.73

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33 Income tax

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	36.10
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	4.05	(0.67)
	4.05	35.43
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	9.07	(2.57)
Increase/ reduction of tax rate	1.09	0.09
Minimum Alternative Tax Credit Entitlement reversal earlier year	63.36	-
	73.52	(2.48)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	77.57	32.95

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan actuarial gains/ (losses)	(0.19)	0.41
Income tax charged to OCI	(0.19)	0.41

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(517.42)	120.92
Indian tax rate	26.00%	29.12%
Tax at the Indian tax rate	(134.53)	35.21
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	3.57	0.43
Non-allowable incomes for tax purposes	1.80	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	67.41	(0.67)
Tax exempt income	(0.02)	-
Change in rate of tax	-	0.09
Adjustment with respect to earlier years	2.40	-
Deferred Tax not recognized for current year loss	140.78	-
Others	(3.84)	(2.11)
Income tax expense	77.57	32.95



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Way2wealth Securities Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(d) Amount for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:

Deferred tax assets has not been recognised in current year in respect of the following unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences.

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Unused tax losses	544.07	-
Deductible temporary differences	41.49	-
Potential tax benefit		
- On unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences @20%	152.24	-
- On unused tax Credits	58.55	-

Major portion of these unused tax losses are available for offsetting for eight years from the year in which the losses arose against future taxable profits. The earliest date of expiry of portion of these losses is 31.03.2021 and the maximum losses will expire during FY 2027-28. Unused tax credit in the form of MAT credit entitlement can be carried forward and used for 15 years, and the same will expire b/w FY 2030-31 to 2034-35. Economic benefits in the form of reductions in tax payments will flow to the entity only if it earns sufficient taxable profits against which the deductions can be offset. Therefore, an entity recognises deferred tax assets only when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Management of the company is of the opinion that it is not probable that the entity will earn sufficient taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences can be set off. Hence deferred Tax asset is not recognised for the period.

(e) Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Millions			
	As at 1 April 2019	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2020
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	2.37	(2.37)	-	-
Provision for post retirement benefits	3.41	(3.22)	0.19	-
Provision for expected credit loss	0.71	(0.71)	-	-
Unabsorbed losses	3.47	(3.47)	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	63.36	(63.36)	-	-
Total	73.32	(73.52)	0.19	-

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34 Operations, major events & Impact of COVID-19

a) The Board of Director of the Holding Company, M/s.Coffee Day Enterprises Limited, at their meeting held on 30 August 2019 appointed Mr. Ashok Kumar Malhotra, retired DIG of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) who is assisted by Agastya Legal LLP lead by its senior partner Dr. M R Venkatesh and other professionals as decided by Mr. Ashok Kumar Malhotra to investigate the circumstances leading to the statements made in the letter of the former Group Chairman late V. G. Siddhartha and to scrutinise the books of accounts of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries. The investigation is concluded and the report has been adopted in the board meeting of the holding company held on 24.07.2020. In the synopsis of the report attention is drawn towards the amount recoverable by various subsidiaries (including Way2Wealth Securities Private Limited) of the holding company from M/s.Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited (MACEL).

The company noted the same and forwarded it to the Board of MACEL and have asked them to provide the company with a repayment plan within 15 days for the amount due.

The board of holding company authorised its Chairman to appoint an ex-judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court or the Hon'ble High Court, or any other person of eminence, to suggest and oversee actions for recovery of the dues from MACEL and to help on any other associated matters.

In the background of above the Board of Directors of holding company M/s.Coffeeday Enterprises Limited, in the board meeting held on 21.08.2020, appointed Retired Hon'ble Justice Sri.K.L.Manjunath, former Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, to suggest and oversee actions for recovery of the dues from MACEL and to help on any other associated matters.

