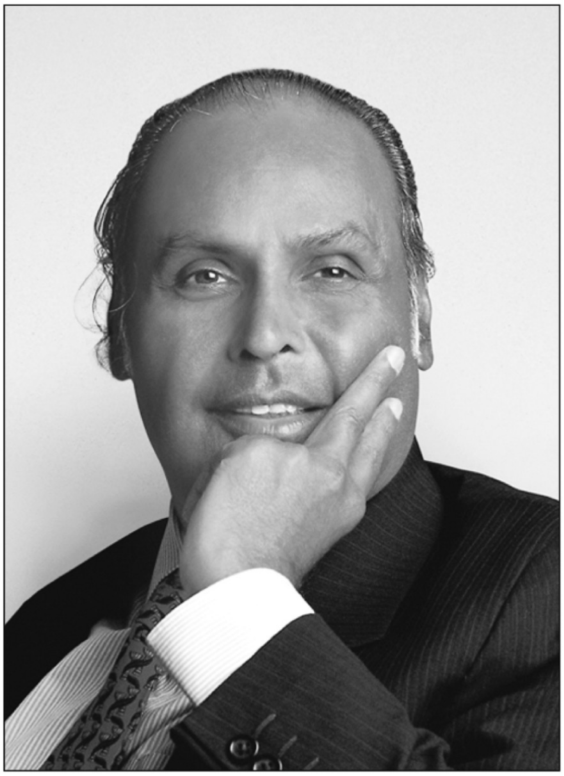
Reliance COMMERCIAL FINANCE

Annual Report 2021-22



Padma Vibhushan

Shri Dhirubhai H. Ambani

(28th December, 1932 – 6th July, 2002)

Reliance Group – Founder and Visionary

Board of Directors

Ms. Rashna Khan	–	Independent Director
Mr. Sushil Kumar Agrawal	–	Independent Director
Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal	–	Non-Executive Director

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Rohit Bhanja	-	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Arpit Malaviya	-	Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Manisha Pathak	-	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Auditors

M/s. O P Bagla & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants

Registered Office

7th Floor, B-Wing, Trade World, Kamala Mills Compound, S. B. Marg, Lower Parel Mumbai 400 013
CIN : U66010MH2000PLC128301
Tel. : +91 22 62592700
Fax : +91 22 62592701
E-mail : customercare@reliancecommercialfinance.com
Website: www.reliancemoney.co.in

Registrar and Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Limited
Unit: Reliance Commercial Finance Limited
Selenium Building, Tower - B
Plot No. 31 & 32, Financial District
Nanakramguda, Hyderabad, Telangana 500 032
Email: rclinvestor@kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com

Debenture Trustee

Vistra ITCL (India) Limited
The IL & FS Financial Centre, Plot C-22, G Block
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051
Tel.: +91 22 2659 3535
Fax: +91 22 2653 3297
E-mail: mumbai@vistra.com
Website: www.vistraitcl.com

Contents | Page No.

The Annual Report can be accessed at www.reliancemoney.co.in

Directors' Report

Dear Shareowners,

Your Directors present the 22nd Annual Report and the audited financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

Financial Performance and State of Company's Affairs

The financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, is summarised below:

(in Crore)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
Total Revenue	**196.2**	535.02	**196.16**	534.98
Loss Before Tax	**7103.19**	2,675.53	**7103.23**	2,675.53
Tax Expense /(Refund)	**-23.89**	-10.26	**-23.89**	-10.26
Net Loss After Tax	**7,079.30**	2,665.27	**7079.34**	2,663.09

Financial Performance

Since past few years, the financial position of the Company is under severe stress on account of India's non-bank lending sector was hit by a crisis in 2018 when a large financier unexpectedly defaulted. Further, contraction of activity in 2020 on account of coronavirus pandemic, or COVID-19 pandemic, led to incremental slowdown and adverse developments in the financial sector globally, resultant severe deterioration in our cash flows.

Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India (Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions 2019 vide RBI circular dated June 7, 2019, the Company had entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) on July 6, 2019 for the resolution of its debt. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA with Bank of Baroda, acting as the Lead Lender. The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021. ICA approved resolution plan was shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on December 08, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on December 08, 2021 however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed an Interim application IA in the Honorable Bombay High court with respect to voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the Honorable Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of Honorable Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the Honorable Supreme Court of India. SLP was disposed of on August 30, 2022 by the Honorable Supreme Court,Where in allowed to implementation of Resolution Plan and Implementation of Resolution plan is under process.

Further, the current operations of the Company are being directed, reviewed and managed under the supervision of the lenders of the Company and such lenders are jointly deciding over the operational and strategic aspects of the Company including management of the cashflows through a cashflow monitoring agency, appointed by the lead banker.

Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company

The Company is a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company, as defined under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company continues to comply with the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Dividend

During the year under review, the Board of Director's has not recommended any dividend on the Equity Shares of the Company.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review as stipulated under the Master Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India is presented in a separate section, forming part of this Annual Report.

Deposits

The Company has neither accepted nor renewed any fixed deposits during the year. There are no unclaimed deposits, unclaimed / unpaid interest, refunds due to the deposit holders or to be deposited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as on March 31, 2022.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantee or Investments

The Company is registered as a Non-Banking Financial Company with RBI. Thus, the provision of Section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') is not applicable to the Company.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Your Company's Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR) calculated in line with RBI Directions stood at negative 1273.95 per cent against the regulatory minimum of 15 per cent as on March 31, 2022. The Company is under debt resolution and the Company expects the Capital Adequacy Ratio to improve on successful completion of debt resolution plan.

Transfer to reserve

During the year under review, there was no amount transferred to reserves of the Company.

Subsidiary companies, Associate and Joint Venture

During the year under review, there are no companies which have become / ceased to be Subsidiary / Associate company of the Company. Further, the Company does not have any joint venture.

The summary of the performance and financial position of the subsidiary and associate companies are presented in Form AOC-1. Also, a report on the performance and financial position of each of the subsidiary and associate companies as per the Act is provided in the consolidated financial statement.

Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statement

The audited financial statement of the Company drawn up, both on standalone and consolidated basis, for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, are in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the ('Ind AS Rules') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the relevant rules and other accounting principles. The Consolidated Financial Statement have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS and relevant provisions of the Act based on the financial statement received from subsidiary and associate companies, as approved by their respective Board of Directors.

Directors

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of Independence as prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations.

The details of programme for familiarization of Independent Directors with the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates and related matters are put up on the website of the Company at https://www.reliancemoney.co.in/investors.

Mr. Dhananjay Tiwari, ceased to be Executive director of the Company with effect from March 15, 2022. The Board placed on record its deep sense of appreciation for the guidance and invaluable contribution made by him during his tenure as a Director of the Company.

Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal was appointed as a director (nominated by Reliance Capital Limited) with effect from March 16, 2022. The Company has received the notice in writing from a member proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

Further, based on the written representation received from the Directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors and the legal opinion obtained by the Company, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors possess the requisite expertise and experience and are the persons of high integrity and repute. They fulfil the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder and are independent of the management.

Key Managerial Personnel's (KMP)

During the year under review, the following appointments and resignation of KMPs:

a. Ms. Amisha Depda ceased to be as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company with the effect from August 13, 2021;

b. Ms. Samidha Manohar Bhagat was appointed as a Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company with the effect from October 08, 2021 and ceased with effect from February 04, 2022;

c. Ms. Manisha Pathak was appointed as a Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company with the effect from February 10, 2022; ceased with effect from August 29, 2022.

d. Mr. Rohit Sabit Bhanja was appointed as a Chief Executive Officer of the Company with the effect from March 17, 2022.

Evaluation of Directors, Board and Committees

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has devised a policy for performance evaluation of the individual Directors, Board and its Committees, which includes criteria for performance evaluation.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and Regulation 17(10) of the Listing Regulations and based on the Policy, the Board has carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board.

The Board performance was evaluated based on inputs received from all the Directors after considering criteria such as Board composition and structure, effectiveness of Board, performance of the Committees, processes and information provided to the Board, etc.

A separate meeting of the Independent Directors was also held during the financial year for the evaluation of the performance of non-independent Directors, performance of the Board as a whole and that of the Chairman of the Board.

The performance of the committees was evaluated by the Board of Directors based on inputs received from all the committee members after considering criteria such as composition and structure of committees, effectiveness of committee meetings, etc.

The NRC has also reviewed the performance of the individual Directors based on their knowledge, level of preparation and effective participation in meetings, understanding of their roles as directors, etc.

Policy on Appointment and Remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Employees

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has devised a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Employees. The Committee has formulated the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director. The policy on the above can be accessed on the Company's website at the link https://www. reliancemoney.co.in/investors.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirements under Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(a) In the preparation of the annual financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable Accounting Standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures; if any;

(b) The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and of the loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;

(c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) The Directors had prepared the annual financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 on a 'going concern' basis;

(e) The Directors had laid down proper internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively, the Company is taking constant steps to further strengthen the same; and

(f) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Contracts and Arrangements with Related Parties

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered into / by the Company during the financial year under review with related parties were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business.

There were no materially significant related party transactions which could have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

During the year, the Company has not entered into any contract/ arrangement/transaction with related parties which could be considered material in accordance with the policy of Company on materiality of related party transactions or which is required to be reported in Form AOC – 2 in terms of section 134 (3) (h) read with Section 188 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

All Related Party Transactions were placed before the Audit Committee and also the Board for approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee and the Board was obtained for transactions which were of repetitive nature. The transactions entered into pursuant to the omnibus approval so granted, were reviewed and statements giving details of all related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on quarterly basis.

The policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board of Directors is uploaded on the Company's website at the link https://www.reliancemoney.co.in/investors. Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note No. 46 to the Standalone Financial Statement which set out related party disclosures.

Material Changes and Commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of financial year and the date of this report.

Meetings of the Board

A calendar of Meetings is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors. Nine Board Meetings were held during the financial year.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board consists of Independent Directors namely Mr. Sushilkumar Agrawal as the Chairman, and Ms. Rashna Khan and Non-Independent Director, Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal as Members. During the year, all the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board consists of Independent Directors namely Mr. Sushilkumar Agrawal as the Chairman and Ms. Rashna Khan and Non-Independent Director Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal as members. The terms of reference of Nomination and Remuneration Committee are in accordance with the provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time. During the year, all the recommendations made by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were accepted by the Board.

Auditors and Auditor's Report

At the 21st Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on September 07, 2021, the member of the Company had appointed M/s. O P Bagla & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000018N/N500091) to hold office as Statutory Auditors for a period of three consecutive years up to the conclusion of the 24th Annual General Meeting.

As per the requirements of Guidelines dated April 27, 2021 issued by the RBI for Appointment of Statutory Auditors (SAs) of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) including Housing Finance Companies (HFC) ("RBI Circular"), the Company has received a declaration from M/s. O P Bagla & Co LLP confirming their eligibility to act as Statutory Auditor of the Company. No fraud has been reported by the Auditors to the Audit Committee or the Board.

The Auditors' in their Report to the Members have given the following qualified opinion and the response of your Board with respect to them are as follows:

(i) The Company has entered into an Inter Creditors Agreement ("ICA") dated 6 July 2019 under the framework of the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India on "Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" dated June 7, 2019. In view of ICA agreement, the Company has not recognized any penal interest and additional interest due to default and downgrade of the credit rating. Subject to availability of latest balance confirmation and their reconciliation from banks/lenders other than principal amount, there is material unreconciled balance as per books of the Company and lenders/banks. The impact, if any, due to non-recognition of the penal interest and additional interest as explained above, in the audited financial statements is not ascertainable at present. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the completeness and accuracy of the bank balances, borrowings and interest expense thereof as at March 31, 2022, for the quarter and year ended on that date respectively.

Response :

The Company's exposure to the borrowers are secured against charge on current assets and is dependent on the recovery of onward lending of the borrowers which depends on external factors not wholly within control of the Company/borrower. The Company's ability to meet its obligation is dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of loan portfolio, implementation of Resolution Plan as per the Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) dated July 6, 2019 executed by the lenders in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets.

Secretarial Audit

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, the Board of Directors had appointed M/s. Bhatt & Associates Company Secretaries LLP, Practicing Company Secretaries, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Audit Report of the Secretarial Auditor is attached as Annexure I.

Pursuant to circular No. CIR/ CFD/ CMD1/ 27/ 2019 dated February 8, 2019, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Company has obtained Secretarial Compliance Report, from Practicing Company Secretaries on compliance of all applicable SEBI Regulations and circulars / guidelines issued thereunder and copy of the same shall be submitted with the Stock Exchanges within the prescribed due date.

The Board noted the observations made by the Secretarial Auditor and is taking constant steps to strengthen the processes to avoid recurrence of the same.

Secretarial Standards

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Maintenance of Cost Records

The Central government has not specified maintenance of cost records, for any of the products of the Company, under Section 148(1) of the Act.

Annual Return

As required under Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return for the financial year 2021-22 is put up on the Company's website and can be accessed at https://www.reliancemoney. co.in/investors.

Particulars of Employees and related disclosures

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, a statement showing the names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said Rules are provided in the Annual Report, which forms part of this Report.

Disclosures relating to the remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, are also provided in the Annual Report, which forms part of this Report.

However, having regard to the provisions of first proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act, the Annual Report excluding the aforesaid information is being sent to all the members of the Company and others entitled thereto. The said information is available for inspection up to the date of the Meeting. Any member interested in obtaining the same may write to the Company and the same will be furnished on request.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo

The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and does not involve in any manufacturing activity, most of the information as required under Section 134(3)(m) of Act read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable. However, the information as applicable has been given in Annexure II forming part of this Report.

Corporate Governance

The Company being an NBFC and is also governed by the Corporate Governance norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company- Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 vide RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016. The Company has complied with the directions and circulars issued by the RBI in this regard.

Ombudspersons & Whistle Blower (Vigil Mechanism)

The Company has formulated an Ombudspersons & Whistle Blower (Vigil Mechanism) policy to address the genuine concerns, if any, of the Directors and employees. No person has been denied for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The policy can be accessed on the Company's website at the link https://www.reliancemoney. co.in/investors.

Risk Management

The Company has laid down a Risk Management policy, defining Risk profiles involving Strategic, Technological, Operational, Financial, Organizational, Legal and Regulatory risk within a well-defined framework. The Risk Management Policy acts as an enabler of growth for the Company by helping its business to identify the inherent risks, assess, evaluate and monitor these risks continuously and undertake effective steps manage these risks. A Risk Management Committee periodically reviews the robustness of Risk Management Policy.

We manage risks and build business continuity plans that allow us to focus on resilience in our day-to-day business operations. We have invoked BCP from March 18, 2020 after assessing the magnitude of the impact caused by the COVID-19 and are providing strategic support to ensure continuation of critical activities. The Company has ensured protecting employee's health & safety by implementing work-from-home and at the same time ensuring continuation of business operations. The businesses are greatly adjusting to the changing needs of its employees, customers and suppliers while navigating the financial, operational and cyber security challenges during & post COVID-19.

The Company also has a Risk Management Committee which consists of Independent Directors namely Mr. Sushil Kumar Agrawal as the Chairman, Ms. Rashna Khan, and Non-Independent Director, Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal & Mr. Rohit Bhanja, Chief Executive Officer as members.

Compliance with provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

The Company is committed to uphold and maintain the dignity of woman employees and it has in place a policy which provides for protection against sexual harassment of women at work place and for prevention and redressal of such complaints. The Company has also constituted an Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. During the year no such complaints cases were received.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee in compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The CSR Committee has formulated a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company. The CSR policy may be accessed on the Company's website at the link https://www.reliancemoney.co.in/investors.

As on March 31, 2022, the CSR Committee which consists of Independent Directors namely Mr. Sushil Kumar Agrawal as the Chairman, Ms. Rashna Khan, and Non- Independent Director, Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal as members.

The disclosures with respect to CSR activities are given in "Annexure III".

Significant and material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunal

SLP (C) No. 5499 of 2022

Securities Exchange Board of India versus Rajkumar Nagpal and Others.

A Commercial Suit, being CS No. 14223 of 2021 was filed before the Bombay High Court by 17 Debenture Holders, inter alia claiming that the meeting of the Debenture Holders was not held and that the Debenture Holders were not being paid in terms of the DTD's in RCFL's Resolution Process. Subsequently after a prolonged Hearing, the Debenture Holders settled this matter out of Court and an Order came to be passed by the Ld. Single Judge on 28th October, 2021, wherein the Voting in the meeting of the Debenture Holders were to be held in terms of the DTD's.

