

JAYESH DADIA & ASSOCIATES LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Pioneer Money Management Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of M/s. Pioneer Money Management Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (hereunder referred to as the "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair value in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its loss, Total Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion:

We have conducted our Audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the Audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our Audit on the Financial Statements.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's



report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done/ audit reports of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of this Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other 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, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements 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 based on these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the Audit 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 the 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 Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our Audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company in so far as it appears from our examination of those books *except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rule, 2014.*
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with Books of Accounts.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g) 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.
 - h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act



In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided for any remuneration payable to its directors during the current year. Therefore, comments required u/s 197(16) have not been given.

- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
 - iii. There has not been any occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. Thus, the question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - iv. The Management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief that as disclosed in Note No. 37 to the standalone financial statements,
 - a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - c) Based on the Audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has cause us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year. Hence comments as required under Clause 11(f) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 have not been given.
- vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April, 2023.

Based on our examination, the accounting software used by the company for maintaining its books of account did not have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year as required under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014. Therefore, we are unable to comment on the matters as required under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014.

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 121142W/W100122



Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Membership No. 033973



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2024
UDIN: 24033973BKCELG3557

"Annexure-A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our Report to the Members of Pioneer Money Management Limited of even date)

The Annexure referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone IND-AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the Books of Accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of Audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The Company does not own any Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets. Hence reporting under Clauses 3(i)(a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Order are not applicable.

(e) As informed to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. In respect of its inventories:

(a) The Company does not have any inventory during the year. Accordingly, clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company for the current year.

(b) As explained to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, given any loans or advances in the nature of loans or provided any guarantees or securities to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties during the year. Hence reporting under clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. The Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans, or provided any guarantee or security or made any investments as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any Deposit or amounts which are deemed to be Deposits and accordingly comment under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.



vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company and accordingly comment under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues:

(a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues as mentioned above in arrears as at 31st March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise, value added tax or Goods & Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The Company has not availed of any loans or have any other borrowing and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year nor had any outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable,

(d) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not raised any money on short term basis and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

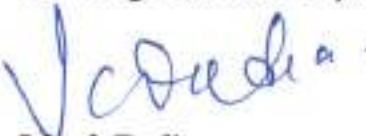


- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not hold investments in any subsidiary, associate or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not hold investments in any subsidiary, associate or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under Sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and upto the date of this Report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly reporting under Clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the Related Parties and details of Related Party Transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the of section 138 of the Act. Therefore, comment under Clause 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) have not been given.
- xv. According to the information & explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.



- xvi. (a) & (b) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1(A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) & (d) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 20.73 thousand during the financial year covered by our audit. However, the company has not incurred cash losses during the immediately preceding Financial Year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the Statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the Financial Ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the Audit Report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year for the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the Audit Report and We neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due with a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the year under audit. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 121142W/W100122


Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Membership No. 033973



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2024
UDIN: 24033973BKCELG3557

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") referred to in paragraph 2 (g) on Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s. **Pioneer Money Management Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2024 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 has, in general, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were found operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company. However, the same needs to be formally documented in view of the size of the company and nature of its business and regulatory requirements, 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and



testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 121142W/W100122


Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Membership No. 033973



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2024
UDIN: 24033973BKCELG3557

Pioneer Money Management Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Assets			
- Financial Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	1,452.12	73.96
Bank Balance other than above	4	-	1,329.29
Receivables	5	66,562.73	68,683.40
Other Financial Assets	6	45.00	45.00
Total Financial Assets	"A"	70,109.85	70,131.74
- Non-Financial Assets			
Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	-	51.54
Total Non-Financial Assets	"B"	-	51.54
Total Assets	"A" + "B"	70,109.85	70,183.28
Equity and Liabilities			
- Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	8	11.80	11.80
Total Financial Liabilities		11.80	11.80
- Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	9	-	63.61
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	10	10.90	-
		10.90	63.61
Total Liabilities		22.70	75.41
Equity			
- Equity Share Capital	11	60,000.00	60,000.00
- Other Equity	12	10,087.15	10,107.87
	II	70,087.15	70,107.87
Total Equity & Liabilities	"I" + "II"	70,109.85	70,183.28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements (1 - 50)

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Firm Reg.No.: 121142W / W100122
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Jayesh Dadia
Partner