The holding company M/s.Coffeeday Enterprises Ltd vide its letter dated 21.08.2020 has made a Disclosure under Regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 to the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd, Manager - Listing, and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited, that the company has appointed Retired Hon'ble Justice Sri.K.L.Manjunath former Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka to suggest and oversee actions for recovery of dues from Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Ltd. In view of this, no provision has been made for doubtful debts by the Management on the outstanding amount receivable from M/s Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Ltd to the extent of Rs. 134.13 millions.

b) During the year there is outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 across the globe, including India, and caused casualties. This also has prompted nations to go under lockdown, and has impacted the economy as a whole. India is also under complete lock down from last week of the financial year 2019-20 and continued in the financial year 2020-21.

However the operations of the company has not been affected materially because of COVID-19. The company is into securities trading business through online platforms. The stock exchanges including stock brokers and other intermediaries are provided with the status of "Essential Services" and accordingly up and running, facilitating smooth conduct of security trading.

Further the company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the financial statements and presently management is of the opinion that the impact of COVID - 19 is not material.

c) The company has assessed the recoverability and realisation of all assets and has written off balances to the tune of Rs.561.39 million in respect of certain advances and receivables, vide board resolution dated 02.09.2020. The same is shown as "Bad debts written off" under other expenses in the financial statements.

35 Contingent liabilities, commitments and contingent assets

- a) There is no contingent liabilities and there are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at the balance sheet date (Previous year : Nil). Further, there are no commitments as at 31 March 2020 (Previous year : Nil).
- b) There has been a Supreme Court judgement dated 28 February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the Provident Fund Act, 1952. However, considering that there are numerous interpretative issues relating to this judgment, including the effective date of the application, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the expected impact of the Supreme Court decision. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

36 Auditor's remuneration (included in legal and professional fees and excludes goods and service tax/service tax)

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
As Auditor		
- for statutory audit	0.50	0.50
- for tax audit	0.10	-
- for other services	0.80	0.50
Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.06
	1.41	1.06



37 Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, amount required to be spent by the company on corporate social responsibility (CSR) is computed at 2% of its average net profit for immediately preceding three years. The CSR expenses incurred by the company during the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	2.24	2.10
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	1.30

38 Earnings per share**(i) Profit attributable to equity shareholders (basic and diluted)**

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Net profit for basic and diluted earnings per share	(594.99)	87.97

(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (basic and diluted):

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	23,75,07,724	23,75,07,724

(iii) Earnings per share:

- Basic and diluted Rs.	(2.51)	0.37
Nominal value per share Rs.	10.00	10.00

The Company does not have potential equity shares.

39 Leases

The Company has obtained on lease office premises and shop spaces under cancellable operating lease agreement. The Company intends to renew such leases in the normal course of its business. The lease expenses are not material and accordingly lease payments are considered as expenses for the period based on the terms of the lease. The details of lease rental expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Lease expenses recognised in Profit & Loss Statement	2.93	1.78
	2.93	1.78

40 Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company is primarily engaged in distribution of mutual funds and trading of securities. The CODM considers the Company as one single reportable segment.

Revenue from major products and services

The Company's revenue from operations is from trading in securities and commission from distribution of mutual funds. The company is not dependent on any one single customer for its revenue generated from operations.

Geographical information

The Company has its operations based in India i.e., its country of domicile. The Company's revenue from operation is from customers in India and the non-current assets are also based in India.



41 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 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
(a) (i) Principal	-	-
(ii) Interest	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year;		
(i) Interest	-	-
(ii) Payment	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

42 Scheme of Amalgamation between Way2wealth Distributors Private Limited and Mandi2market Traders Private Limited with the Company during FY 2018-19

On 19 February 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a draft Scheme of arrangement ("Scheme") for amalgamation of Way2wealth Distributors Private Limited and Mandi2market Traders Private Limited ("the transferor / transferor companies") with the Company ("the transferee company") under Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs approved the scheme vide its order dated 8 January 2019 with an Appointed Date of 1 April 2017. The Company has given effect to the Scheme by restating the balances in financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, as per the available guidance for accounting for transactions under common control in accordance with Ind AS.