The Order passed by the Ld. Single Judge was challenged by SEBI before the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court, inter alia on the Ground that the SEBI Circular was applicable to the present case and as such the voting in the meeting should be held at ISIN level and not as per the DTD's, and moreover the interests of the small investors were being jeopardized if voting was to happen in terms of the DTD's. The Appeal was disposed off on 21st March, 2022 wherein it was held that the SEBI Circular cannot have a retrospective effect, and as such the voting at the meeting of the Debenture Holders should be held as per the DTD's and not at ISIN level.

SEBI challenged the Order passed by the Bombay High Court Division Bench before the Supreme Court in a SLP. SEBI's contentions before the Supreme Court was that in case of voting at ISIN level the small investors were being forced to take huge haircuts, especially the Public Provident Fund Trusts. The results of the meeting of the Debenture Holders have been submitted to the Supreme Court in a sealed cover. Written Submissions have been filed by all the contesting Parties and the matter is pending final adjudication by the Supreme Court. SLP was disposed of on August 30, 2022 by the Honorable Supreme Court,Where in allowed to implementation of Resolution Plan and Implementation of Resolution plan is under process.

Internal Financial Controls and their adequacy

The Company has in place adequate internal financial control systems across the organization. The same is subject to review periodically by the internal audit cell for its effectiveness. The Company is taking constant steps to extend the scope of Internal Auditors to commensurate with the size and nature of Company's business and operations.

General

During the year under review there were no reportable events in relation to issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise, issue of sweat equity shares to its Directors or Employees, proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, and one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from shareholders, debenture holders, debenture trustee, bankers, financial institutions, regulatory bodies and other business constituents during the year under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the commitment displayed by all executives, officers and staff.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sudeep Ghoshal	**Sushilkumar Agrawal**
Director	**Independent Director**
DIN: 09536193	DIN: 00400892

Place: Mumbai

Date : September 15, 2022

Form MR-3 SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2022

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule no. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To

The Members,

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

7th Floor, B-Wing, Trade World, Kamala Mills Compound, S. B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013.

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Reliance Commercial Finance Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2022 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board - processes and compliance – mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2022, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and the Rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings – Not Applicable;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are applicable: -

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 – Not Applicable;

(ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018– Not Applicable;

(iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 and erstwhile the SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations 2014 - Not Applicable;

(v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 and erstwhile the SEBI (issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations 2008;

(vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client– Not Applicable;

(vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 – Not Applicable; and

(viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 – Not Applicable.

We have examined compliance with applicable clauses of the following:

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015(SEBI Listing Regulations) and uniform Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with BSE Limited.

The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations except the following:

i. Non-Disclosure and delay in certain disclosures under regulation 51 read with Part B of Schedule III of the SEBI Listing Regulations to the Stock Exchange during the period under review.

ii. Delay in submission of Financial Results to Debenture Trustees under Regulation 52 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

iii. Delay in submission of Disclosure under regulation 57(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for the Quarter Ended April 1, 2022 up to June 30, 2022.

Further, the asset cover has fallen below hundred percent of outstanding debentures or higher asset cover as per the terms of offer document / Information memorandum and/or Debenture Trust Deed. However, the Company is under resolution plan (ICA) and assets are deteriorating year by year. Further, loan book is deteriorating resulting into higher NPAs and higher provisions. Due to these reasons' assets cover ratio is below 100%. Post successful implementation of ICA the Company will be in position to maintain the asset cover.

The provisions relating to Regulations 16 -27 of SEBI Listing Regulations (as amended) became applicable to the Company with effect fromSeptember 7, 2021 on a 'comply or explain' basis until March 31, 2023 and on a mandatory basis thereafter. The Company shall take further steps to comply with the said requirements pertaining to Composition of Board of Directors and other regulations as applicable until March 31, 2023.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines mentioned above. Attention of the Members is drawn to the following:

i. *The company was in process of filing E-Form(s), inter-alia, for IEPF-2, resolutions as per requirements of the Act, financial statements, annual return, spent on CSR expenditure, etc. for the previous financial year;*

ii. *In view of change in Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, the Company is yet to appoint a nodal officer under the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016;*

iii. *The Company had received the required disclosures from the then directors under the applicable provisions of the Act and the Board of Directors had noted the same in the second meeting of the Board held for the financial year 2021-22;*

iv. *In view of change in Directors of the Company, the Audit committee and Nomination and Remuneration committee was re-constituted on May 04, 2022;*

v. *Vigil mechanism was considered in the Risk Management Committee;*

vi. *Company has in general complied with the provision of Secretarial Standards and Section 118 of the Act;*

vii. *The term of Whole Time Director expired on March 01, 2022, however in view of ongoing ICA he ceased his office on March 15, 2022;*

We further report that based on the compliance mechanism established by the Company, which has been verified on test check basis and the Compliance Report submitted to and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the provisions of following laws, as amended, from time to time, applicable specifically to the Company:

1. The Reserve Bank of India Act (RBI), 1934 and its circulars, Master Directions, notifications and guidelines as prescribed for NBFC's, from time to time, except –

    (i) Maintenance of Minimum capital adequacy ratio and Tier I and Tier II capital and Liquidity coverage ratio as prescribed;

    (ii) Minimum net owned funds(NoF) as prescribed. The NoF of the Company is negative due to which the limits of the lending exposure for single and group borrower were breached;

    (iii) Some of the requirements and disclosures pursuant to RBI Master Directions viz. appointment of chief risk officer and designated director, information technology framework, uploading of public disclosure on liquidity risk, compliances related to convening of ALCO committee meetings; delay in passing of Board resolution for non-acceptance of public deposits, intimation of principal officer's appointment to RBI and FIU-IND, updation of KYC basis risk categorization, adoption of ombudsman scheme pursuant to Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021.

2. The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002.

    Further, based on the written representation received from the Directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    Further, as a precautionary measure against "COVID 2019", the audit process has been modified, wherein documents /records etc. were verified in electronic mode, and have relied on the representations received from the Company for its accuracy and authenticity.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Non – Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the year under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice, agenda and detailed notes have been given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings at least seven days in advance / shorter notice of time less than seven days for items of business which were in the nature of 'unpublished price sensitive information' and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

The decisions at Board and Committee Meetings are carried out and recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors and Committee(s) of the Board accordingly.

We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for adequate systemsand processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, the Company has undertaken following events / actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. :

(i) Debt Resolution Process:

   (a) Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India (Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions 2019 vide RBI circular dated June 7, 2019, the Company had entered into an Inter- Creditor Agreement (ICA) on July 6, 2019 for the resolution of its debt. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA with Bank of Baroda, acting as the Lead Lender. The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021.

   (b) ICA approved resolution plan was shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

   (c) Debenture holders meeting was held on December 8, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on December 8, 2021 however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees.

   (d) During voting, SEBI has filed an Interim application (IA) in the Honorable Bombay High court with respect to voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the Honorable Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

   (e) Contesting the Order of Honorable Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the Honorable Supreme Court of India.

(ii) Approval for Distribution of Funds to Financial Creditors of the Company;

(iii) Default in payment of interest and redemption of Non-convertible debentures and term loan;

(iv) Change in Directors and Key Managerial Personnel;

(v) Re-constitution of various Committees;and

(vi) Approval from shareholders for:

   a. Appointment of Statutory Auditors of the Company pursuant to the Guidelines dated April 27, 2021 issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Appointment of Statutory Auditors;

   b. Sale/disposal of asset(s)/ undertakings of the Company, its Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures';

   c. Issuance of Equity Shares by conversion of debt; and

   d. Change in Management to facilitate resolution in terms of RBI circular.

or Bhatt & Associates Company Secretaries LLP

Aashish K. Bhatt
Designated Partner
ACS No.: 19639; COP No.:7023
UDIN: A019639D000264730

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 04,2022

This Report is to be read with our letter annexed as Appendix A, which forms integral part of this report.

APPENDIX A

To,

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

7th Floor, B-Wing, Trade World,

Kamala Mills Compound,

S. B. Marg, Lower Parel,

Mumbai - 400013.

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

   For Bhatt & AssociatesCompany Secretaries LLP

For Bhatt & Associates Company Secretaries LLP

Aashish K. Bhatt

Designated Partner

Place: Mumbai

ACS No.: 19639; COP No.:7023

Date: May 04, 2022

UDIN: A019639D000264730

Annexure II

Disclosures under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(a) Conservation of Energy:

The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy The capital investment on energy conservation equipments	The Company requires energy for its operations and the Company is making all efforts to conserve energy by monitoring energy costs and periodically reviews of the consumption of energy. It also takes appropriate steps to reduce the consumption through efficiency in usage and timely maintenance / installation / upgradation of energy saving devices.

(b) Technology Absorption, Adoption and Innovation:

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption (ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution (iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) (a) The details of technology imported (b) The year of import (c) Whether technology been fully absorbed? (d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof. (iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and development	The Company uses latest technology and equipments into the business. Further the Company is not engaged in any manufacturing activities. The Company has not spent any amount towards research and developmental activities and has been active in harnessing and tapping the latest and the best technology in the industry.

(c) Total foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

a. Total Foreign Exchange earnings	:	Nil
b.Total Foreign Exchange outgo	:	Nil

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Activities

Annexure – III

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:**

   The Company has a robust CSR policy at group level. As per the said policy, all our efforts are focused towards two goals: building a great enterprise for the stakeholders and a great future for our country. Our approach is to interweave social responsibility into the Company's mainstream business function through translating commitments into policies, which not only drive all employees but influence and mobilize stakeholders, especially partners and suppliers to embrace responsible business practices in their respective spheres of action. The policy affirms business objectives and strategy along with our commitments to preserve natural resources and augment the growth and development of employees and families, the communities we operate in, suppliers/ vendors and our investors.

2. **Composition of the CSR Committee:**

Sr. No.	Name of Director/ Nature of Directorship	Designation	No. of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. Sushil Kumar Agrawal	– Independent Director (Chairperson)	-	-
2	Ms. Rashna Khan	– Independent Director	-	-
3	Mr. Sudeep Ghoshal*	- Non-Executive Director	-	-

*** appointed with effect from March 16, 2022**

3. **Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the company**

   Composition of CSR Committee and CSR policy are placed on our website at the link https://www.reliancemoney.co.in/investors#tabs-2

4. **Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).**

   Not Applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:**

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any
		Nil	

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)**

   Not applicable, as the Company has incurred losses since last three financial years

7. **(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Not Applicable in view of the losses**

   (b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: Nil

   (c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: Nil

   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): Nil

8. **(a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:**

(₹ in crore)

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the fund	Amount	Date of transfer
			Not Applicable		

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(₹ in crore)

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/No)	(5) Location of the project		(6) Project Duration	(7) Amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	(8) Amount spent in the current financial year (in ₹)	(9) Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	(10) Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	(11) Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
Nil												

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(₹ in crore)

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/No)	(5) Location of the project		(6) Amount spent in the current financial year (in ₹)	(7) Mode of Implementation – Direct (Yes/No)	(11) Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
Nil									

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Nil

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not Applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Nil

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: N.A.

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	Not Applicable
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial year	
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer	
1.	2020 - 21	Not Applicable, as required CSR amount was spent					
2.	2019 - 20	Not Applicable, as required CSR amount was spent.					
3.	2018 - 19	Not Applicable, as required CSR amount was spent					

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

(1) Sr. No.	(2) Project ID	(3) Name of the Project	(4) Financial Year in which the project was commenced	(5) Project duration	(6) Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	(7) Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	(8) Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	(9) Status of the project – Completed / Ongoing
					Nil			

10. **In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details): No capital asset has been created or acquired during the financial year.**

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): N.A.

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: N.A.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.: N.A.

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset): N.A.

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

As there are no average net profits for the Company during the previous three financial years, no funds were set aside and spent by the Company towards Corporate Social Responsibility during the year under review.

Place: Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2022

Sudeep Ghoshal
Director

SushilKumar Agrawal
Chairperson, CSR Commitee

Management Discussion and Analysis

Forward looking statements

Statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Company describing the Company's objectives, expectations or predictions may be forward looking within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Forward looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realised. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise forward-looking statements, based on any subsequent developments, information or events. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important factors that could influence the Company's operations include determination of tariff and such other charges and levies by the regulatory authority, changes in Government regulations, tax laws, economic developments within the country and such other factors globally.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The management of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("Reliance Commercial Finance" or "RCF" or "the Company") has used estimates and judgments relating to the financial statement on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order that the financial statement reflect in a true and fair manner, the state of affairs for the year.

The following discussions on our financial condition and result of operations should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to these consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references herein to "we", "us", "our", "the Company", "Reliance", "RCF", "RCFL" or "Reliance Commercial Finance" are to Reliance Commercial Finance Limited.

Macroeconomic Overview

According to International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, January 2022, global growth is expected to moderate from 5.9 per cent in 2021 to 4.4 per cent in 2022, half a percentage point lower for 2022 than in the October World Economic Outlook (WEO), largely reflecting forecast markdowns in the two largest economies. A revised assumption removing the Build Back Better fiscal policy package from the baseline, earlier withdrawal of monetary accommodation, and continued supply shortages produced a downward 1.2 percentage-points revision for the United States. In China, pandemic-induced disruptions related to the zero tolerance COVID-19 policy and protracted financial stress among property developers have induced a 0.8 percentage-point downgrade. Global growth is expected to slow to 3.8 per cent in 2023

The Delta variant of COVID-19 struck India in the beginning of 2021-22 marking the onset of the second wave. Although the second wave of the pandemic in April-June 2021 was more severe from a health perspective, the economic impact was muted compared to the national lockdown of the previous year. The Advanced Estimates of real GDP growth (YoY) in FY 2021-22 at 9.2 per cent confirm the sustained momentum of GDP growth since the second wave. The economy in the current year has recovered 101.6 per cent of the pre-pandemic output of FY 2019-20. This is supported by strong rebound seen in several high frequency indicators in Q3 FY 2021-22 and rapid progress in vaccination coverage.

On the supply side, while agriculture continues to lend unwavering support to economic recovery, manufacturing and construction exhibited a sharp rebound to recover more than 100 per cent of corresponding pre-pandemic output levels. These developments clearly reflect uptick in consumer and investor sentiment, release of pent-up demand, especially in construction supported by growing public capex and housing cycle upturn.

On the demand side, the recovery has been broad based. While investment and exports have achieved more than full recovery of corresponding pre-pandemic FY 2019-20 levels, private consumption has also improved to recover 97.8 per cent of corresponding pre-pandemic levels and stands fully recovered in H2 of FY 2021-22. These estimates confirm strengthening of economic recovery on the back of rising capex in public sector, increasing resilience of India's exports, investment cycle uptick and improved consumption levels. Growth in income coupled with improved mobility and e-commerce augurs well for higher levels of employment. The growth in Government final consumption expenditure at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at 7.6 per cent in 2021-22 (1st advance estimates), as compared to 3.6 per cent in 2020-21 (1st revised estimates).

Investment, as measured by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is expected to see strong growth of 15 per cent in 2021-22 and achieve full recovery of pre-pandemic level. Government's policy thrust on quickening virtuous cycle of growth via capex and infrastructure spending has increased capital formation in the economy lifting the investment to GDP ratio to about 29.6 per cent in 2021-22, the highest in seven years.

The credit growth had been declining since 2019.The credit growth was 5.3 per cent at beginning of April 2021 and started to increase since then but was still modest and stood at 7.3 per cent as on December 17, 2021. However, the credit growth has picked up sharply in December to 9.2 per cent as on December 31, 2021. In 2021-22, the risk capital (i.e. money raised from capital markets) has so far been more important than the banks in providing finance to the revival.

On a YoY basis, non-food bank credit registered a growth of 9.3 per cent in December 2021 as compared to 6.6 per cent a year ago. Credit to agriculture and allied activities continued to perform well, registering a robust growth of 14.5 per cent in December 2021 as compared to 7.7 per cent in December 2020. Credit growth to industry improved noticeably to 7.6 per cent in December 2021 from 0.4 per cent in December 2020. Size-wise, credit to medium industries registered high double-digit growth of 86.5 per cent in December 2021 as compared to 17.1 per cent last year. Credit growth to micro and small industries accelerated to 20.5 per cent in

December 2021 from 1.3 per cent a year ago. Credit to large industries recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent in December 2021 against a contraction of 0.5 per cent a year ago.

About Reliance Commercial Finance

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited (RCF), a subsidiary of Reliance Capital Limited, provides a wide range of loan solutions like SME Loans, Micro-finance, Infrastructure Finance, Supply Chain Finance, Two-wheeler Loans, Used Car Loans and Personal Loans. The focus in this business continues to be on asset backed lending and productive asset creation. The aim of RCF is not only credit growth per se, but also the quality of credit sourced.