Mem. No.: 033973

Mumbai

UDIN No.: 24033973BKCELG3557

Dated: 30th May, 2024



Hemang M Gandhi

Hemang M Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00008779

Ketan Gandhi

Ketan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00062092

Pioneer Money Management Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	Note No	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Revenue from operations			
- Income from Operations	13	3.23	81.60
- Other Income	14	63.33	71.24
Total Income		66.56	152.84
Expenses			
- Finance Cost	15	-	3.03
- Other Expenses	16	71.60	66.21
Total Expenses		71.60	69.24
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		(5.04)	83.69
Tax Expense			
- Current Tax		(17.00)	(19.00)
- Deferred Tax		-	-
- Earlier Years Tax		1.31	-
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	"A"	(20.73)	64.59
Other comprehensive income			
i. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
iii. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
iv. Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income	"B"	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	"A"+"B"	(20.73)	64.59
Earning Per Equity Share			
Basic/Diluted earning per share	17	(0.00)	0.01
Significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements (1 - 50)

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
 Firm Reg.No.: 121142W / W100122
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Jayesh Dadia

Partner

Mem. No.: 033973

Mumbai

UDIN No.: 24033973BKCELG3557

Dated: 30th May, 2024



Hemang M Gandhi

Hemang M Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00008770

Ketan Gandhi

Ketan Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00062092



Pioneer Money Management Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2024

[Amount Rs. In Thousand]

Particulars	For the Year	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(5.04)	83.59
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		11.20
Finance costs	-	(71.24)
Interest Income	(63.33)	
	(63.33)	(60.04)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	(68.37)	23.55
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories		
Trade receivables	100.76	95.98
Other Current Assets	-	-
Current Liability	(63.61)	(8.25)
Provisions		
	37.15	87.73
Cash generated from operations	(31.22)	111.28
a. Direct Taxes (Paid)	46.76	(7.38)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	15.54	104.31
B. Cash flow from / (used in) Investing activities		
a. Purchase Of Property, plant and equipment		
b. (Purchase)/Sale of Investments		
c. Rent received		
d. Interest received	63.33	71.24
Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing activities (B)	63.33	71.24
C. Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
a. Borrowings - Net of Repayment	-	(29.30)
b. Interest Paid	-	(11.20)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-	(40.49)
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	78.87	134.85
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,403.25	1,268.40
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,482.12	1,403.25

Cash and Cash equivalent as per above comprises of the following

Cash and cash equivalent as per Note 3 & Note 4

- cash in hand		
-Balances with Banks (on current accounts)	1,482.12	1,403.25
	1,482.12	1,403.25
Balance as per statement of cash flows	1,482.12	1,403.25

Figures in brackets represent outflows

Notes :

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

2. Addition to property, plant and equipment include movements of capital work progress during the year.

In terms of our report attached

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Firm Reg.No.: 121142W / W100122
Chartered Accountants



Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Mem. No.: 033973
Mumbai
UDIN No.: 24032973BKCELG3557
Dated: 30th May, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board



Hemang M Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00008770



Ketan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00062092



Honey Money Management Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

A - Equity Share Capital		Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income			Total			
Particulars	No of Shares	Amount	Capital Reserve	Capital (Amalgamation) Reserve Account	Security Premium	General Reserve		Retained Earnings	Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefits obligations	Fair Value through OCI
As At 1st April 2022	60,00,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	10,043.28	-	-	10,043.28
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31st March 2023	60,00,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	64.59	-	-	64.59
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31st March 2024	60,00,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B - Other Equity										
Particulars	Capital Reserve	Capital (Amalgamation) Reserve Account	Security Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefits obligations	Fair Value through OCI	Total		
Restated Balance at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,107.87	-	-	-	-	10,107.87
Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of Actuarial Gain/Loss during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-	10,107.87	-	-	-	-	10,107.87
Restated Balance at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-	-	10,107.87	-	-	-	-	10,107.87
Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of Actuarial Gain/Loss during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.73)
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-	-	10,087.15	-	-	-	-	10,087.15

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayesh Dada & Associates LLP
Firm Reg.No.: 121162W / W101022
Chartered Accountants



Jayesh Dada
Jayesh Dada
Partner
Mem. No.: 633873
Mumbai

UDIN No.: 24031979BKGLG5587
Dated: 30th May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board



Hemang M Gandhi
Hemang M Gandhi
Director
DIN: 60058770

Kiran Gandhi
Kiran Gandhi
Director
DIN: 60062012

NOTE - 1

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Pioneer Money Management Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pioneer Money Management Limited having its registered office at 1218, Maker Chambers V, 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021 and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company deals in purchase and sale of government securities.

The Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 30, 2024

NOTE - 2

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, and on the basis of accounting principle of a going concern in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian rupees (in '000') except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with schedule III-Division III General Instructions for Preparation of financial statements of a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) that is required to comply with Ind AS.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Measurement of defined employee benefit obligation



- Useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Useful life of investment property
- Provisions

2.04 Fair value measurement

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.

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 (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management varies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.



2.05 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- A) Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- B) Identify the performance obligations;
- C) Determine the transaction price;
- D) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- E) Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from operations

Sale of Services

Merchant banking fees

Revenue from merchant banking fees includes arranger fees, advisory fees, lead manager fees are recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation. Lead manager fees are recognised over a point of time. The Company measures its progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation based on output method i.e. milestone basis. Revenue from arranger services and advisory services are recognised point in time.

Brokerage

Revenue from brokerage is recognised point in time.

Interest Income

Under Ind AS 109, Interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at fair value through Profit and loss (FVTPL).

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

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

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

Net gain on Fair value changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as fair value through the profit or loss held by Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss. In cases there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains on fair value changes" under revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed under "Expenses" in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL and debt instruments measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI") is recognised in net gain/loss on fair value changes.

However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised

- a. When the right to receive the payment is established.
- b. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and
- c. the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably

2.06 Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

2.07 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent Cost

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated as per the estimated useful life of assets prescribed by the Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the lease period.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Estimated useful life of the assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Useful life in Years
Computers	3

Derecognition

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Upon first time adoption of IND-AS, the Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment at the Previous GAAP carrying amount at its deemed cost on the date of transition to IND-AS i.e. April 01, 2018.

2.08 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any.

The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

The Company has elected to continue with the previous GAAP carrying amount of all intangible assets as deemed cost at the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2018

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets comprising of Software are amortised on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life or maximum 3 years, whichever is shorter.

2.09 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



2.10 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

A contingent asset, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 37.

2.11 Impairment of assets

a) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.



The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, except interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as "Net gain on fair value changes" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Debt Instruments:

Debt instruments are initially measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") till derecognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(a) Measured at amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method less impairment, if any. The amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, except interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as "Net gain on fair value changes" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income /dividend income on financial assets measured at FVTPL is recognised separately from "net gain on fair value changes" in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments:

All investments in equity instruments other than investments in subsidiary companies classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVTOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings trade payables and other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, deposits and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) Borrowings: Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.



(b) Trade and Other Payables: These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

(c) Deposits: They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

(d) Financial guarantee contracts: The Company on case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instruments or insurance contracts, as specified in Ind AS 109 on Financial instruments or Ind AS 104 on Insurance contracts. The Company has regarded its financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Company performs liability liquidity test (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.13 Segment Reporting:

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

Segment information:

Companies whole business is being considered as one segment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15 Retirement benefits

i) Defined contribution plans (Provident fund)

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund and Labour welfare fund which is defined contribution plan. In case of Provident fund, both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation



under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

ii) Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

In accordance with applicable Indian Law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, and amount based on respective last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. The Company's net obligation in respect of the Gratuity Plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that the employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service cost and the fair value of plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is yield at reporting date on risk free government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligation. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service cost and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan.

The Company recognises all remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

iii) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

iv) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.16 Lease

Company as a Lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Right of use assets

The Company as a lessee The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. 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 the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases), variable lease and low value leases. For these short-term, variable lease 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.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use 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.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sale and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset 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 in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equities shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.18 Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable to the Company from 1 April 2024