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43 Related party transactions

A Enterprises where control exists:

Ultimate holding company
Holding company
Subsidiary companies

Coffee Day Enterprises Limited
Tanglin Developments Limited
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited
Calculus Traders LLP
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited *
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited *
Alphagrep Pte Limited *
Alphagrep Holding HK Limited *
Alphagrep UK Limited *
Shanghai Dao Ge International Trading Limited *

B Key management personnel

Mr. K M Deekshith, Director
Mr. Ketan Seth, Director
Mr. Navcen Nath, Director
Mr. Hedna Vishnumurthy Santhnaph, Director
Mr. Sreedhar Basavegowda, Director
Mr. Shashibhusan, Chief Executive Officer
Mr. B.G.Srinath, Chief Financial Officer

C Other related parties

Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited
Coffee Day Global Limited
Coffee Day Eeon Private Limited Limited

*Total shares held in Alphagrep Securities Private Limited have been transferred w.e.f 5th March 2020. Accordingly M/s.Alphagrep Securities Private Limited and its subsidiaries, cease to be a subsidiary companies of M/s.Way2Wealth Securities Private Limited, w.e.f 5th March 2020.

D The following is a summary of related party transactions:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Significant transactions with entities where control exists:		
<i>Loan given during the year</i>		
Calculus Traders LLP	9.46	0.20
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	31.49	1.68
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	20.80	236.64
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	0.29	0.44
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	136.58	262.29
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	1,461.27	1,575.36
<i>Loan recovered during the year</i>		
Calculus Traders LLP	3.66	-
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	31.49	1.72
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	23.39	295.92
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	140.13	269.68
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	0.79	0.39
<i>Loan received during the year</i>		
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	44.86	-
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	43.00	-
<i>Loan repaid during the year</i>		
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	37.26	-
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	20.00	-
<i>Working capital limit provided</i>		
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	331.93	445.66
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	511.52	644.82
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	473.17	252.45
<i>Interest income</i>		
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	18.27	34.02
Calculus Traders LLP	0.62	0.00
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	0.04	0.04
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	-	2.51
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	0.82	-
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	0.44	-
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	0.13	0.15
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	16.31	3.91



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E. The following is a summary of related party transactions (continued):

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Significant transactions with entities where control exists (continued):		
<i>Corporate guarantee commission income</i>		
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	-	0.12
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	0.35	0.43
<i>Interest expenses</i>		
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	13.88	-
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	0.40	0.78
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	1.36	-
<i>Brokerage paid</i>		
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	0.04	0.89
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	-	0.06
<i>Bandwidth charges</i>		
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	-	19.94
Significant transactions with other related entities:		
<i>Loan received during the year</i>		
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited	-	1,447.45
<i>Loan repaid during the year</i>		
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited	540.00	907.45
<i>Interest expenses</i>		
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited	-	3.21
<i>Loan given during the year</i>		
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	1,672.53	5,249.57
Tanglin Developments Limited	60.00	-
<i>Loan recovered during the year</i>		
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	1,538.40	5,249.57
<i>Interest income</i>		
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	-	159.52
<i>Rental income</i>		
Coffee Day Global Limited	0.90	1.20
Coffee Day Eon Private Limited	0.34	-
<i>Rental expense</i>		
Coffee Day Global Limited	0.37	0.56
<i>License fees paid</i>		
Coffee Day Enterprises Limited	0.40	0.43