As of March 31, 2022, Reliance Commercial Finance Limited (RCF), a wholly owned subsidiary of RCL had Assets Under Management (including securitized portfolio) was ₹ 9,928 crore as against ₹ 10,934 crore as on March 31, 2021. During the year, the Company has not securitized loans in the current and previous year. As on March 31, 2022, the outstanding loan book was ₹ 9,302 crore as against ₹ 10,021 crore at the end of March 31, 2021. RCF reported a loss of ₹ 7,079 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 as against a loss 2,665 crore in the previous year.

Since the company defaulted on it's The lenders of the Company had entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) for the resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets and the Company is continuously engaged with its Lenders for Debt resolution. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process had invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated 28 July 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. 18 investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EOI's.

The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021.

Authum resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on December 08, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on December 08,2021 however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the Honorable Bombay High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on 21st March 2022 by the Honorable Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of Honorable Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28th, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the Honorable Supreme Court of India. SLP was disposed of on August 30, 2022 by the Honorable Supreme Court,Where in allowed to implementation of Resolution Plan and Implementation of Resolution plan is under process. Also, based on the instructions of ICA lenders, the company has so far distributed/ earmarked a sum of ₹ 1,213 crores to its financial creditors, as interim measure, on pro rata basis.

In view of the resolution process being in the final stages, the accounts of the Company have been prepared on "Going Concern" Basis.

The Company had offered resolution plans to its customers pursuant to RBI's guideline on 'Resolution framework for COVID-19 related stress'.

Risks and Concerns

As explained above, the Financial year 2022 were continued to be very much volatile and posed many unexpected risks and challenges. As a prudent practice, your Management has given more attention to safeguarding interest of all the stakeholders in this challenging period. In the process, RCFL is exposed to various risks that are inherent part of any financial service Company. These risks are specific to our businesses and the environment within which we operates, including market risk, competition risk, credit risk, liquidity and interest rate risk, human resource risk, operational risk, information security risks, regulatory risk and macro-economic risks.

1. **Credit risk**

   Credit risk is a risk arising out of default or failure on the part of borrowers in meeting their financial obligations towards repayment of loans. Thus, credit risk is a loss as a result of non-recovery of funds lent both on principal and interest counts. This risk is comprehensively addressed both at the strategic level and at the client level. There is a governance framework with risk oversight being provided by the Risk Management Committee.

2. **Market risk**

   The Company has exposure to Market Linked Debentures, whose returns are linked to relevant underlying market instruments or indices. RCFL continuously monitors market exposure for both equity and debt and, in appropriate cases, also uses various derivative instruments as a hedging mechanism to limit volatility. However, there were no fresh issuance in the current financial year.

3. **Liquidity and Interest Rate risk**

   The Company is exposed to liquidity risk principally, because of lending and investment for periods which may differ from those of its funding sources. Asset liability positions are managed in accordance with the overall guidelines laid down by various regulators in the Asset Liability Management (ALM) framework.

   The Company may be impacted by volatility in interest rates in India which could cause its margins to decline and profitability to shrink. The success of the Company's business depends significantly on interest income from its operations. It is exposed to interest rate risk, both as a result of lending at fixed interest rates and for reset periods which may differ from those of its funding sources. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond the Company's control, including the monetary policies of the

RBI, deregulation of the financial sector in India, domestic and international economic and political conditions and, inflation. As a result, interest rates in India have historically experienced a relatively high degree of volatility.

The Company seeks to match its interest rate positions of assets and liabilities to minimize interest rate risk. However, there can be no assurance that significant interest rate movements will not have an adverse effect on its financial position.

The Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan. In this regard, certain lenders of the Company have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA dated July 6, 2019 with Bank of Baroda acting as the Lead Lender. The Lead Bank and the lenders forming part of ICA have appointed resolution advisors, cashflow monitoring agency, forensic auditor, valuers and legal counsel. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated July 28, 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. Eighteen investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EoI's. The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021.

Authum's resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on 8th Dec 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on 8th Dec 2021; however, the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the Mumbai High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on 21st March 2022 by the Bombay High Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results. In this regard, SEBI on 28th Mar 2022 once again filed a SLP in the Supreme court of India challenging the Hon'ble Bombay High Court Order. SLP was disposed of on August 30, 2022 by the Honorable Supreme Court,Where in allowed to implementation of Resolution Plan and Implementation of Resolution plan is under process.

1. Human Resource risk

The Company's success depends largely upon the quality and competence of its Management Team and key personnel. Attracting and retaining talented professionals is therefore a key element of the Company's strategy and a significant source of competitive advantage. While the Company has a salary and incentive structure designed to encourage employee retention, a failure to attract and retain talented professionals, or the resignation or loss of key management personnel, may have an impact on the Company's business, its future financial performance and the results of its operations. Despite various challenges the Company could retain core team.

2. Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. Operational Risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks. Such risks could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position and the results of its operations.

The operations of the Company have been automated which minimises the operational risk arising out of human errors and omissions. Further a system of internal controls is practiced by RCFL to ensure that all its assets are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorised use or disposition and all its transactions are authorised, recorded and reported correctly. The Audit Committee of Board has placed an independent Internal Auditor who periodically reviews the adequacy of our internal controls. The Company has implemented SAP systems for core accounting function.. With this initiative, along with other key systems and checks and balances established, we believe that our overall control environment has been enhanced.

3. Information security risk

RCFL has Information Security Risk monitoring systems and tools to guard and protect sensitive customer data and guard against potential hackers and viruses. The Information Security team is governed by the Information Technology Strategy Committee. Various controls and sophisticated technology is adopted across lines of business to ward off cyber threats and protect information residing within the Company.

4. Regulatory risk

As an entity in the financial services sector, the Company is subject to regulations by Indian governmental authorities, including the RBI. Government's and Regulator's laws and regulations impose numerous requirements on the Company, including asset classifications and prescribed levels of capital adequacy liquid assets. The Company has been ensuring regulatory compliance by timely submitting regulatory filings, submission of various information sought, filing of periodic returns etc.

Internal Control

The Company maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide an assurance regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the adequacy of safeguards for assets, the reliability of financial controls, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The organization is well structured and the policy guidelines are well documented with pre-defined authority. The Company has put in place adequate systems to ensure that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition and that transactions are authorised, recorded and reported.

The Company uses Information Technology in its operations for ensuring effective controls besides economy. It also helps the Company in providing MIS and prompt information / services to its customers and other stakeholders.

The Company has an independent internal audit function which continuously evaluates the adequacy of, and compliance with, policies, plans, regulatory and statutory requirements. Risk based approach is adopted while carrying out the audits. Internal audit also evaluates and suggests improvement in effectiveness of risk management, control and governance process. The Audit Committee of Board provides necessary oversight and directions to the internal audit function and periodically reviews the findings and ensures corrective measures are taken.

Human Resources

Due to the ongoing financial crunch, the liquidity scenario and subdued business activity, the company has experienced a decline in the workforce. The Company has a dedicated team of 147 employees as on March 31, 2022, who have been contributing to the progress and growth of the Company. The Company also invests in professional development and providing career development opportunities for its employees. The Company has a leadership competency framework which identifies the potential leaders on a regular basis and as a result of which most of the senior management has grown within the organization.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

To,

The Members,

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022, 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 and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its losses (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

a) We draw attention to Note 60 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements with regard to the Inter Creditors Agreement ("ICA") dated 6 July 2019 under the framework of the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India on "Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" dated June 7, 2019. In view of ICA Agreement, the Company has not recognised any penal interest and additional interest due to default and downgrade of the credit rating. Subject to availability of latest balance confirmation and their reconciliation from banks / lenders other than principal amount, there is material unreconciled balance as per books of the Company and lenders / banks. The impact, if any, due to non-recognition of the penal interest and additional interest as explained above, in the Audited financial statements is not ascertainable at present. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the completeness and accuracy of the bank balances, borrowings and interest expense thereof as at March 31, 2022, and for the year ended on that date respectively.

b) We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone financial results 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 Statement under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the Audit vidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

a) We draw attention to Note No. 64 of the standalone IND AS financial statement with regards to the loan sanctioned under the Corporate Loan book with significant deviations to certain bodies corporate including group companies of which outstanding amount as at March 31, 2022 was aggregating to ₹ 4,979.89 crore and are secured by charge on current assets of borrowers and in certain cases it is further secured by corporate guarantee of group companies. As stated in the said Note, in certain cases such corporate borrowers have undertaken onward lending transactions to its 100% Holding Company and some of the Group Companies of the Company and End Use of the borrowings from the Company have been utilized to meet their Financial obligation by such entities. During the year the Company has fully provided Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on these loans.

In this regard, We further draw attention to Note No. 61 of the standalone Ind AS financial statement referring to filing of Form ADT-4 under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") by the previous Auditor with respect to the aforesaid Loan transactions. We have continued to rely upon the Legal opinion based on which management is of the opinion that there were no matters attracting the said Section. This matter is still pending with the MCA and the outcome of the matter cannot be commented upon.

Nevertheless, we are unable to comment upon consequential impacts on standalone financial results of the Company arising on outcome of the matter related to aforesaid Loans in MCA.

b) We draw attention to Note No. 59 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements which sets out the fact that, during the year the Company has incurred losses of Rs 7,079.30 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 2,665.27 crore) and it has accumulated losses of ₹ 13,091.78 crore as at March 31, 2022, it has negative Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) and negative net Owned Fund in terms of the provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Business activities of the Company are kept in abeyance and recovery process of old Loans are underway. The Company is engaged with all its Lenders and Lenders have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") dated July 6, 2019 for Resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. In the matter, challenging the Order of Hon'ble Bombay High Court, Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI") has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with respect to voting methodology for Debenture Holders and the same is still subjudice. Resolution under Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") framework for its debt depend on Agreement with Lenders and other external factors. The Company's ability to meet its obligations is significantly dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of Loans and implementation of debt Resolution under Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") framework. These conditions cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, in view of the status of implementation of the approved Resolution plan, these Audited Standalone financial results of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c) We draw attention to Note No. 56 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, in which the extant to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's Financial performance including the Company's estimates of impairment of total assets which is dependent on future developments, which are uncertain.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters ("KAM") are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined assessment of impairment allowance of Loan assets as a Key Audit Matter. The company has followed IND AS 109 and accordingly provided impairment allowance considering various aspects in Loan assets. Considering the Company's approach, we have used Standard Audit procedures and applied judgement and verified the provision of impairment allowance. We have discussed with the management the cases wherever additional impairment is reuired, and management assessment is carried out in detail in such cases.

Other Matter

a) The Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, included in these standalone financial statements, are based on the previously Audited Statutory Financial Statements of the Company, prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and audited by the previous Auditor M/s. Shridhar & Associates, Chartered Accountants, whose Audit Report for the year ended March 31, 2021, dated May 7, 2021, expressed an modified opinion on Financial Result.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Information other than the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report and Management Discussion and Analysis Report etc. in the Annual report but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our Report thereon. Such other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read such other information if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS 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 Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate Accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate Internal Financial Controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the Accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error **(subject to outcome of the matter reported in Para 5 in Emphasis of Matter hereinabove)**, 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 the users taken on the basis of this Standalone Ind AS financial statements. As part of an Audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

(i) planning the scope of our Audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and

(ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the Annexure-A, a Statement on the matters specified in paragraph 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 except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section of our report, In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

e. The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Emphasis of the matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

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";

h. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Managerial Remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its Directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act;

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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note No. 42 (a) on Contingent Liabilities to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

(ii) The Company has made provision as at March 31, 2022, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note No. 62 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(iv) (a) The Management has represented (Refer note 7(c) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements) that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, during the year, 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) The Management has represented (Refer note 7(c) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements), that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, during the year, 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 caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended and provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement in respect of the transactions during the year. In accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI, the transactions (if any) taken place during the year have been disclosed.

(v) The Company has not declared or paid any interim or final dividend during the year.

For O P Bagla & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar

Partner

Membership No.087537

UDIN : 22087537AIJFHD7692

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 4, 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment

a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b. The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so as to cover all the assets in phased manner over a period of three year, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme a portion of the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. Based on our examination of the records of the company we report in respect of following immovable property, as disclosed in the financial statements under Property, Plant and Equipment are acquired by way of implementation of Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal in earlier years.

(₹ in Crores)

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether Promoter, Director or their relative or employee	Period held since	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Multiplex cinema at Village Mulund	50.07	The New India Industries Limited	NO	10th October 2017	Acquired through Scheme of Arrangement.

d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

e. As informed to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

a) The Company is a non-banking finance company, and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) Based on information and documents provided to us we are of the opinion that the quarterly statements filed by the company with such banks or lenders are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company.

(iii) We have been informed that during the year, in view of company's resolution plan implementation and other complacent circumstances, the Company has not made investments in, provided guarantees, and granted loans/ advances in the nature of loans, secured/unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. In this regard we report hereunder:

a. The company is a registered NBFC with Reserve Bank of India with principal business of giving loans hence clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. In our opinion, the investments made, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of Loans and, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c. Being a registered Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), the Company grants its Loans on stipulated terms and conditions for repayment of principal and interest. In respect of Loan assets except credit impaired assets (under Stage 2 and 3), the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are generally regular as per stipulation.

d. We report that for provisioning on credit impaired loan asset as Expected Credit Loss pursuant to the provisions of the relevant accounting standard, a Board approved policy is followed. The delay in repayments for more than 90 days from the stipulated due date results in classification of account as credit impaired (Stage 3 accounts). Further, the company generally takes steps for recovery of the principal and interest as per its defined procedures which considering the explanations given to us in our opinion are reasonable Since, the Company is a Non-banking finance company, the occurrence of incidence of overdue in outstanding due is considered normal. Overdue amounts for more than 90 days as at the end of the year are as under.

No. of cases	Principal Amount Overdue (₹ in Crore)	Interest Overdue	Total Overdue (₹ in Crore)	Remarks (if any)
13,347	8662.05	-	8662.05	-

e. Reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable, since the principal business of the company is to give loans.

f. As per the information and explanation provided to us, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year under audit. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us with respect to the provisions of Section 185 of the Act, the Company has not granted any loan or provided any guarantee during the year covered under Section 185. Further, in our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us, the Company, being a NBFC, is exempt from the provisions of Section 186 of the Act and the relevant rules in respect of loans and guarantees. In respect of the investments, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 (1) of the Act.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public to

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

which the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder are applicable.