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Note No.: 3		
- Cash & Cash Equivalents		
- Cash On Hand	1.21	1.21
- Balance with Banks		-
- In Current Accounts	1,480.90	72.74
	1,482.12	73.96
Note No.: 4		
- Bank Balances other than 3 above		
- Balance with Banks		
- In Fixed Deposits	-	1,329.29
- Accrued Interest on Fixed Deposits with Banks		
- Held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantees with Exchanges	-	-
	-	1,329.29
Note No.: 5		
- <u>Trade Receivables</u>		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
- Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due	68,582.73	68,683.49
- Others		
	68,582.73	68,683.49
Note No.: 6		
- Other Financial Assets		
- Security Deposit	45.00	45.00
	45.00	45.00
Note No.: 7		
- Current Tax Assets (Net)		
- Income Tax	-	51.54
	-	51.54
Note No.: 8		
- Other Financial Liabilities		
- For Expenses	11.80	11.80
- For Interest	-	-
	11.80	11.80
Note No.: 9		
- Other Non Financial Liabilities		
- Duties & Taxes	-	63.61
	-	63.61
Note No.: 10		
- Other Current Tax Liabilities		
- Current Tax Liabilities	10.90	-
	10.90	-



Note No: 5

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	Trade Receivables ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2024					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	68,582.73					68,582.73
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful						-

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	Trade Receivables ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2023					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	68,683.49					68,683.49
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful						-



Pioneer Money Management Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No.: 11

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)		
Equity Share Capital	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Particulars		
- Authorised Capital:		
50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	60,000.0	60,000.0
(Previous Year: 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)		
Total - Authorized Capital	60,000	60,000
- Issued Subscribed & Paid up:		
50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	60,000.0	60,000.0
(Previous Year: 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)		
Total - Issued, Subscribed & Paid up	60,000	60,000

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

Particulars	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity				
No of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,00,000	60,000.0	60,00,000	60,000.0
Add: Additional shares issued during the year year	-	-	-	-
No of shares outstanding at the end of the year	60,00,000	60,000	60,00,000	60,000

B) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

- Pioneer Investcorp Limited	100.00%	100.00%
60,00,000 (Previous Year 60,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 fully paid		

C) Shareholding of Promoters

Name of Promoter	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	No. of shares	% of Total Shares during the Year	No. of shares	% of Total Shares during the Year
Pioneer Investcorp Limited	60,00,000	100.00%	60,00,000	100.00%

D) Rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of issued equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees

E) The company has not issued any bonus shares for consideration other than cash nor there been any buyback of shares during the years immediately preceding 31 March 2024



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No.: 12

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Other Equity

Sr. No	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	Reserves and Surplus		
(i)	Capital Reserve	-	-
	Opening and Closing balance	-	-
(ii)	Capital (Amalgamation) Reserve	-	-
	Opening and Closing balance	-	-
(iii)	Securities Premium Account	-	-
	Opening and Closing balance	-	-
(iv)	Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	10,107.87	10,043
	Add: Profit for the year	(20.73)	64.59
	Closing balance	10,087.15	10,107.87
(v)	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Opening balance	-	-
	Add: Additions		
	During the year	-	-
	Closing balance	-	-
(vi)	General Reserve		
	Opening and Closing balance	-	-
	Total	10,087.15	10,107.87



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Note No.: 13		
Income from Operations	3.23	81.60
	3.23	81.60
Note No.: 14		
Other Income		
Interest - Deposits - Fixed Deposits	63.33	71.24
	63.33	71.24
Note No.: 15		
Finance Cost		
On instruments measured at amortised cost		
- Interest on borrowings	-	3.03
	-	3.03
Note No.: 16		
Other Expenses		
- Bank Charges	11.46	8.17
- NSDL - Custody Charges	26.55	26.55
- Profession Tax	2.50	2.50
- Filing Fees	13.39	11.30
- RTA - Services Charges	5.90	5.90
- Audit Fees		-
Satutory Audit Fees	11.80	11.80
	71.60	66.21



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Note No.: 17

Earning per share

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Profit for the year as per statement of profit and loss (A)	(20.73)	64.59
Weighted average number of Equity Share outstanding during the year for basic and diluted earning per share (B)	60,00,000	60,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (A/B)	(0.00)	0.01
Nominal value of share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

Note No.: 18

SEGMENT REPORTING

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108, the Company operates in a single operating segment i.e. "Providing Financial Services" within India. Accordingly, no separate disclosure is required.