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F The following is a summary of balances receivable from and payable to related parties:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance with entities where control exists:		
<i>Loans and advances receivables</i>		
Calculus Traders LLP	6.07	0.20
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	-	2.68
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	-	0.58
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	0.90	1.24
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	-	0.16
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	-	1.00
Balance with entities where control exists:		
<i>Loans and advances payables</i>		
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	4.82	-
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	22.61	-
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	8.12	-
<i>Interest receivables</i>		
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	-	4.94
Calculus Traders LLP	0.35	0.00
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	0.03	-
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	-	2.26
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	-	2.41
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	0.12	0.13
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	-	3.52
<i>Interest payable</i>		
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	0.40	0.70
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	15.88	-
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	0.92	-
<i>Balance with stock brokers</i>		
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	-	0.39
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	-	8.10
<i>Other receivables</i>		
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	-	3.62
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	-	0.12
Balance with other parties :		
<i>Loans and advances payable</i>		
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited	-	540.00
<i>Loans and advances receivables</i>		
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	134.13	-
Tanglin Developments Limited	60.00	-
<i>Interest payable</i>		
Tanglin Retail Realty Developments Private Limited	3.21	3.21
<i>Other receivables</i>		
Coffee Day Global Limited	0.90	0.06
<i>Other payables</i>		
Coffee Day Enterprises Ltd	0.32	0.06

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Terms and conditions on which inter-corporate loans have been given:

Party name	Nature of relationship	Interest rate	Repayment terms	Purpose
Alphagrep Securities Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Calculus Traders LLP	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Way2wealth Insurance Brokers Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Way2wealth Brokers Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Way2wealth Capital Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.00%	On demand	General
Way2wealth Commodities Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Way2wealth Enterprises Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General
Alphagrep Commodities Private Limited	Subsidiary	12.50%	On demand	General

Terms and Conditions

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. Outstanding amount as at the end of the year, in respect of loan and advances are unsecured and to be settled in cash and / or adjusted against goods or services.

44 Defined benefit plan

In accordance with Indian law, the Company operates a scheme of Gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The defined benefit plan is not funded.

(a) Reconciliation of the projected benefit obligations:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Change in present value of defined benefit obligation:		
Obligations at the beginning of the year	10.13	1.99
Included in profit or loss:		
- Service cost	2.15	1.80
- Interest cost	1.34	0.15
Included in other comprehensive income:		
- Remeasurement (gains)/ losses in other comprehensive income:		
- due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.14
- due to changes in financial assumptions	2.66	0.60
- due to experience adjustments	(8.01)	(1.28)
Benefits paid	(1.39)	(0.08)
Liabilities assumed/ (settled)	21.72	6.81
Obligations at year end	28.20	10.13
Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
- Current	5.38	1.86
- Non-current	22.82	8.27
	28.20	10.13

(b) Expenses recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Included in profit or loss:		
- Service cost	2.15	1.80
- Interest cost	1.34	0.15
Net gratuity cost	3.48	1.95

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(c) Expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
- Remeasurement (gains)/ losses in other comprehensive income:		
- due to changes in demographic assumptions	0.00	0.14
- due to changes in financial assumptions	2.86	0.60
- due to experience adjustments	-8.61	-1.28
Total gain/ (loss) recognised through OCI	-5.75	-0.54

(d) Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest rate	5.70%	7.80%
Salary increase	7.35%	7.35%
Attrition rate	0%-39% based on the age group	0%-39% based on the age group
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

(e) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	Rs in million			
	For the year ended 31 March 2020		For the year ended 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate of 0.5% (31 March 2019: 0.5%)	(0.73)	0.77	(0.24)	0.25
Future salary growth 0.5% (31 March 2019: 0.5%)	0.72	(0.69)	0.23	(0.24)

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

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Way2wealth Securities Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements

45 Financial Instruments - fair value measurement
Accounting classification and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels of fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value			Rs in million
	As at 31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	53.22	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Total	203.65	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:						
- Investment in equity instruments	23.08	-	-	-	-	-
- Investment in corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.64	1.64	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:						
Borrowings	287.11	-	-	-	-	1.64
Other financial liabilities	-	1.64	-	-	-	-
Total	53.07	-	-	-	-	1.64
Total	223.85	-	-	-	-	-
Total	276.92	-	-	-	-	-

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans (current and non-current), trade receivables, other financial assets (current), cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, borrowings (current), other financial liabilities (current) because their carrying amounts are reasonably approximation of fair value. Investment in subsidiaries are not appearing as financial asset in the table above being accounted under Ind AS 27, Separate financial statements is scoped out under Ind AS 109.