(vi) Being an NBFC company, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable regarding maintenance of cost records under Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues with respect to income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per Information and explanation given to us, 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and as verified by us during our audit, the Company has defaulted in repayment of borrowings financial institutions or banks and dues to debenture holders. Following is the details of delay/ default in repayment of principal and interest:

Sr No	Nature of borrowing/Name of the lender	Amount of default as at the Balance sheet date (Amount in Crore)		Period of default (Days)	
		Principle amount	Interest Amount	Principle	Interest
A.	**Bank Loan**	**6,294.40**	**1,172.87**		
1	Axis Bank (CC)	20.00	10.11	925	608
2	Axis Bank (WCDL)	10.00		899	
3		20.00		724	
4	Bank of Baroda(TL)	54.90	83.53	1008	
5		18.75		1006	
6		18.75		914	
7		18.75		822	
8		18.75		731	
9		166.67		769	
10		18.75		640	
11		18.75		548	
12		18.75		456	
13		18.75		366	
14		18.75		275	
15	Bank of Baroda (earlier Vijaya Bank)(TL)	50.00		768	
16		20.00		732	
17		20.00		367	
18	Bank of Baroda {earlier Vijaya Bank (CC)}	100.00		763	
19	Bank of India (TL)	40.00	85.32	895	608
20		40.00		529	
21		100.00		283	
22	Bank Of India (CC)	60.00		747	
23	Bank Of India (WCDL)	90.00		822	
24	Bank Of Maharashtra (TL)	76.67	10.91	831	
25	Canara Bank (TL)	100.00	40.56	823	
26		100.00		457	
27		100.00		92	

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Sr No	Nature of borrowing/Name of the lender	Amount of default as at the Balance sheet date (Amount in Crore)		Period of default (Days)	
		Principle amount	Interest Amount	Principle	Interest
28	Canara Bank (CC) (earlier Syndicate Bank CC)	200.00	62.78	791	
29	Canara Bank (earlier Syndicate Bank) (TL)	90.00		1103	
30		40.00		1006	
31		40.00		640	
32		40.00		275	
33	HDFC Bank	0.00		885	
34	Indian Overseas Bank(TL)	100.00	136.3	860	
35		100.00		494	
36	Indian Overseas Bank (CC)	200.00		817	
37	IndusInd Bank Limited(TL)	125.00	65.17	979	
38		125.00		887	
39	Jammu & Kashmir Bank(TL)	40.00	20.93	763	608
40	Jammu & Kashmir Bank(TL)	40.00		397	
41	Jammu & Kashmir Bank (CC)	75.00		742	
42	Karnataka Bank Ltd.(CC)	38.00	15.53	1101	
43		33.33		896	
44		33.33		530	
45		33.33		165	
46	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA)(TL)	7.50	13.5	996	
47		7.50		904	
48		7.50		812	
49		7.50		721	
50		7.50		630	
51		7.50		538	
52		7.50		446	
53		7.50		356	
54		7.50		265	
55	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)(TL)	232.50	162.22	975	608
56		232.50		791	
57		193.50		609	
58		193.50		425	
59		131.00		244	
60		37.25		60	
61	Punjab & Sindh Bank(TL)	40.00	20.47	773	
62		40.00		831	
63		28.00		739	
64		40.00		407	
65		28.00		374	
66	Punjab National Bank (TL)	100.00	26.81	822	
67	Punjab National Bank (TL) (earlier United Bank Of India)	33.33	24.81	1042	
68		54.00		1006	
69		33.33		676	
70		40.00		640	
71		33.33		311	

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Sr No	Nature of borrowing/Name of the lender	Amount of default as at the Balance sheet date (Amount in Crore)		Period of default (Days)	
		Principle amount	Interest Amount	Principle	Interest
72	Small Industries Development Bank of India (TL)	40.00	75.54	1005	608
73	(SIDBI)	17.50		965	
74		40.00		913	
75		17.50		873	
76		40.00		821	
77		17.50		781	
78		40.00		730	
79		17.50		691	
80		25.00		639	
81		17.50		599	
82		25.00		547	
83		17.50		507	
84		25.00		455	
85		17.50		415	
86		25.00		365	
87		17.50		326	
88		25.00		274	
89	State Bank of India(TL)	40.00	152.59	791	
90		60.00		823	
91		30.00		1067	
92		30.00		701	
93		60.00		457	
94		40.00		425	
95		30.00		337	
96	State Bank of India (CC)	90.00		891	
97	State Bank of India (WCDL)	60.00		893	
98	The Catholic Syrian Bank Limited(TL)	25.00	4.8	641	
99	The Karur Vysya Bank Limited (TL)	33.33	23.01	1008	
100		33.33		763	
101		33.33		642	
102		33.33		397	
103		33.33		277	
104	UCO (CC)	200.00	25.67	813	
105	Union Bank of India (earlier Andhra Bank) (TL)	100.00	70.29	914	
106		120.00		850	
107		60.00		740	
108		100.00		548	
109		60.00		374	
110		100.00		183	
111	Union Bank of India CC (earlier Corporation Bank CC)	250.00	42.02	929	
B.	**Commercial Paper**	**554.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1	YES Bank	554.15	-	928	
C.	**Inter corporate Debts**	**363.19**	**350.66**	**736**	**730**
D.	**Non-Convertible Debentures / Market Linked Debentures**	**293.97**	**286.34**	**516**	**535**

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Sr No	Nature of borrowing/Name of the lender	Amount of default as at the Balance sheet date (Amount in Crore)		Period of default (Days)	
		Principle amount	Interest Amount	Principle	Interest
1	INE126D07180	200.00	12.58	913	535
2	INE126D07131	15.20	1.38	3	
3	INE126D07149	30.89	-	524	
4	INE126D07156	27.22	-	850	
5	INE126D07164	20.66	-	31	
4	INE126D07016	0.00	2.07		
5	INE126D07024	0.00	0.79		
6	INE126D07032	-	0.48		
7	INE126D07040	-	0.83		
8	INE126D07057	-	4.62		
9	INE126D07065	-	91.60		
10	INE126D07073	-	90.67		
11	INE126D07123	-	64.13		
12	INE126D07131	-	7.06		
13	INE126D08014	-	2.53		
14	INE126D08022	-	1.00		
15	INE126D08030	-	0.42		
16	INE126D08048	-	0.56		
17	INE126D08055	-	4.88		
18	INE126D08063	-	0.74		
	Grand Total	**7,505.71**	**1,809.87**		

(b) We have sought information with respect to status of the company as willful defaulter and in this regard we have been informed by the Company that some of the lenders of the Company have issued Show Cause Notices for classifying the Company as willful defaulter. The matter has been taken up by the Company with such lenders and we have been informed that the Company has no information about declaring it as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any lender. Nevertheless, there has been significant delay in repayment of loans , however, as informed to us the Company is engaged with all its lenders and lenders have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) dated July 6, 2019 for resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets.

(c) As per Information and explanation given to us and on the overall examination of the financial statements, we are of the view that no fresh term loans were obtained during the year.

(d) As per Information and explanation given to us and on the overall examination of the financial statements we are of the view that the Company has not raised funds on short-term basis during the year.

(e) As per information and explanation given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, during the year, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) As per information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public issue offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and by way of term loans.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have not come across any instance of any material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the year. In this regard attention to Note 61 to standalone IND AS financial statement is drawn wherein matter related to alleged fraud is reported and the same is pending with MCA. Further in some of the cases lenders have classified the borrowing account of the company as fraud. We have been informed that the Company is contesting these cases. We have been informed that Writ Petitions are filed by the Company challenging the circular issued by RBI dated 01.07.2017 named as Master Direction on Fraud Classification and Reporting by Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions and actions of Banks classifying the account of RCFL as fraud account in pursuance to the said circular. Delhi HC vide Interim orders in respective matters, has stayed the operation of the said RBI circular. We have been given to understand that the matter is at the stage of final hearing.

(b) As informed to us and we refer para "a)" under Emphasis of Matter in our Independent Auditors Report and also Note 61 to standalone IND AS financial statement, regarding the report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in earlier years with the MCA in Form ADT-4 by the previous auditors as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014. We have been informed that the matter is still pending with the MCA.

(c) As informed to us there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us, we are of the opinion, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. (Refer Note No. 46 to standalone Ind AS financial statements)

xiv. a) In our opinion, the Company broadly has an adequate Internal Audit System incommensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

b) We have considered, the Internal Audit Reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. In our opinion and as informed to us during the year the Company has not entered into any Non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. a) We have been informed that the Company is registered as a non-banking finance company under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The registration number issued to the company is N-13.01933.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities without a valid certificate of registration from the Reserve Bank of India as per Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a core investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank Of India, hence reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) In our opinion and as informed to us, there is one core investment company (i.e Parent Company Reliance Capital Limited.) ("RCL") within the Group as at 31st March 2022 (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). However, the said CIC is under Corporate Insolvency and Resolution process and the Board of RCL is being superseded by an RBI nominated Administrator.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year as shown hereunder.

S.No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crores)
1	2021-22	981.68
2	2020-21	668.78

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.

However, RBI vide its circular dated April 27,2021, has issued Guidelines for Appointment (SAs) of Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs). UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs) (the "RBI Circular"). In terms of the said RBI circular, previous statutory auditors after completion of 3 years, has vacated the office by rotation.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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, and in view of company's status on implementation of ICA lenders approved resolution plan which is being subjudice and other complacencies involved, we are of the opinion that there is a material uncertainty as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. The Company's ability to meet its obligations is significantly dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of loans and implementation of debt resolution under Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) frame-work. 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 within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects or other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

xxi. The clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements, hence no comment is given.

For O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.087537
UDIN : 22087537AIJFHD7692

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining Internal Financial Controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Basis of Qualified Opinion

According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit following material weaknesses has been identified as on March 31, 2022:

The Company's internal financial control system over financial reporting is not operating effectively in respect of controls over corporate loan book segment due to weak credit appraisal and loan sanctioning mechanism, however the Company has not lent any new loan to borrower during the current financial year. Internal financial controls need to be more stringent for evaluation of impairment quantum by applying control mechanism. Internal control system needs to be strengthened for credit evaluation, and establishing customer credit limits for disbursement of loans, to mitigate the risk of potentially result in the Company recognising revenue without establishing reasonable certainty of ultimate collection. Further internal control mechanism for recovery in credit impaired loan assets and monetization of security required to be strengthened. We have not received sufficient audit evidences for other controls and we are unable to comment on operating effectiveness of that. The effects on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for aforesaid material weaknesses of controls can not be commented upon.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, the Company except for the effects/possible effects of the material weaknesses on corporate loan book described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2022 standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company, and the effects on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for aforesaid material weakness of controls have not been determined and the qualification has affected our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

For O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 000018N/N500091
Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.087537
UDIN : 22087537AIJFHD7692

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
(a) Cash & cash equivalents	3	**725.19**	69.94
(b) Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	4	**201.48**	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	5	**0.02**	0.49
(d) Receivables			
- Trade receivables	6	**0.01**	0.18
(e) Loans	7	**628.31**	7,093.68
(f) Investments	8	**73.31**	380.72
(g) Other financial assets	9	**44.26**	179.93
Sub total of financial assets		**1,672.58**	7,896.17
2 Non - financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	10	**5.58**	3.88
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	11	**-**	-
(c) Property, plant and equipment	12	**133.95**	138.78
(d) Goodwill	13	**160.14**	160.14
(e) Other intangible assets	13	**5.92**	13.26
(f) Other non - financial assets	14	**22.39**	27.67
Sub total of non - financial assets		**327.98**	343.73
Total assets		**2,000.56**	8,239.90
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
1 Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
- Trade payables	15		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**8.51**	0.35
- Other payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**354.68**	604.63
(b) Debt securities	17	**1,825.88**	1,820.57
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	18	**7,925.70**	7,934.40
(d) Subordinated liabilities	19	**81.14**	81.14
(e) Other financial liabilities	20	**2,161.98**	1,055.72
Sub total of financial liabilities		**12,357.89**	11,496.81
2 Non- financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	21	**10.52**	27.44
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	22	**12.01**	16.42
Sub total of non - financial liabilities		**22.53**	43.86
3 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	23	**135.33**	135.33
(b) Preference share capital	24	**400.00**	400.00
(c) Other equity	25 & 26	**(10,915.19)**	(3,836.10)
Sub total of equity		**(10,379.86)**	(3,300.77)
Total liabilities & Equity		**2,000.56**	8,239.90

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements '1 to 66'

This is the Standalone balance sheet referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director) DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan (Director) DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal (Non-Executive Director) DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja (Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya (Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest Income	27	**174.76**	494.41
(b) Fees & Commission Income	28	**2.08**	2.53
(c) Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments	29	**7.85**	25.71
(d) Rent Income		**6.00**	6.00
(e) Other operating income	30	**5.30**	6.23
Total Revenue from operations (I)		**195.99**	534.88
Other income (II)	31	**0.21**	0.14
Total Income III = (I) + (II)		**196.20**	535.02
Expenses			
Finance cost	32	**1,124.78**	1,131.37
Fees & commission expenses	33	**14.16**	15.31
Impairment on financial instruments	34	**6,085.51**	1,982.76
Employee benefits expense	35	**18.50**	21.15
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	12-13	**12.10**	13.73
Other expenses	36	**44.34**	46.23
Total Expenses (IV)		**7,299.39**	3,210.55
Loss Before Tax (V) = (III - IV)		**(7,103.19)**	(2,675.53)
Tax Expense (VI) :	39		
(a) Current Tax		**-**	-
(b) Deferred Tax / (Credit)		**-**	-
(c) Income Tax for Earlier Years		**(23.89)**	(10.26)
Loss After Tax (VII) = (V-VI)		**(7,079.30)**	(2,665.27)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		**0.21**	(0.23)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII)		**0.21**	(0.23)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX) = (VII + VIII)		**(7,079.09)**	(2,665.50)
Earnings/(Loss) Per Equity Share (X)	41		
(Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)			
Basic & Diluted (in ₹)		**(523.13)**	(196.95)

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements '1 to 66'

This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
(a) Cash flow from operating activities:				
Loss before tax:		**(7,103.19)**		(2,675.53)
Adjustments :				
Depreciation & amortisation	**12.10**		13.73	
Impairment on financial instruments	**6,084.42**		1,980.07	
Net (gain) / loss on financial instruments at FVTPL	**1.09**		0.51	
Net (gain) / loss on Sale of financial instruments	**(1.07)**		19.61	
Net (gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(0.21)**		(0.11)	
Dividend Income	**-**		(0.02)	
Provision For Dimunition in value of Investment	**-**		2.18	
Finance Cost	**1,124.45**		1,131.37	
		7,220.78		3,147.34
Operating profit before working capital changes		**117.59**		471.81
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Trade receivables & other receivables	**(113.51)**		(35.42)	
Fixed deposits with banks	**(30.24)**		(130.66)	
Loans	**517.22**		202.28	
Other financial assets	**136.14**		(50.99)	
Other Non - financial assets	**3.19**		3.66	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Trade payables & other payables	**(241.79)**		(132.07)	
Other non-financial liabilities	**(21.34)**		(53.21)	
		249.67		(196.41)
Cash generated from operations		**367.26**		275.40
Less : Interest paid	**(18.20)**		(971.60)	
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	**22.42**		178.62	
		4.22		(792.98)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities (a)		**371.48**		(517.58)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
(b) Cash flow from investing activities:				
Sale of investment (Net)	**283.49**		559.93	
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	**(0.03)**		-	
Sale of property, plant and equipments	**0.31**		0.85	
Dividend Income	**-**		0.02	
		283.77		560.80
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities (b)		**283.77**		560.80
(c) Cash flow from financing activities :				
Repayment of commercial papers	**-**		(75.45)	
		-		(75.45)
Net cash outflow from financing activities (c)		**-**		(75.45)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and bank balances (a + b+ c)		**655.25**		(32.23)
Add: cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**69.94**		102.17
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**725.19**		69.94

Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year are:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	**0.26**	-
Balance with banks in current accounts	**24.93**	69.94
Deposits with maturity of 3 months or less	**700.00**	-
	725.19	69.94

This is the standalone statement of cashflows referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

a) Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**135.33**	135.33
Change in the Equity share capital during the year		
Add: fresh allotment of shares		
- issue of share	-	-
	135.33	135.33

b) Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other	Total
	Securities premium	Statutory Reserve Fund	Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurements of post-employment benefit obligation	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	2,078.11	100.86	(3,347.21)	(2.36)	(1,170.60)
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,665.27)	-	(2,665.27)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.23)	(0.23)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(2,665.27)**	**(0.23)**	**(2,665.50)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
- Transfers to Statutory reserve fund	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**2,078.11**	**100.86**	**(6,012.48)**	**(2.59)**	**(3,836.10)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(7,079.30)	-	(7,079.30)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.21	0.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(7,079.30)**	**0.21**	**(7,079.09)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
- Transfers to Statutory reserve fund	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2,078.11**	**100.86**	**(13,091.78)**	**(2.38)**	**(10,915.19)**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements '1 to 66'

This is the standalone statement of changes in equity referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate information

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company") formerly known as Reliance Gilts Limited, was incorporated on August 17, 2000 with the Registrar of Companies (RoC), Maharashtra, Mumbai. Subsequently, as on May 21, 2009 the Company was registered as a Non Deposit taking Non -Banking Financial Company, as defined under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is principally engaged in lending activities and provides loans to small and medium enterprises for working capital and growth, loans to commercial vehicles and two wheelers, loans against property, personal loans and financing of various micro enterprises.

The registered office of the Company is located at 7th Floor, B-Wing, Trade World, Kamala Mills Compound, S. B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013. The Company is a public limited company and its debt securities are listed on the BSE Limited (BSE).

2 Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimate and judgments

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company uses accrual basis of accounting except in case of significant uncertainties. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees rounded off to the nearest crore upto two decimal places except otherwise stated.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by

(i) certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value,

(ii) assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell, and

(iii) defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value.

(iii) Order of liquidity

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Pursuant to Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and amendment to Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 dated October 11, 2018, the Company presents its balance sheet in the order of liquidity. This is since the Company does not supply goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle, therefore making such presentation more relevant. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Note No. 47(i)

(iv) Compliance with RBI Master Direction

The Company complies in all material respects, with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts and other matters, specified in the master directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') in terms of "Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016" ("RBI Master Direction') vide Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 updated on timely basis (the "RBI Directions") as applicable to the Company. Indian Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (referred to in these Directions as "ICAI") shall be followed insofar as they are not inconsistent with any of these Directions.

(v) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

2.1.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the service rendered (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

1. Identification of contract(s) with customers;
2. Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determination of transaction price;
4. Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
5. Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

a) Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

b) Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision). The Company recognises interest income by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For POCI financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition – the Company calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding.

(ii) Loan processing fees and other operating income

Fees and commission incomes and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the effective interest rate. Fees and commission that are not integral to the effective interest rate are recognised on accrual basis over the life of the loan.Other operating income i.e. Foreclosure & Bounce Charges, Loan Re-schedulement Charges are accounted on cash basis.

(iii) Income from direct assignment

In case of direct assignment of loans, the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of assigned loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on assignment.

Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement and excess interest spread (EIS) on the deal is accounted for upfront as and when it becomes due.

(iv) Income from securitisation

In case of securitization of loans, (a) Securtisation transactions prior to March 31, 2017 the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of securtised loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/ expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on securitization on a monthly basis, (b) Securtisation transactions after March 31, 2017 the assets are not derocognised and continued in the books as loans. Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement.

(v) Income from investments

Profit / (Loss) earned from sale of investments is recognised on trade date basis net off expenses incurred on sale. The cost of investment is computed based on weighted average basis.

(vi) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(vii) Rental income

Lease income from operating leases where the Comapany is a lessor is recognised in income on a straightline basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(viii) Brokerage Income

Brokerage income is recognized when there is no significant uncertainty as to determination and realization and as per agreement.

(ix) Income from trading in derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into, and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.Brokerage and other payments made in connection with the acquisition of derivatives are added to the cost of acquisition. The amount shown under sale of currency derivatives is net of brokerage.

2.1.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Reliance Commercial Finance Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Translation and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.1.4 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

When the Company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

2.1.5 Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company has applied Ind AS 109 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- ☐ Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- ☐ Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- ☐ Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) the Company's business model for managing the asset; and

(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in Note No. 49(a). Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value option for financial assets: The Company may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Business model: The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a Comapny of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments:

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in net gain/loss on fair value changes in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

ECL are recognised for financial assets held under amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, and certain loan commitments.

Financial assets where no significant increase in credit risk has been observed are considered to be in 'stage 1' and for which a 12 month ECL is recognised. Financial assets that are considered to have significant increase in credit risk are considered to be in 'stage 2' and those which are in default or for which there is an objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in 'stage 3'. Lifetime ECL is recognised for stage 2 and stage 3 financial assets.

At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of loan commitments) is required for ECL towards default events that are possible in the next 12 months, or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months.

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL towards all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL').

Financial assets (and the related impairment loss allowances) are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Treatment of the different stages of financial assets and the methodology of determination of ECL

(a) Credit impaired (stage 3)

The Company recognises a financial asset to be credit impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- Contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- The loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

Restructured loans, where repayment terms are renegotiated as compared to the original contracted terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower, are classified as credit impaired. Such loans continue to be in stage 3 until they exhibit regular payment of renegotiated principal and interest over a minimum observation period, typically 12 months– post renegotiation, and there are no other indicators of impairment. Having satisfied the conditions of timely payment over the observation period these loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 and a fresh assessment of the risk of default be done for such loans.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default of the loan exposure. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, 30 days past due is considered as an indication of financial assets to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk. Based on other indications such as borrower's frequently delaying payments beyond due dates though not 30 days past due are included in stage 2 for mortgage loans.

The measurement of risk of defaults under stage 2 is computed on homogenous portfolios, generally by nature of loans, tenors, underlying collateral, geographies and borrower profiles. The default risk is assessed using PD (probability of default) derived from past behavioral trends of default across the identified homogenous portfolios. These past trends factor in the past customer behavioral trends, credit transition probabilities and macroeconomic conditions. The assessed PDs are then aligned considering future economic conditions that are determined to have a bearing on ECL.

(c) Without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible in the next 12 months are recognised for financial instruments in stage 1. The Company has ascertained default possibilities on past behavioral trends witnessed for each homogenous portfolio using application/behavioral score cards and other performance indicators, determined statistically.

(d) Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk and estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability weighted. It incorporates all information that is relevant including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL takes into account the time value of money. Forward looking economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecasts of economic parameters that have demonstrated a linkage to the performance of our portfolios over a period of time have been applied to determine impact of macro economic factors.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). ECL is calculated by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD and adjusted for time value of money using a rate which is a reasonable approximation of EIR.

- Determination of PD is covered above for each stages of ECL.

- EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the Balance Sheet date to the date of default together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
- LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money."

(iii) Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Company de-recognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)."

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Company has not retained control. The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Company enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Company:

(i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;

(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and

(iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Company under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not de-recognised because the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Company retains a subordinated residual interest."

2.1.6 Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

(b) Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Company recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

(c) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Market linked debentures (MLDs):

The Company has issued certain Non-convertible debentures, the rate of interest on which is linked to performance of specified indices over the period of the debentures. The Company has opted to designate the entire hybrid contract at FVTPL as the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract. Further, the embedded derivative is not closely related to the financial liability host contract. The Company hedges its interest rate risk on MLD by taking positions in future & options based on specified indices. Any gain / loss on these hedge positions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.1.7 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) The amount of the loss allowance; and

(b) The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Loan commitments provided by the Company are measured as the amount of the loss allowance.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Company cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.1.8 Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Company in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Company's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

2.1.9 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The power to assess the financial performance and position of the Company and make strategic decisions is vested in the executive director who has been identified as the chief operating decisions maker.

The Company is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

2.1.10 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised.

2.1.11 Impairment of Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.1.12 Off-setting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.1.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.1.14 Assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.1.15 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land / Leasehold land on perpetual period is carried at historical cost and no depreciation is provided. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives & residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of certain leased furniture, fittings and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

The estimated useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset	Useful Life (Years)
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Buildings	60 years
Plant & machinery	8 years

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.1.16 Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

(ii) Other intangibles

Intangible assets are recognised where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition/development of intangible assets which are not put/ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under intangible assets under development. The Company amortises intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets commencing from the month in which the asset is first put to use. The Company provides pro-rata depreciation from the day the asset is put to use.

The estimated useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset Useful Life	(Years)
Computer software	5 years

On transition to Ind AS, the Compnay has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying valueas the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.1.17 Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.1.18 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the company.

2.1.19 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Gratuity;

(b) Superannuation fund; and

(c) Provident fund

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations: The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost."

Defined contribution plans

Superannuation fund: Contribution to Superannuation Fund, a defined contribution scheme, is made at pre-determined rates to the Superannuation Fund, Life Insurance Corporation and is charged to the Statement of Profit or loss. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund.

Provident fund: The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to theextent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Leave encashment: The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Phantom Shares: As a long-term incentive plan to employees, the Company has initiated Phantom Stock Option Plan which are cash settlement rights where the employees are entitled to get cash compensation based on agreed formulae. The employees are entitled to receive cash payment equivalent to appreciation in the value over the defined base price of the shares. The present value of the obligation under such plan is determined based on actuarial valuation.

2.1.20 Earning Per Shares

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (Refer Note No. 41).

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.1.21 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is recognised at cost and are not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost of investment represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investment. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investment may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

2.1.22 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Company acting as a lessee. A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Basis the above principle, all leases entered into by the Company as a lessee have been classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under an operating lease is recognised on an accrual basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.1.23 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

2.2.1 Estimation of fair value of unlisted securities

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions, Refer Note No. 49.

2.2.2 Effective interest rate method

The Company recognises interest income/expense using the effective interest rate, i.e., a rate that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans. The effective interest method also accounts for the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/ expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

2.2.3 Impairment of financial assets using the expected credit loss method

The measurement of impairment losses on loan assets and commitments, requires judgement, in estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and recoverability of collateral values while determining the impairment losses and assessing a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is the output of a complex model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model
- It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its model in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary."

2.2.4 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI test and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement considered by the Company in determining the business model including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

2.2.5 Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. The Company also discloses present obligations for which a reliable estimate cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.3 Implementation of New / Modified Standards

During the year, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued amendments to certain Ind AS. The Company has analysed the impact of these amendments which is not material to the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
3. Cash & cash equivalents				
(i) Cash on hand		**0.26**		-
(ii) Balance with banks in current accounts				
– in Current Accounts	**24.93**		69.94	
– in deposits with maturity of 3 months or less	**700.00**		-	
		724.93		69.94
		725.19		69.94
4. Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
i) In earmarked accounts				
- Dividend payable (*₹ 272)		*		*
ii) Fixed Deposits with banks				
- For Credit enhancement towards securitisation	**155.18**		6.00	
- For Others#	**46.30**		165.23	
		201.48		171.23
		201.48		171.23

'# Deposits amounting to ₹ 1.35 crore (previous year ₹ 1.28 crore) are in the name of the Reliance Capital Ltd for which the Company is taking efforts to change in it's name. This FD's were transferred to Company under the Scheme of arrangement between Company and Reliance Capital Limited.

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
5. Financial Assets - Derivative Financial Instruments				
Net gain on derivative financial Instruments		**0.02**		0.49
		0.02		0.49
6. Trade receivables				
Receivables considered good - Unsecured				
(i) Receivables - credit impaired	**0.01**		0.18	
Less: Provision for impairment loss	**-**		-	
		0.01		0.18
(ii) Receivables - credit impaired	**33.07**		25.87	
Less: Provision for impairment loss	**(33.07)**		(25.87)	
		-		-
		0.01		0.18

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Ageing for Trade receivables as on March 31, 2022 is as follows: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	0.09
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	3.54	3.54	7.25	7.79	10.86	32.98
Total Receivable (Gross)	3.55	3.54	7.25	7.87	10.87	33.08
Less: Provision for impairment loss	3.54	3.54	7.25	7.87	10.87	33.07
Total Receivable (Net)	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01

Ageing for Trade receivables as on March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	0.05
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	3.54	3.54	7.51	6.26	4.97	25.82
Total Receivable (Gross)	3.71	3.55	7.55	6.27	4.97	26.05
Less: Provision for impairment loss	3.54	3.54	7.55	6.27	4.97	25.87
Total Receivable (Net)	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18

7. Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
a) Loans (Refer Note No. 46, 47 & 64)				
(i) Secured				
Related Party	**-**		-	
Others	**8,197.33**		8,853.41	
	8,197.33		8,853.41	
		8,197.33		8,853.41
(ii) Unsecured				
Related Party	**0.33**		0.33	
Others	**140.37**		206.18	
		140.70		206.51
b) Interest accrued on loans				
(i) Secured		**903.48**		903.13
(ii) Unsecured #		**60.78**		58.17
Total Gross credit exposure		**9,302.29**		10,021.22
Less : Expected credit loss				
- Contingent provision against standard assets	**(15.91)**		(30.28)	
- Provision for NPA & doubtful debts and interest	**(8,658.07)**		(2,897.26)	
		(8,673.98)		(2,927.54)
Total Net credit exposure		**628.31**		7,093.68

Includes ₹ 0.12 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.08 crore) due from related party.

7. **Loans (Contd.)**

(₹ in crore)

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	0.33	0.0035%

c) During the year no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). During the year the Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans - At amortised cost		
Secured by tangible assets	**9,100.81**	9,756.54
Unsecured	**201.48**	264.68
Total (a) - Gross	**9,302.29**	10,021.22
(Less): Impairment loss allowance	**8,673.98**	2,927.54
Total (a) - Net	**628.31**	7,093.68
Loans in India		
- Public sector	**-**	-
- Others	**9,302.29**	10,021.22
Total (b) - Gross	**9,302.29**	10,021.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	**8,673.98**	2,927.54
Total (b) - Net	**628.31**	7,093.68

8 Investments (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through: Other comprehensive income	At fair value through: Profit and loss	At fair value through: Subtotal	Total
As at March 31, 2022						
(a) Equity Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up, valued at cost						
- Subsidiary Company						
Gullfoss Enterprise Private Limited (@ ₹ 49,990)	4 999	-	-	-	-	@
- Associate Company						
Global Wind Power Limited	1 04 61 745	2.18	-	-	-	2.18
- Others						
GVR Infra Project Ltd	3 19 617	-	-	#	-	#
Share Microfin Limited	67 526	-	-	#	-	#
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited	17 20 668	-	-	#	-	#
(b) Preference Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Asmitha Microfin Limited	2 19 00 238	-	-	#	-	#
(c) Debentures & Bonds valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited -OCD-18-March -2018	57 355	-	-	#	-	#
GVR Infra Project Ltd 10% OCD	6 46 83 384	-	-	#	-	#
(d) Security Receipts valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
Reliance ARC Trust 026 -30 Dec.2016	4 68 383	-	-	69.32	69.32	69.32
(e) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments Pledged towards margin requirements))						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	8 77 083	-	-	3.99	3.99	3.99
Total (a) - Gross		**2.18**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**75.49**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		(2.18)	-	-	-	(2.18)
Total (A) - Net		**-**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.31**
Investments outside India		-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		2.18	-	73.31	73.31	75.49
Total (B) - Gross		**2.18**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**75.49**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		(2.18)	-	-	-	(2.18)
Total (B) - Net		**-**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.31**

Notes :

1. # Investments written off

2. * for units of AIF/Mutual Fund, net assets value (NAV) is taken as Market Value

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through: Other comprehensive income	Profit and loss	Subtotal	Total
As at March 31, 2021						
(a) Equity Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up, valued at cost						
- Subsidiary Company						
Gullfoss Enterprise Private Limited (@ ₹ 49,990)	4 999	@	-	-	-	@
- Associate Company						
Global Wind Power Limited	1 04 61 745	2.18	-	-	-	2.18
- Others						
GVR Infra Project Ltd	3 19 617	-	-	#	-	#
Share Microfin Limited	67 526	-	-	#	-	#
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited Private Limited	17 20 668	-	-	#	-	#
(b) Preference Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
0.10% Cumulative, Non Convertible, Redeemable Preference share of 3I Infotech Ltd	4 18 39 000	-	-	12.90	12.90	12.90
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Asmitha Microfin Limited	2 19 00 238	-	-	#	-	#
(c) Debentures & Bonds valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited -OCD-18-March -2018	57 355	-	-	#	-	#
GVR Infra Project Ltd 10% OCD	6 46 83 384	-	-	#	-	#
(d) Security Receipts valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
Reliance ARC Trust 026 -30 Dec.2016	4 74 060	-	-	70.97	70.97	70.97
(e) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments Pledged towards margin requirements))						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	8 77 083	-	-	3.78	3.78	3.78
(f) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments not in the name of Company, held by the Trustee as credit enhancement towards Securitisation Transaction)						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	5 82 343	-	-	293.07	293.07	293.07
Total (a) - Gross		**2.18**	**-**	**380.72**	**380.72**	**382.90**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		(2.18)	-	-	-	(2.18)
Total (A) - Net		**-**	**-**	**380.72**	**380.72**	**380.72**
Investments outside India		-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		2.18	-	380.72	380.72	382.90
Total (B) - Gross		**2.18**	**-**	**380.72**	**380.72**	**382.90**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		(2.18)	-	-	-	(2.18)
Total (B) - Net		**-**	**-**	**380.72**	**380.72**	**380.72**

Notes :

1. # Investments written off

2. * for units of AIF/Mutual Fund, net assets value (NAV) is taken as Market Value

9. Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Security Deposits	**10.65**		10.74	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(9.38)**		(3.25)	
		1.27		7.49
(ii) Excess Interest Spread Receivable		**33.33**		46.55
(iii) Receivable against Securitisation / Assignment (Net)	**134.04**		141.54	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(128.45)**		(28.38)	
		5.59		113.16
(iv) Credit enhancement towards Securitisation		**-**		11.89
(v) Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits with Banks		**3.39**		0.84
(vi) Sundry Receivables/Advances				
- Considered good		**0.68**		-
		44.26		179.93

10. Current tax assets

Unsecured, considered good		
Taxes Paid (TDS & advance Income Tax)	**5.58**	3.88
[Net of Income Tax Provision ₹ 0.08 crore, (Previous year ₹ 54.50 crore)]		
	5.58	3.88

11. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax Asset disclosed in the Balance Sheet comprises the following:		
a) **Deferred Tax Liability**		
(i) Related to Property, plant and equipment	**61.62**	24.38
(ii) Fair Value of Investments	**5.78**	5.70
(iii) Excess Interest Spread Receivable	**11.65**	16.27
	79.05	46.35
b) **Deferred Tax Asset**		
(i) Expected Credit Loss	**(79.05)**	(46.35)
	(79.05)	(46.35)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)	**-**	-

Note :

As a matter of prudence, the Company has decided not to recognise any deferred tax assets (net) in books of accounts. In future, it is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

12. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Vehichles	Total
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2020	**84.42**	**64.11**	**4.98**	**4.09**	**24.89**	**4.50**	**2.39**	**189.38**
Add: Additions during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	1.63	1.95	1.98	0.27	–	5.83
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	**84.42**	**64.11**	**3.35**	**2.14**	**22.91**	**4.23**	**2.39**	**183.55**
Add: Additions during the year	–	–	–	–	0.03	–	–	0.03
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	0.34	0.37	1.23	–	–	1.94
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**84.42**	**64.11**	**3.01**	**1.77**	**21.71**	**4.23**	**2.39**	**181.64**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	**-**	**9.93**	**2.59**	**3.75**	**24.04**	**2.63**	**1.46**	**44.40**
Add: For the year	–	3.31	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.78	0.17	5.48
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	0.98	1.94	1.93	0.27	–	5.12
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**13.24**	**2.02**	**2.06**	**22.67**	**3.14**	**1.63**	**44.76**
Add: For the year	–	3.31	0.30	0.08	0.18	0.73	0.17	4.77
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	0.24	0.37	1.23	–	–	1.84
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**16.55**	**2.08**	**1.77**	**21.62**	**3.87**	**1.80**	**47.69**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2021	84.42	50.87	1.33	0.07	0.24	1.09	0.76	138.78
As at March 31, 2022	**84.42**	**47.56**	**0.93**	**-**	**0.09**	**0.36**	**0.59**	**133.95**

Title deeds of all the immovable properties are in the name of the Company, and in case of immovable properties which are transferred under the Scheme of Amalgamation of Demerger, title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Company. Details of Land and Building acquired under the scheme of Scheme of Arrangement between Company and Reliance MediaWorks Limited (RMW) sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') vide Order dated October 10, 2017.