(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Note No.: 19

As per Indian Accounting Standard 24, Related Party Disclosures

The Disclosures as defined are given below:

Sr No.	List of related parties and their relationship
1	Key Managerial Personnel - Ganesh Manoj Gandhi - Hemant M Gandhi - Ketan Gandhi
2	Holding Company - Pioneer Investcorp Limited
3	Fellow Subsidiaries - i-city.com Financial Securities Ltd. - Pnc Finance Pvt Ltd - Pioneer Money Management Ltd. - Pioneer Wealth Management Ltd. - Pioneer Fundinvest Pvt. Ltd. - E-city Securities (India) Pvt Ltd
4	Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel have control Corporates - Futuristic Impex Pvt. Ltd. - Pioneer Insurance & Reinsurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd. - Sharp Point Motors & Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. - Synbydays Integrated Solutions Pvt. Ltd. - Associated Capital Market Management Pvt. Ltd. - Siddhi Portfolio Services Pvt. Ltd. - L. Gandharkar & Co. Clearing Agent Pvt. Ltd. - Festive Multitrade Pvt. Ltd. - PNC Tech Solutions Private Limited - Tidend Tradeinvest Pvt Ltd - Devraj Properties Pvt Ltd - Saprem Multitrade Pvt Ltd - Srusat Multitrade Pvt Ltd - Charankol Investment and Trading Company (A Private Company) - Sangam Multitrade Pvt Ltd Limited Liability Partnerships - Bharati Advisors LLP - Shuchi Advisors LLP - Oakvikat Advisors LLP - Manojima Advisors LLP - Parvati Advisors LLP - Akshatika Advisors LLP Partnership Firms - Associated Instrument & Services

Details of Related Party Transactions are as follows:

Sr No.	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1	Interest Income/ (Expenses) - Holding Company Pioneer Investcorp Limited	-	3.83
		-	3.83
2	Loans & Advances - received - Holding Company Pioneer Investcorp Limited - Fellow Subsidiaries Pioneer Fundinvest Pvt Ltd	-	-
		-	-
3	Balance Receivables - Holding Company Pioneer Investcorp Limited - Fellow Subsidiaries Festive Multitrade Pvt Ltd	-	-
		-	58.00
		-	58.00



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No.: 20

(Amount Rs. in Thousand)

Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

The risk management policies of the Company 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 Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of 31st March, 2024 were as follows

Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At Fair value through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Financials Assets				
a. Cash and cash equivalents	1,482.12	-	-	1,482.12
b. Bank Balances other than above	-	-	-	-
c. Receivables	68,582.73	-	-	68,582.73
d. Loans	-	-	-	-
e. Investments	-	-	-	-
f. Other financial assets	45.00	-	-	45.00
Total Financial Assets	70,109.85	-	-	70,109.85
Financial Liabilities				
a. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
b. Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
c. Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-
d. Other financial liabilities	11.80	-	-	11.80
Total Financial Liabilities	11.80	-	-	11.80

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of March 31, 2023 were as follows

Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At Fair value through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Financials Assets				
a. Cash and cash equivalents	73.96	-	-	73.96
b. Bank Balances other than above	1,329.29	-	-	1,329.29
c. Receivables	68,683.49	-	-	68,683.49
d. Loans	-	-	-	-
e. Investments	-	-	-	-
f. Other financial assets	45.00	-	-	45.00
Total Financial Assets	70,131.74	-	-	70,131.74
Financial Liabilities				
a. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
b. Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
c. Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-
d. Other financial liabilities	11.80	-	-	11.80
Total Financial Liabilities	11.80	-	-	11.80



Note No. / 21

Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost. The Company's maximum exposure to liquidity risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The Company's major financial liabilities include term loans with maturity profile ranging between 0 to 5 years and short term borrowings are generally payable within one year. The other payables are with short-term durations. The following table analysis undiscounted financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2024						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	11.80	-	-	-	11.80
Total	-	11.80	-	-	-	11.80
As at 31st March 2023						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	11.80	-	-	-	11.80
Total	-	11.80	-	-	-	11.80

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 of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in business condition. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Borrowings	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-
Deposits	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11.80	11.80
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(1,482.12)	(73.98)
Net debt (A)	(1,470.32)	(62.18)
Equity share capital	60,000.00	60,000.00
Reserve equity	10,087.15	10,107.87
Total member's capital (B)	70,087.15	70,107.87
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	68,616.83	70,045.71
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	(0.02)	(0.00)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowings in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the aforesaid financial period.