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels of fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value			Rs in million
	As at 31 March 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	1.17	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	11.00	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	5.55	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.78	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:						
- Investment in equity instruments	36.66	-	-	-	-	-
- Investment in corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.57	2.57	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:						
Borrowings	82.73	-	-	-	-	2.57
Other current financial liabilities	-	2.57	-	-	-	-
Total	749.05	-	-	-	-	2.57
Total	40.04	-	-	-	-	-
Total	789.09	-	-	-	-	-

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans (current and non-current), trade receivables, other financial assets (current), cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, borrowings (non-current and current), other financial liabilities (current) because their carrying amounts are reasonably approximation of fair value. Investment in subsidiaries are not appearing as financial asset in the table above being accounted under Ind AS 27, Separate financial statements is scoped out under Ind AS 109.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:-
a) recognised and measured at fair value
b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

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

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

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



Measurement of fair values**Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the level 1 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss as at the balance sheet date:

-The fair value of the Company's investments in equity shares and bonds is determined using the quoted price as at the end of the reporting date.

46 Financial risk management

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

- credit risk (see (b));
- liquidity risk (see (c)); and
- market risk (see (d)).

(a) 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 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.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and loans) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables pertains to receivables from Asset Management Company (AMC) which have minimal credit risk, as evaluated by the Company. Receivable from AMC's are mainly from reputed companies from which the company has noted a trend of timely collections.

Due to this factor, management believes that no additional credit risk is inherent in the Company's trade receivables. At the balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances and fixed deposits with banks):

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and banks' financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Loans:

The Company assesses whether the credit risk on loan has increased based on individual characteristic of each counterparty, credit risk characteristics, taking into account instrument type, collateral type, and other relevant factors.

The Company considers defaulted assets as those wherein there is empirical evidence that the counterparty will not be able to meet its obligation.

Particulars		Period ended	Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Weighted average loss rate	Expected credit losses	Rs. in million Carrying amount, net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss	Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	31 March 2020	Loans	201.09	0%	-	201.09
			Other financial assets	23.08	0%	-	23.08
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss	Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	31 March 2019	Loans	23.38	0%	-	23.38
			Other financial assets	36.66	7%	2.45	34.21



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(c) 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 management'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.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out by the management in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cashflow.

As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Repayable on demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	Rs in million	
					1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Current borrowings	53.07	53.07	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	223.85	-	223.85	-	-	-
	276.92	53.07	223.85	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Repayable on demand	Less than 6 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Rs in million	
						More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Current borrowings	749.05	749.05	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	40.04	-	195.31	-	-	-	-
	789.09	749.05	195.31	-	-	-	-

The company does not have any undrawn loan commitments.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has borrowings at fixed interest rates. Hence, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

47 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of net debt to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current borrowings	53.07	749.05
Less: cash and cash equivalents	53.22	1.17
Net debt	(0.15)	747.88
Equity and reserves	836.78	1,425.83
Total equity	836.78	1,425.83
Net debt to equity ratio	(0.00)	0.52

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48 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Rs in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening balance	580.00	487.92
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) borrowings	(526.94)	92.08
Total changes from financing activities	53.06	580.00
Other changes:-		
Interest expense	(8.71)	-132.43
Interest paid	8.71	132.43
Closing balance	53.06	580.00

49 The corresponding figures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by a firm, other than M/s Sundaresha & Associates, Chartered Accountants.

As per our report of even date attached

For Sundaresha & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.0000125



CA Pradeep Chandra C
Partner
Membership No 216133

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23.09.2020



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Way2wealth Securities Private Limited



K M Deekshith
Director
DIN: 03905388



Navroo Nath
Director
DIN: 02275721



M R Shashi Bhushan
Chief Executive Officer



B K Pradeep
Chief financial officer



Girey Paul
Company Secretary