(1) On Perpetual Lease: Land of Imax Adlabs, Anik Wadala link road, Bhakti Park, Wadala, Mumbai , Gross carrying value of ₹ 84.42 crore as on March 31, 2022.

(2) On Perpetual Lease: Building situated at Imax Adlabs, Anik Wadala link road, Bhakti Park, Wadala, Mumbai, Gross carrying value of ₹ 13.91 crore as on March 31, 2022.

(3) Building situated at third floor, R Mall, LBS Marg, Mulund, Mumbai, Gross carrying value of ₹ 50.07 crore as on March 31, 2022.

13 Intangible assets (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Goodwill on business acquisition	Other Intangible Assets (Computer Software)	Total
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2020	**160.14**	**71.24**	**231.38**
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	**160.14**	**71.24**	**231.38**
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**160.14**	**71.24**	**231.38**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	**-**	**49.73**	**49.73**
Add: For the year	-	8.25	8.25
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**57.98**	**57.98**
Add: For the year	-	7.34	7.34
Less: Deduction during the year	-		-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**65.32**	**65.32**
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2021	160.14	13.26	173.40
As at March 31, 2022	**160.14**	**5.92**	**166.06**

14. Other non- financial assets (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Sundry Receivables/Advances				
- Considered good	**0.52**		1.27	
- Considered doubtful	**-**		-	
		0.52		1.27
(ii) Repossessed Assets held for sale -Secured	**6.04**		5.58	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(3.06)**		(2.94)	
		2.98		2.64
(iii) Prepaid Expenses		**3.93**		10.37
(iv) Goods and service tax input credit		**14.91**		13.39
(v) Advance - Gratuity		**0.05**		-
		22.39		27.67

15. Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of :				
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**		-
- Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
(i) Due to related party	**8.18**		-	
(ii) Due to others	**0.33**		0.35	
		8.51		0.35
		8.51		0.35

15. Trade payable (Contd.)

Ageing for Trade payable as on March 31, 2022 is as follows: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others (* ₹ 1334)	8.18	*	0.30	0.03	8.51
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payable	**8.18**	**-**	**0.30**	**0.03**	**8.51**

Ageing for Trade payable as on March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.01	0.31	0.03	-	0.35
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payable	**0.01**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.35**

Note:

Disclosures pursuant to requirement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(ii)	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii)	Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(iv)	Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(v)	Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(vi)	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii)	Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

16. Other payable (₹ in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Collateral deposit from customers	**28.19**	38.76
(ii)	Interest on Collateral	**7.25**	4.65
(iii)	Liabilities towards Securitisation transactions [Refer Note 54(4)(d)]	**319.24**	561.22
		354.68	604.63

17. Debt securities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
(i) Non Convertible Debentures (Refer Note No. 50 & 52)				
At amortised cost				
– Secured (Refer note "a" below)	**1,747.11**		1,743.44	
– Unsecured	**-**		-	
		1,747.11		1,743.44
(ii) Market Link Debentures				
(At fair value through profit & loss)				
– Secured (Refer note "a" below)		**78.77**		77.13
Total debt securities (a)		**1,825.88**		1,820.57
Debt securities in India		**1,825.88**		1,820.57
Debt securities outside India		**-**		-
Total debt securities (b)		**1,825.88**		1,820.57

Details of Non-convertible Debentures

(₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**9.10% - 14.00%**	**215.20**	14.00%	200.00
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**9.10% - 12.78%**	**412.51**	9.10%	15.20
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**8.52% - 13.25%**	**584.40**	9.10% - 13.50%	924.04
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years		**-**	8.52% - 9.10%	69.20
Maturing beyond 5 years	**8.66% - 12.98%**	**535.00**	8.66% - 12.98%	535.00
Total		**1,747.11**		1,743.44

Details of Market linked Debentures

(₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue		**78.77**		57.61
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year		-		19.52
Total		**78.77**		77.13

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

18. Borrowings (Other than debt securities) (₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings - At amortised cost (Refer Note No. 51 & 52)				
(i) From Banks / Financial Institutions				
- Secured				
(a) Term Loan - (Refer Note "b" below)	**5,276.65**		5,276.65	
(b) Cash Credit facilities - (Refer Note "c" below)	**1,205.00**		1,205.00	
		6,481.65		6,481.65
(ii) From Related Parties (Refer Note No. 46)				
- Unsecured - Inter corporate deposits		**526.71**		535.41
(iii) From Others				
- Unsecured				
(a) Commercial Papers (Refer note "d")	**554.15**		554.15	
(b) Inter corporate deposits	**363.19**		363.19	
		917.34		917.34
Total borrowings (a)		**7,925.70**		7,934.40
Borrowings in India		**7,925.70**		7,934.40
Borrowings outside India		**-**		-
Total borrowings (b)		**7,925.70**		7,934.40

Details of Term Loan (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**8.75% TO 17.00%**	**5,089.40**	8.75% TO 17.00%	4,349.89
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**8.75% TO 17.00%**	**168.50**	8.75% TO 17.00%	740.86
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**8.75% TO 11.95%**	**18.75**	8.75% TO 11.95%	185.90
Total		**5,276.65**		5,276.65

Details of Cash Credit (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**9.25% TO 17.00%**	**1,205.00**	9.25% TO 17.00%	1,205.00
Total		**1,205.00**		1,205.00

Details of Intercorporate deposit (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**11.50% TO 15.10%**	**363.19**	11.50% TO 15.10%	363.19
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**13.00%**	**526.71**	-	-
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**-**	**-**	13.00%	535.41
Total		**889.90**		898.60

18. Borrowings (Other than debt securities) (Contd.)

Details of Commercial paper (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	Amount	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**10.50%**	**554.15**	10.50%	554.15
Total		**554.15**		554.15

Notes:

a) Security clause in respect to debentures

Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-convertible Debentures (including MLD) ("Secured NCDs") amounting to ₹ 1,825.88 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,820.57 crore are secured by way of a first charge & mortgage over the Company's Gujarat Immovable Property and first *pari-passu* charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

b) Security clause of term loans from banks / financial institutions:

i. Term loan amounting to ₹ 4,289.15 crore (Previous year ₹ 4,289.15 crore) are secured by way of a first *pari-passu* charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets except for charges created in favour of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as given below.

ii. Term Loan amounting to ₹ 987.50 crore (Previous year ₹ 987.50 crore) availed from the NABARD, is secured by way of first charge on book debts and receivables of the Company to the extent of ₹ 1,160.31 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,160.31 crore).

c) Security clause of cash credit from banks / financial institutions:

Cash credit amounting to ₹ 1,205.00 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,205.00 crore) are secured by way of a first *pari-passu* charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

d) In respect of commercial papers maximum amount outstanding during the year was ₹ 554.15 crore (Previous year ₹ 554.15 crore).

e) Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest, refer Note No. 52.

f) Quartely return of book debts have been regularly filed by the Company with its banks/lenders and the same are in agreement with the books of accounts.

g) There are no charges or satisfaction pending to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period except satisfaction of charges for ₹ 1,261.48 crores paid to the lenders are pending for obtaining No Due certificate.

h) The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

19. Subordinated liabilities (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Non-Convertible Tier II Debentures		
- Unsecured (Refer Note No. 50 & 52)	**81.00**	81.00
(ii) Preference Share Capital		
13,80,851 Preference share of ₹ 1 Each	**0.14**	0.14
(Previous year 13,80,851 Preference share of ₹ 1 Each)		
Total Subordinated liabilities (a)	**81.14**	**81.14**
In India	**81.14**	81.14
Outside India (# ₹ 994)	**#**	**#**
Total subordinated liabilities (b)	**81.14**	81.14

Details of non-convertible ther to Debentures (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	Amount	Interest range rate	Amount
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	8.70%	5.00	8.70%	5.00
Maturing beyond 5 years	8.69% - 9.40%	76.00	8.69% - 9.40%	76.00
Total		**81.00**		**81.00**

20. Other Financial liabilities (₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
(i) Interest accrued on borrowings				
- Accrued but not due	**352.11**		265.92	
- Accrued and due	**1,809.87**		789.80	
		2,161.98		1,055.72
(ii) Unpaid Dividend (* ₹ 272)		*		*
		2,161.98		1,055.72
21. Provisions				
(i) Employee benefits				
- Gratuity (Refer Note No. 45)	**-**		**0.16**	
		-		0.16
(ii) Provision for expenses		**10.52**		27.28
		10.52		27.44
22. Other non-financial liabilities				
(i) Excess amount received from borrowers		**6.37**		7.41
(ii) Statutory dues payables		**1.56**		1.88
(iii) Other Payable		**4.08**		7.13
		12.01		16.42

23 Equity Share capital (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
Authorised Equity Share capital				
(a) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**60 00 00 000**	**600.00**	60 00 00 000	600.00
		600.00		600.00
(ii) Issued, subscribed & paid-up				
Equity share capital				
- Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33
		135.33		135.33

a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33

b) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

c) Shares of the Company held by the holding/ultimate holding company

Equity shareholders	**As at March 31, 2022**		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**% holding**	Nos.	% holding
Reliance Capital Limited	**13 53 25 694**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%
Reliance Capital Limited and its nominees	**6**	**0.00%**	6	0.00%
	13 53 25 700	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

Equity shareholders	**As at March 31, 2022**		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**% holding**	Nos.	% holding
Reliance Capital Limited	**13 53 25 694**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%
	13 53 25 694	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%

e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Equity shareholders	**As at March 31, 2022**		As at March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	Nos.	**% holding**	Nos.	% holding	
Reliance Capital Limited (including 6 shares held jointly with its nominees)	**13 53 25 700**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%	-
	13 53 25 700	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%	-

24. Preference share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
i) Authorised Preference share capital				
(a) Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
(b) Preference shares of ₹ 1 each	**20 00 000**	**0.20**	20 00 000	0.20
		400.20		400.20
ii) Issued, subscribed & paid-up Preference share capital				
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
TOTAL	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00

a) Reconciliation of the number of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00

b) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to preference shares

In case of 0% Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each:

40,00,00,000, 0%Non-cumulative Non-Participative and Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each (NPNCRPS) shall be redeemed at any time on or before 5 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017. These NPNCRPS shall be redeemed at a premium to an amount calculated to yield a return of 12% per annum with effect from date of allotment up to the date of redemption.

With effect from April 1, 2018 the Company has changed the terms of its NPNCRPS. Pursuant to revised terms:

i) 0% NPNCRPS of ₹ 10 each has been changed to 12% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference (NCCCRPS) of ₹ 10 each with an option to the Company and the holder thereof to convert the NCCCRPS into fully paid equity shares of the Company.

ii) The Call Option can be exercised at any time on or before 15 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017, by giving 30 days prior written notice.

iii) These NCCCRPS shall be converted into fully paid equity shares of the Company at the end of its tenure, in the conversion ratio of 50 NCCCRPS of face value of ₹ 10 each will be converted into 1 Equity Share of face value of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 490 per share. Equity shares arising out of conversion of NCCCRPS shall rank pari passu with the then existing equity shares of the Company.

c) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding	
Reliance Capital Limited	**40 00 00 000**	**100.00%**	40 00 00 000	100.00%	-
	40 00 00 000	**100.00%**	40 00 00 000	100.00%	-

25. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
Reserves and surplus				
i) Securities Premium Account				
As per last balance sheet		**2,078.11**		2,078.11
ii) Statutory Reserve Fund #				
As per last balance sheet		**100.86**		100.86
iii) Retained earning				
As per last balance sheet	**(6,015.07)**		(3,349.57)	
Add : Transfer from Statement of Profit & Loss	**(7,079.09)**		(2,665.50)	
		(13,094.16)		(6,015.07)
TOTAL		**(10,915.19)**		(3,836.10)

Statutory Reserve Fund created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

26. Nature and purpose of other equity

a) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of securities. It can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve

Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve created pursuant to the terms of allotment of Non-cumulative, Non-Participating and Non-convertible redeemable preference shares as effective yield of 12% repayable at the maturity.

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

Statutory reserve fund is created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 by transferring 20% of the profit for the year for NBFC companies.

d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the surplus in profit and loss account and appropriations.

The Company recognises change on account of re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) as part of retained earnings with separate disclosure, which comprises of:

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

27. Interest income (₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
On financial assets measured at amortised costs:				
Interest Income on :				
- Loans	**155.16**		467.46	
- Fixed Deposits	**16.53**		6.08	
- Others	**3.07**		20.87	
		174.76		494.41
		174.76		494.41
28. Fees & commission Income				
(i) Brokerage & Commission		**0.08**		0.43
(ii) Servicing Fee income		**2.00**		2.10
		2.08		2.53
29. Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments				
At amotised cost				
(i) Foreclosure & Other Operating Charges		**5.71**		6.12
(ii) Profit on Sale of Investments (Net)				
- Current	**1.07**		19.61	
		1.07		19.61
At Fair value through Profit & Loss				
(i) Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Derivatives (Net)		**1.07**		(0.02)
		7.85		25.71
30. Other operating income				
Bad debts recovered		**5.30**		6.23
		5.30		6.23
31. Other income				
(i) Profit on sale of fixed assets		**0.21**		0.11
(ii) Dividend Income		**-**		0.02
(iii) Miscellaneous Income (*₹ 34,943)		*****		0.01
		0.21		0.14

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
32. Finance cost				
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
Interest on :				
- Borrowings from Banks & Financial Institutions	**703.16**		701.69	
- Debt Securities	**231.84**		224.99	
- Body Corporates	**122.92**		123.02	
- Commercial Papers	**58.19**		60.86	
- Securitisation Deal	**8.34**		20.70	
		1,124.45		1,131.26
Amortised :				
- Processing charges	**0.33**		0.11	
		0.33		0.11
		1,124.78		1,131.37
33. Fees and commission expenses				
(i) Credit Cost		**0.13**		0.15
(ii) Collection Cost		**14.03**		15.16
		14.16		15.31
34. Impairment on financial instruments				
Impairment loss on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:				
- Loans				
(i) Bad Debts Written Off	**198.32**		217.09	
(ii) Provision/(Reversal) for Expected Credit Loss	**5,760.81**		1,931.57	
(iii) Reversal of Contingent provision against standard assets	**(14.37)**		(271.56)	
(iv) Shortfall in Credit Enhancement on Securitisation	**24.99**		50.57	
		5,969.75		1,927.67
- Others				
(i) Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**113.67**		52.16	
(ii) (Profit)/ Loss on Sale of Repossessed Assets	**1.00**		0.24	
		114.67		52.40
- Investments				
(i) Provision for Dimunition In Value of Investments		**-**		2.18
At Fair value through Profit & Loss				
(i) Net gain / (Loss) on MLD at fair value through profit or loss	**1.65**		4.19	
(ii) Net (gain) / Loss on Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**(0.56)**		(3.68)	
		1.09		0.51
		6,085.51		1,982.76

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
35. Employee benefits expense		
(i) Salaries and wages	**16.88**	18.77
(ii) Contribution to Provident fund and other Funds	**1.35**	2.16
(iii) Staff Welfare & other amenities	**0.27**	0.22
	18.50	21.15
36. Other expenses		
(i) Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Note No. 37)	**0.18**	0.15
(ii) Bank Charges	**0.30**	0.71
(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditures (Refer Note No. 38)	**-**	-
(iv) Directors' Sitting Fees	**0.11**	0.14
(v) Legal & Professional Fees	**25.03**	23.96
(vi) Management Expenses	**(1.64)**	6.28
(vii) Marketing Expenses	**0.14**	0.19
(viii) Miscellaneous Expenses #	**4.22**	4.62
(ix) Postage,Telegram & Telephone	**0.34**	0.22
(x) Printing and Stationary	**0.51**	0.40
(xi) Rent	**4.32**	3.83
(xii) Rates and Taxes	**0.19**	0.23
(xiii) Repairs & Maintenance - Others	**10.22**	5.29
(xiv) Travel & Conveyance	**0.42**	0.21
	44.34	46.23
# includes Professional Tax ₹ 2,500 (Previous year ₹ 2,500)		
37. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	**0.17**	0.14
Certification Charges ₹ 50,000 (Previous year ₹ 45,000)	**#**	#
Out-of-pocket expenses	**0.01**	0.01
Total	**0.18**	0.15

38. Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditures (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 every Company is under obligation to incur Corporate Social Expenditures (CSR), being 2% of the average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years towards CSR, calculated in the manner as stated in the Act.