Pioneer Money Management Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No. 26

Sr No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	% Change	Remarks
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3,088.12	829.43	232.26%	The Company does not have any significant operation. Therefore the computed value of the current ratio may not be meaningful for comparison.
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Borrowing	Total Equity				The Company does not have any outstanding debt as at 31.03.2024. Hence the computed value of Debt Equity Ratio for the current year may not be meaningful.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings for Debt Service = Net Profit before Tax + Non-Cash operating expenses (depreciation and amortisation) + Finance cost + other adjustments (like loss on sale of property, plant and equipment)	Debt service + interest payable & lease payments + Principal payments of long term borrowings				The Company does not have any outstanding debt as at 31.03.2024. Hence the computed value of Debt Service Coverage Ratio for the current year may not be meaningful.
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profit Before Tax	Average Total Equity	-0.03%	0.12%	-124.79%	The reduction in the operations during the year has resulted in a loss which in turn reduced the Return on Equity Ratio.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods sold or sale	Average Inventory				The Company does not hold any inventory as at the year-end, therefore Inventory Turnover Ratio has not been computed.
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sale Turnover	Average Trade Receivable	1.00	1.00		
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payable				The Company does not hold any amount due to trade payable as at the year-end. Therefore Trade Payable Turnover Ratio has not been computed.
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operation	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities				The Company does not have any significant operation. Therefore the computed value of the Net Capital Turnover Ratio may not be meaningful for comparison.
9	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net Profit	Revenue from Operation	-31.14%	42.26%	-173.68%	The reduction in the operations during the year has resulted in a loss which in turn reduced the Net Profit Ratio.
10	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Earnings Before Interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Liab. Term Borrowings + Deferred Tax Liability-Deferred Tax Asset	-0.01%	0.14%	100.31%	The reduction in the operations during the year has resulted in a loss which in turn reduced the Return on Capital.
11	Return on investments						
(a)	Unquoted	Income generated from Investments	Time weighted average Investments				The Company has not earned any income from its investments in the current as well as the previous year. Hence Return on investment ratio has not been computed.
(a)	Quoted Equity Instruments	Fair Valuation of quoted investment + Dividend income	Quarterly average investment in Quoted Equity Instruments				



Pioneer Money Management Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No: 22

Balances of certain trade receivables, trade payables are subject to confirmation/reconciliation, if any. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the financial statements on such reconciliation/adjustments.

Note No: 23

The Company has not received any intimation from 'suppliers' regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Note No: 24

In the opinion of the Board of Directors and to the best of their knowledge adequate provisions has been made in the accounts for all known liabilities and the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business.

Note No: 25

The Company has not received any intimation from 'suppliers' regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, as certified by the management the Company does not owe any sums to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Hence disclosures as required under the said act have not been given.

Note No: 26

Contingent Liabilities (Not provided for)

There are no liabilities, contingent in nature. All known liabilities have been appropriately provided for in the books as on the balance sheet.

Note No: 27

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, relating to constitution of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, are not applicable on the Company.

Note No: 28

The Company is neither incurred any expenses nor earned any income in foreign currency during the year (P.Y. NIL)

Note No: 29

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date & date of authorization of the accounts.

Note No: 30

Details of Benami Property held

There are no proceedings, either for the current or for the previous that are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the year.

Note No: 31

Willful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender during the year.

Note No: 32

Relationship with Struck Off Companies

In the opinion of the management & to the best of their knowledge & belief, the Company has not entered into any transactions or does not have any outstanding balances with the companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year and the previous year.

Note No: 33

Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

During the year, there are no instances of any registration, modification or satisfaction of charges which are pending for registration, modification or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.



Note No: 34

Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the number of layers prescribed under clause (57) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Note No: 35

The Company does not have any transactions not recorded in books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year and previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Note No: 36

The Company has not traded or invested in any crypto currency or virtual currency during the year and previous year

Note No: 37

Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium under Rule 11C

No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries").

No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties").

Note No: 38

Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangement

There is no scheme of arrangement approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year and hence, no disclosures are required to be made by the Company in these financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

Note No: 39

Borrowing from Banks for Credit Facility

The Company has not availed any credit facilities from banks financial institutions against the security of current assets exceeding Rs. 500 lakhs at point of time during the year.

Note No: 40

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

Note No: 41

Previous year figures have been regrouped, recast & rearranged wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure

Signature to Notes 1 to 41

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Firm Reg.No.: 121142W / W100122
Chartered Accountants

Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Mem. No.: 033973
Mumbai

UDIN No.: 24033973BKCELG3557

Dated: 30th May, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board

Hemang M Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00008770

Ketan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00062092