However, in view of lossess incurred by the Company during the three immediately preceding financial years, the Company has under obligation to incur ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards CSR expenditures and accordingly the Company has made a contribution of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) by contributing for health camps and support for education.

39. Income tax

a) The components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Current tax	**-**	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	**(23.89)**	(10.26)
Deferred tax	**-**	-
Total	**(23.89)**	(10.26)

b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is, as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Accounting loss before tax	**(7,103.19)**	(2,675.53)
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate under Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 i.e. Minimum Alternate Tax 21.55% (previous year 21.55%)		
Tax effect of the amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income :		
- Ind AS Effect of transition period	**6.10**	6.10
- Provision for Dimunition in the Value Investments / MTM	**-**	0.47
- Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts	**1,241.39**	416.23
- Provision for impairment loss	**24.50**	11.24
- Contingent provision against standard assets	**(3.10)**	(58.52)
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Deferred Tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	0.00%

c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax assets / liabilities:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2021
a) Deferred tax liability :				
Property, plant and equipment	29.44	(5.06)	-	24.38
Fair Value of Investments	5.96	(0.26)	-	5.70
Excess Interest Spread Receivable	18.81	(2.54)	-	16.27
	54.21	**(7.86)**	**-**	**46.35**
b) Deferred tax asset :				
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	0.55	(0.55)	-	-
Expected Credit Loss	(49.18)	2.83	-	(46.35)
Unamortised Processing Fees	(5.58)	5.58	-	-
	(54.21)	**7.86**	**-**	**(46.35)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2022
a)	**Deferred tax liability :**				
	Property, plant and equipment	24.38	37.24	-	61.62
	Fair Value of Investments	5.70	0.08	-	5.78
	Excess Interest Spread Receivable	16.27	(4.62)	-	11.65
		46.35	**32.70**	**-**	**79.05**
b)	**Deferred tax asset :**				
	Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	Expected Credit Loss	(46.35)	(32.70)	-	(79.05)
	Unamortised Processing Fees	-	-	-	-
		(46.35)	**(32.70)**	**-**	**(79.05)**
	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

d) Tax losses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**4,117.15**	3,388.75

40 Dividend paid and proposed during the year

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(i)	**Declared and paid during the year**		
	Dividends on ordinary shares:	**-**	-
	Dividends on Preference shares:	**-**	-
	Total dividends paid	**-**	-
(ii)	**Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting**	In view of current year loss, no dividend has been proposed by the Company	

41 Earnings per share (EPS)

a) The basic earnings / (loss) per share has been calculated based on the following:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Net loss after tax available for equity shareholders (₹)	**(7,079.30)**	(2,665.27)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) -Basic	**13 53 25 700**	13 53 25 700
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) -Diluted	**14 33 25 700**	14 33 25 700

b) The reconciliation between the basic and the diluted earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (₹)	**(523.13)**	(196.95)

c) Weighted average number of equity shares is computed for the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, after giving the dilutive impact of the outstanding stock options for the respective years.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Basic EPS	**13 53 25 700**	13 53 25 700
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Diluted EPS	**14 33 25 700**	14 33 25 700

42. Contingent liabilities & capital commitments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Contingent liabilities			
(i)	Guarantees to banks and financial institutions	**0.65**	0.65
(ii)	Claims against the Company not acknowledges as debt	**4.02**	3.65
(iii)	Demand raised by GST Authorities	**-**	0.32
(b) Capital commitments			
i)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances)	**-**	-

43. Events occurring after the reporting period

In the ordinary course of business, the Company makes loans to borrowers and also recovers outstanding loans of diverse amounts from them as routine commercial transactions. Some of these involving similar amounts of loans made and amounts recovered were independent transactions in accordance with business requirements and the liquidity position. Applicable impairment and provisioning tests have been made and recorded appropriately in the financial statements, ensuring that there is no impact on revenue recognition during the year.

44. Capital Risk Management

The Company actively manages its capital base to cover risks inherent to its business and meet the capital adequacy requirement of RBI. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI.

(i) Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the board.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the board.

(ii) Regulatory Capital

The following additional information is disclosed in terms of the RBI circular (Ref No. DNBR .PD. 008 / 03.10.119 / 2016-17 dated September 01, 2016) and RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC No. 053 / 03.10.119 / 2015-16 :

(₹ in crore)

Capital to risk assets ratio (CRAR):	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Tier I capital	**(10,993.58)**	(6,212.61)
Tier II capital	**-**	-
Total capital /Net Owned Fund	**(10,993.58)**	(6,212.61)
Risk weighted assets		
CRAR (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
CRAR - Tier I capital (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
CRAR - Tier II capital (%)		-
Amount of subordinated debt considered as Tier II capital (₹)	**81.00**	81.00
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments (₹)	**-**	-

Regulatory capital Tier I capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, special reserves, share option outstanding account, retained earnings including current year profit less accrued dividends. Certain adjustments are made to Ind AS based results and reserves, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

Few of the Company's borrowers have undertaken onward lending transactions to companies which are identified as Group Companies by Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) in terms of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. Considering the end use of loans given, the Company has considered these loans as 'Exposure to group companies' and accordingly reduced from owned fund as part of the CRAR calculation. (Refer Note No. 64).

Particulars		Numerator* (₹ in Crores)	Denominator* (Rs in Crores)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Variance
(i)	CRAR	(10,993.58)	862.95	-1273.95%	-125.48%	915.26%
(ii)	CRAR - Tier I capital	(10,993.58)	862.95	-1273.95%	-125.48%	915.26%
(iii)	CRAR - Tier II capital	-	-	-	-	-

*Numerator being Tier I & Tier - II capital majorly consist of Equity (Refer Note no. 23, 25 & 26) and Denominator being Risk Weighted Assets majorly represents the weighted sum of company's credit exposure(s) such as Loans (Refer Note no. 7) and Investments (Refer Note No. 8), calculated in line with circular(s) issued by RBI in this regard, from time to time. The variance is on account of higher provisions on stage 3 accounts

45. Employee benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss towards contribution to defined contribution plans which are included under contribution to provident and other funds:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employer's contribution to provident fund	**0.86**	1.06
Employer's contribution to superannuation fund	**0.02**	-
Employer's contribution to Gratuity Fund	**0.26**	1.10
Total	**1.14**	2.16

b) Defined benefit plans

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for India employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

i) **Balance Sheet**

(₹ in crore)

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2020			
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the period	1.80	0.69	1.11
Current service cost	0.23	-	0.23
Interest expense/(income)	0.12	0.05	0.07
Liability Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	0.07	(0.07)
"Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions (* Gain of ₹ 17,249)"	-	-	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Acturial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	0.30	-	0.30
Employer contributions	-	1.48	(1.48)
Benefit payments	(0.35)	(0.35)	-
As at March 31, 2021	**2.10**	**1.94**	**0.16**
Current service cost	0.25	-	0.25
Interest expense/(income)	0.14	0.13	0.01
Liability Transferred In/Acquistions			-
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	(0.05)	(0.05)	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquistions			-
Return on plan assets (₹ 20.869)	-	*	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.04)		(0.04)
"Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions (* Gain of ₹ 2,286)"	*	-	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(0.18)		(0.18)
Employer contributions		0.25	(0.25)
Benefit payments	(0.70)	(0.70)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1.52**	**1.57**	**(0.05)**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of plan liabilities	1.52	2.10
Fair value of plan assets	(1.57)	(1.94)
Plan liability net of plan assets	**(0.05)**	0.16

ii) **Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**2021-22**	2020-21
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Net Interest cost	**0.01**	0.07
Current service cost	**0.25**	0.23
Total	**0.26**	0.31
Finance cost	**-**	-
Net impact on the profit before tax	**0.26**	0.31
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
(i) Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest expense/ income (* ₹ 20.869)	*****	(0.07)
(ii) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
(iii) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(0.21)**	0.29
(iv) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in experience	**-**	-
(v) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in experience	**-**	-
Net impact on the other comprehensive income before tax	**(0.21)**	0.23

iii) **Defined benefit plans assets**

Category of assets (% allocation)	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Insurer managed funds		
- Government securities	**-**	-
- Deposit and money market securities	**100.00**	100.00
- Debentures / bonds	**-**	-
- Equity shares	**-**	-
Total	**100.00**	100.00

iv) **Actuarial assumptions**

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans and post retirement medical benefits at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	**6.90%**	6.57%
Salary escalation rate*	**6.00%**	6.00%

* takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors

v) **Demographic assumptions**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Mortality Rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Attrition Rate	**For Service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. and For Service 5 years and above 5.00% p.a.**	For Service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. and For Service 5 years and above 5.00% p.a.
Retirement Age	**58 Years**	58 Years
Vesting Period	**5 Years**	5 Years

vi) Sensitivity

As at March 31, 2022	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	**1.00%**	**0.12**	**0.13**
Salary escalation rate	**1.00%**	**0.13**	**0.12**
Employee Turnover rate	**1.00%**	**0.00**	**0.00**

As at March 31, 2021	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1.00%	0.16	0.18
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	0.18	0.16
Employee Turnover rate	1.00%	0.00	0.00

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

vii) Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end as follows: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1st Following Year	**0.07**	0.10
2nd Following Year	**0.08**	0.11
3rd Following Year	**0.18**	0.12
4th Following Year	**0.10**	0.20
5th Following Year	**0.08**	0.13
Sum of 6 to 10	**0.53**	0.97
Sum of Year 11 and above	**1.85**	2.27

c) Phantom Stock Option Scheme:

As a long term incentive plan to employees, the Company has initiated Phantom Stock Option Plan on October 15, 2015 which are cash settlement rights where the employees are entitled to get cash compensation based on a agreed formulae linked to market value of subsidiary company shares upon exercise of phantom stock options over notional or hypothetical shares.

Liability towards the scheme is accounted for on the basis of management estimation done at the year end. The valuation of the shares is done considering the Projected Unit Credit Method and the progression of share price up to the exercise of the option. Fair Value of Phantom Stock Options was estimated on the date of grant on the assumptions.

Vested Phantom Options can be exercised on continuation of employment any time upto 3 years from the date of last vesting and upon cessation of employment as per the terms of the Scheme. Settlement of Phantom Option is done in cash within 90 days from the date of exercise. For the current year the Company has created provision of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil).

46. Related party transactions

Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24

A. List of Related Parties and their relationship:

i) Holding Company

Reliance Capital Limited

ii) Subsidiary Company

Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited

iii) Associate Company

1 Global Wind Power Limited
2 Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited

iv) Subsidiaries of Holding Company / Fellow Subsidiaries

1 Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
2 Reliance Commodities Limited
3 Reliance Exchangenext Limited
4 Reliance Financial Limited
5 Reliance General Insurance Company Limited
6 Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited
7 Reliance Health Insurance Limited
8 Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
9 Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited
10 Reliance Securities Limited
11 Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited
12 Reliance Wealth Management Limited
13 Reliance Underwater Systems Private Limited
14 Quant Capital Private Limited
15 Quant Broking Private Limited
16 Quant Securities Private Limited
17 Quant Investment Services Private Limited

v) Associates of Holding Company

1 Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited
2 Ammolite Holdings Limited
3 Reliance Home Finance Limited (w.e.f. March 5, 2020)

vi) Subsidiaries of Associates of Holding Company (w.e.f. April 1, 2018)

1 Ashban Company Limited (w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
2 Global Wind Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
3 Global Wind Power Italy S.R.L.(w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
4 Norwin A/s

vii) Trust of Holding Company

1 Reliance ARC-SBI Mansarovar Trust
2 RARC CUB Trust 2014
3 RARC CUB HL & SME 2014
4 RARC - 004 Trust
5 RARC - 007 Trust
6 Reliance ARC - ALPLUS Trust
7 Reliance ARC 061 Trust

viii) Key management personnel

1 Mr. Dhananjay Tiwari - Executive Director (Ceased w.e.f March 15, 2022)
2 Mr. Rohit Bhanja - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f March 17, 2022)
3 Mr. Arpit Malaviya - Chief Financial Officer
4 Ms. Amisha Depda - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (Ceased w.e.f. Aug 13, 2021)
5 Ms. Samidha Bhagat - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (w.e.f October 01, 2021 and Ceased w.e.f. February 04, 2022)
6 Ms. Manisha Pathak - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (w.e.f February 10, 2022)

46. Related party transactions (contd.)

B. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
1. With Reliance Capital Limited						
(i) Equity Share Capital						
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**135.33**	-	-	-	-	**135.33**
	(135.33)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(135.33)
(ii) Preference Share Capital						
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**400.00**	-	-	-	-	**400.00**
	(400.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(400.00)
(iii) Securities Premium Received on Issue of Equity Shares						
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2,078.01**	-	-	-	-	**2,078.01**
	(2,078.01)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2,078.01)
(iv) Unsecured, Inter corporate deposits Taken						
(a) Loan Received/Adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(8.70)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(8.70)
(b) Loan Repaid/(Adjusted)	**8.70**	-	-	-	-	**8.70**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(c) Balance as at March 31, 2022	**526.71**	-	-	-	-	**526.71**
	(535.41)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(535.41)
(v) Expenses Payable as at March 31, 2021						
(a) Management Fees	**8.18**	-	-	-	-	**8.18**
	(9.81)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(9.81)
(b) Interest on ICD's	**186.25**	-	-	-	-	**186.25**
	(117.59)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(117.59)
(c) Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1.20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.20)
(vi) Expenses Incurred						
(a) Management Fees	**(1.63)**	-	-	-	-	**(1.63)**
	(6.28)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6.28)
(b) Interest on ICD's	**68.66**	-	-	-	-	**68.66**
	(68.76)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(68.76)
(c) Reimbursement of expenses paid	**0.26**	-	-	-	-	**0.26**
	(1.25)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.25)
2. With Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited						
(i) Investments						
In equity shares as on March 31, 2022 @ ₹ 49,990	-	**@**	-	-	-	**@**
	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(@)

46. Related party transactions (contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
(ii) ICD						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	**0.33**	-	-	-	**0.33**
	(-)	(0.33)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.33)
(iii) Interest Receivable						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	**0.12**	-	-	-	**0.12**
	(-)	(0.08)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.08)
(iv) Income						
Interest on ICD's	-	**0.04**	-	-	-	**0.04**
	(-)	(0.04)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.04)
3. With Reliance Home Finance Limited						
(i) Payable under Direct Assignement						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	**0.40**	-	-	**0.40**
	(-)	(-)	(4.32)	(-)	(-)	(4.32)
(ii) Income						
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	**1.21**	-	-	**1.21**
	(-)	(-)	(1.09)	(-)	(-)	(1.09)
(iii) Purchase / Sale of assets						
(a) Net proceeds	-	-	**0.17**	-	-	**0.17**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
4. With Reliance General Insurance Company Limited						
(i) Sundry Receivable						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022						
Gross Receivable	-	-	-	**1.11**	-	**1.11**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.20)	(-)	(1.20)
Net Receivable after netting off Provision for Expected Credit Loss ₹ 1.11 crore (Previous year ₹ 1.20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(ii) Income						
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	-	**0.09**	-	**0.09**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.09)	(-)	(0.09)
(iii) Expenses						
(a) Insurance Premium Paid	-	-	-	**0.04**	-	**0.04**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.06)	(-)	(0.06)

46. Related party transactions (contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
5. With Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited						
(i) Sundry Receivable						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022						
Gross Receivable	-	-	-	**0.35**	-	**0.35**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.35)	(-)	(0.35)
Net Receivable after netting off Provision for Expected Credit Loss ₹ 0.35 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.15)	(-)	(0.15)
(ii) Income						
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.05)	(-)	(0.05)
(iii) Expenses						
(a) Insurance Premium Paid	-	-	-	**0.35**	-	**0.35**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.57)	(-)	(1.57)
6. With Reliance Securities Limited						
(i) Sundry Receivable						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	**0.09**	-	**0.09**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.09)	(-)	(0.09)
(ii) Expenses						
(a) Brokerage paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
(* ₹ 10,814)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)
(b) Rent Expenses	-	-	-	**0.22**	-	**0.22**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
7. With Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited						
(i) Non Convertible Debentures						
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	**200.00**	-	**200.00**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(200.00)	(-)	(200.00)
8. With Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited						
(i) Income						
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(0.06)	(-)	(-)	(0.06)

46. Related party transactions (contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
9. Employee Benefit Expenses						
(a) Mr. Dhananjay Tiwari	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.42**	**1.42**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.48)	(1.48)
(b) Mr. Rohit Bhanja	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.02**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(c) Mr. Arpit Malaviya	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.77**	**0.77**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.56)	(0.56)
(d) Ms. Amisha Depda	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.04**	**0.04**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.08)	(0.08)
(e) Ms. Samidha Bhagat	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**0.05**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(f) Ms. Manisha Pathak	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Notes :

1 Transaction values are including taxes and duties (after netting off input credit), if any.

2 Amounts in bracket : (-) denote previous years figures i.e. financial year 2020-21.

3 Name of the related parties and nature of their relationships where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions with the Company. In other cases, disclosures have been made only when there have been transactions with those parties.

4 Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 'Related party disclosures' have been identified based on representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company. All above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis. All outstanding balances are to be settled in cash and are unsecured.

5 Provisions for gratuity, compensated absences and other long term service benefits are made for the Company as a whole and the amounts pertaining to the key managerial personnel are not specifically identified and hence are not included above.

6 There is no transaction with the associate company during the year .

47. Risk management objectives and policies

(i) Risk Management Framework

A summary of the major risks faced by the Company, its measurement monitoring and management are described as under:

Nature of Risk	Arising from	Executive governance structure	Measurement, monitoring and management of risk
Liquidity and funding risk	Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises: (i) when long term assets cannot be funded at the expected term resulting in cashflow mismatches; (ii) amidst volatile market conditions impacting sourcing of funds from banks and money markets	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	Liquidity and funding risk is: (i) measured by identifying gaps in the structural and dynamic liquidity statements. (ii) monitored by – assessment of the gap between visibility of funds and the near term liabilities given current liquidity conditions and evolving regulatory directions for NBFCs. – a constant calibration of sources of funds in line with emerging market conditions in banking and money markets. – periodic reviews by ALCO relating to the liquidity position and stress tests assuming varied 'what if' scenarios and comparing probable gaps with the liquidity buffers maintained by the Company. (iii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk stems from movements in market factors, such as interest rates, credit spreads which impacts investments, income and the value of portfolios.	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	Interest rate risk is: (i) monitored by assessment of probable impacts of interest rate sensitivities under simulated stress test scenarios given range of probable interest rate movements on both fixed and floating assets and liabilities. (ii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company	Board appointed Risk Management Committee	Credit risk is: (i) measured as the amount at risk due to repayment default of a customer or counterparty to the Company. Various matrics such as EMI default rate, overdue position, collection efficiency, customers non performing loans etc. are used as leading indicators to assess credit risk. (ii) monitored by Risk Management Committee using level of credit exposures, portfolio monitoring, geographic, customer and portfolio concentration risks. (iii) managed by a robust control framework by the risk department which continuously align credit policies and reviews of portfolios and delinquencies by senior and middle Management team comprising of risk, analytics, collection and fraud containment along with business. The same is periodically reviewed by the Board appointed Risk Management Committee

47. Risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(a) Liquidity and funding risk

The Company's ALCO monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet.

The Company continuously monitors liquidity in the market; and as a part of its ALCO strategy.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
1. Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**725.19**	**-**	**725.19**	69.94	-	69.94
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	**201.48**	**-**	**201.48**	165.23	6.00	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	0.49	-	0.49
(d) Receivables						
- Trade receivables	**0.01**	**-**	**0.01**	0.18	-	0.18
(e) Loans	**130.13**	**498.18**	**628.31**	5,489.97	1,603.72	7,093.69
(f) Investments	**3.99**	**69.32**	**73.31**	16.68	364.04	380.72
(g) Other financial assets	**20.87**	**23.39**	**44.26**	133.10	46.82	179.93
2. Non-financial assets						
(a) Inventories	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	**-**	**5.58**	**5.58**	-	3.88	3.88
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(d) Property, plant and equipment	**-**	**133.95**	**133.95**	-	138.78	138.78
(e) Intangible assets under development	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(f) Goodwill	**-**	**160.14**	**160.14**	-	160.14	160.14
(g) Other intangible assets	**-**	**5.92**	**5.92**	-	13.26	13.26
(h) Other non-financial assets	**3.55**	**18.84**	**22.39**	3.91	23.76	27.67
Total assets	**1,085.24**	**915.32**	**2,000.56**	5,879.50	2,360.40	8,239.90

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
1. Financial liabilities						
(a) Payables						
- Trade payables	**8.51**	**-**	**8.51**	0.35	-	0.35
- Other payables	**37.21**	**317.47**	**354.68**	220.73	383.90	604.63
(b) Debt securities	**706.48**	**1,119.40**	**1,825.88**	275.79	1,544.78	1,820.57
(c) Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	**7,906.95**	**18.75**	**7,925.70**	7,186.75	747.66	7,934.41
(d) Subordinated liabilities	**0.14**	**81.00**	**81.14**	0.14	81.00	81.14
(e) Other financial liabilities	**2,161.98**	**-**	**2,161.98**	1,055.72	-	1,055.72
2. Non-financial Liabilities						
(a) Provisions	**10.52**	**-**	**10.52**	27.44	-	27.44
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	**12.01**	**-**	**12.01**	16.42	-	16.42
Total liabilities	**10,843.80**	**1,536.62**	**12,380.42**	8,783.34	2,757.34	11,540.68
Net	**(9,758.56)**	**(621.30)**	**(10,379.86)**	(2,903.84)	(396.94)	(3,300.78)

47. Risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company do not have any exposure to foreign exchange rate and equity price risk.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company. It has a diversified lending model and focuses on six broad categories viz: (i) consumer/retail lending, (ii) SME lending, (iii) infra lending, (iv) micro financing, and (vi) other commercial lending. The Company assesses the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk. The company has manged the credit risk by diversifying into retail segment in recent years. In SME lending also, focus has been on the products with lower ticket size.

Classification of financial assets under various stages

The Company classifies its financial assets in three stages having the following characteristics:

- Stage 1: unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a 12 months allowance for ECL is recognised;
- Stage 2: a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised;
- Stage 3: objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when they are 30 days past due (DPD) and are accordingly transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. For stage 1 an ECL allowance is calculated based on a 12 months Point in Time (PIT) probability weighted probability of default (PD). For stage 2 and 3 assets a life time ECL is calculated based on a lifetime PD.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

(ii) Collateral Valuation

The nature of products across these broad categories are either unsecured or secured by collateral. Although collateral is an important risk mitigant of credit risk, the Company's practice is to lend on the basis of assessment of the customer's ability to repay rather than placing primary reliance on collateral. Based on the nature of product and the Company's assessment of the customer's credit risk, a loan may be offered with suitable collateral. Depending on its form, collateral can have a significant financial effect in mitigating the Company's credit risk.

47. Risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(iii) Analysis of Concentration Risk

The Company has started new products like two wheelers and other retail products to manage the concentration risk. The company also has portfolio across geographies to manage the geographical risk.

A The table below summarises the approach adopted by the Company for various components of ECL viz. PD, EAD and LGD across product lines using emperical data where relevant:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Lending verticals</th><th rowspan="2">Nature of businesses</th><th colspan="3">PD</th><th>EAD</th><th>LGD</th></tr>
<tr><th>Stage 1</th><th>Stage 2</th><th>Stage 3</th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer/retail lending</td><td>Products being offered are two wheelers, Used Cars and Unsecured loans under this category</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour of the portfolio, taking the average of the last 5 years of the products having the similar characteristics</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour is simulated for the balance tenor of the each individual loan</td><td rowspan="5">100%</td><td rowspan="5">For Stage 3, Exposure at default and for the Stages 1 & 2 it's the principal outstanding and Interest Overdue as on the reporting date. Cash Collateral, if any, is deducted from the exposure in both the scenarios.</td><td rowspan="5">Past trends of recoveries for each set of portfolios are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective rates of interest. The recoveries considered are also within the reasonable time frame.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SME lending</td><td>A wide range of products like Equipment funding, SME Loans against property for meeting the working capital or the capital requirement of SMEs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infra lending</td><td>Under this category fund the projets under the renewable space. Facilities are extended till the principle banker does the final funding to the IPPs or EPC companies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Micro financing</td><td>Term loans to the NBFC-MFIs, Sec 8 companies etc for onward lending and also direct lending through partners</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other commercial lending</td><td>Comercial Vehicles, Construction Equipments, LAP, CF etc, these products are the ones which have been dicontinued</td></tr>
</table>

B The table below summarises the gross carrying values and the associated allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) stage wise for loan portfolio:

(i) Secured lending

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	**560.30**	**79.16**	**8,461.35**	**9,100.81**	1,820.18	183.63	7,752.74	9,756.54
Allowance for ECL	**8.38**	**7.51**	**8,457.74**	**8,473.63**	9.56	20.09	2,827.42	2,857.07
ECL Coverage ratio	**1.50%**	**9.49%**	**99.96%**		0.52%	10.94%	36.47%	
Net Carrrying Value	**551.92**	**71.65**	**3.61**	**627.18**	1,810.62	163.54	4,925.32	6,899.47

47. Risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(ii) Unsecured lending

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	0.62	0.16	200.70	201.48	63.75	2.12	198.80	264.68
Allowance for ECL	-	0.02	200.33	200.35	0.32	0.31	69.84	70.47
ECL Coverage ratio	0.00%	12.50%	99.82%		0.50%	14.65%	35.13%	
Net Carrrying Value	0.62	0.14	0.37	1.13	63.44	1.81	128.96	194.21

(iii) Total lending

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	560.92	79.32	8,662.05	9,302.29	1,883.93	185.75	7,951.54	10,021.22
Allowance for ECL	8.38	7.53	8,658.07	8,673.98	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54
ECL Coverage ratio	1.49%	9.49%	99.95%		0.52%	10.98%	36.44%	
Net Carrrying Value	552.54	71.79	3.98	628.31	1,874.05	165.35	5,054.28	7,093.68

C Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of term loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,883.92	185.74	7,951.56	10,021.22	4,313.35	431.79	5,695.43	10,440.57
New assets originated or purchased				-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	(379.00)	(57.99)	(83.62)	(520.61)	(186.52)	(6.57)	(9.17)	(202.26)
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,015.17)	57.36	957.81	-	(2,294.51)	135.00	2,159.51	-
Transfers to Stage 2	45.92	(109.40)	63.48	-	20.40	(380.60)	360.20	-
Transfers to Stage 3	25.24	3.64	(28.88)	-	31.20	7.24	(38.44)	-
Amounts written off during the year	-	(0.03)	(198.29)	(198.32)	-	(1.12)	(215.97)	(217.09)
Closing balance	560.91	79.32	8,662.06	9,302.29	1,883.92	185.74	7,951.56	10,021.22

D Reconciliation of ECL balance

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54	250.33	51.51	965.68	1,267.52
New assets originated or purchased				-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	(10.73)	(3.17)	5,760.34	5,746.44	556.25	86.65	1,017.12	1,660.02
Transfers to Stage 1	(4.99)	0.59	4.40	-	(797.08)	13.65	783.43	-
Transfers to Stage 2	5.01	(11.62)	6.61	-	0.18	(132.30)	132.12	-
Transfers to Stage 3	9.21	1.33	(10.54)	-	0.20	0.89	(1.09)	-
Closing balance	8.38	7.53	8,658.07	8,673.98	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54

E During the year the company has made provision on loans and advances in accordance with Expected Credit Loss model as adopted in the previous years.

49. Fair values

a) Financial instruments – fair value and risk management

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

Valuation methodologies adopted

Fair values of financial assets, other than those which are subsequently measured at amortised cost, have been arrived at as under:

(i) Fair values of investments held for trading under FVTPL have been determined under level 1 using quoted market prices of the underlying instruments;

(ii) Fair values of strategic investments in equity instruments designated under FVOCI have been measured under level 3 at fair value based on a discounted cash flow model.

(iii) Fair values of other investments under FVOCI have been determined under level 1 using quoted market prices of the underlying instruments;

(iv) Fair value of loans held under a business model that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and partially selling the loans through partial assignment to willing buyers and which contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. The fair value of these loans have been determined under level 3.

The Company has determined that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade receivables, short term loans, floating rate loans, investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI, trade payables, short term debts, borrowings, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence their carrying value are deemed to be fair value.

b) Fair value hierarchy

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

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

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

The Company determines fair values of its financial instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: valuation based on quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: valuation based on using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: – financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. Equity investments designated under FVOCI has been valued using discounted cash flow method.

Disclosures of Assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2022

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investment	73.31	3.99	69.32	-	73.31
Total financial assets	**73.31**	**3.99**	**69.32**	**-**	**73.31**
Financial liabilities					
Debentures	78.77	78.77	-	-	78.77
Total financial liabilities	**78.77**	**78.77**	**-**	**-**	**78.77**

49. Fair values (contd.)

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	725.19	-	-	725.19	725.19
Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	201.48	-	-	201.48	201.48
Derivative financial instruments	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
Receivables					
- Trade receivables	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
- Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	628.31	-	-	628.31	628.31
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	44.26	-	-	44.26	44.26
Total financial assets	**1,599.27**	**-**	**-**	**1,599.27**	**1,599.27**
Financial liabilities					
Payables					
- Trade payable	8.51	-	-	8.51	8.51
- Other payable	354.68	-	-	354.68	354.68
Debt securities	1,747.11	-	-	1,747.11	1,747.11
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	7,925.70	-	-	7,925.70	7,925.70
Subordinated liabilities	81.14	-	-	81.14	81.14
Other financial liabilities	2,161.98	-	-	2,161.98	2,161.98
Total financial liabilities	**12,279.12**	**-**	**-**	**12,279.12**	**12,279.12**

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investment	380.72	296.85	83.87	-	380.72
Total financial assets	**380.72**	**296.85**	**83.87**	**-**	**380.72**
Financial liabilities					
Debentures	77.13	77.13	-	-	77.13
Total financial liabilities	**77.13**	**77.13**	**-**	**-**	**77.13**

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	69.94	-	-	69.94	69.94
Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	171.23	-	-	171.23	171.23
Derivative financial instruments	0.49	-	-	0.49	0.49
Receivables					
- Trade receivables	0.18	-	-	0.18	0.18
- Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	7,093.68	-	-	7,093.68	7,093.68
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	179.93	-	-	179.93	179.93
Total	**7,515.45**	**-**	**-**	**7,515.45**	**7,515.45**

49. Fair values (contd.)

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Payables					
- Trade payable	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
- Other payable	604.63	-	-	604.63	604.63
Debt securities	1,743.44	-	-	1,743.44	1,743.44
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	7,934.40	-	-	7,934.40	7,934.40
Subordinated liabilities	81.14	-	-	81.14	81.14
Other financial liabilities	1,055.72	-	-	1,055.72	1,055.72
Total financial liabilities	**11,419.68**	**-**	**-**	**11,419.68**	**11,419.68**

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Listed equity investments (other than subsidiaries and associates - Quoted bid price on stock exchange
- Mutual fund - net asset value of the scheme
- Debentures or bonds - based on market yield for instruments with similar risk / maturity, etc.
- Private equity investment fund - price to book value method and
- Other financial instruments – discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 except for unlisted equity securities, a contingent consideration receivable and certain derivative contracts, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and balances, Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and trade payables. Such amounts have been classified as Level 3 on the basis that no adjustments have been made to the balances in the balance sheet.

The fair values for loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of debt securities, borrowing other than debt securities, subordinate liability are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

49. Financial instruments - fair value and risk management

a) Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**-**	**725.19**	-	-	69.94
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	**-**	**-**	**201.48**	-	-	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	-	-	0.49
(d) Receivables						
- Trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	-	-	0.18
- Other receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(e) Loans	**-**	**-**	**628.31**	-	-	7,093.68
(f) Investments	**73.31**	**-**	**-**	380.72	-	-
(g) Other financial assets	**-**	**-**	**44.26**	-	-	179.93
Total financial assets	**73.31**	**-**	**1,599.27**	380.72	-	7,515.45

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities						
(a) Payables						
- Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	**8.51**	-	-	0.35
- Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	**354.68**	-	-	604.63
(b) Debt securities	**78.77**	-	**1,747.11**	77.13	-	1,743.44
(c) Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	-	-	**7,925.70**	-	-	7,934.40
(d) Subordinated liabilities	-	-	**81.14**	-	-	81.14
(e) Other financial liabilities	-	-	**2,161.98**	-	-	1,055.72
Total financial liabilities	**78.77**	-	**12,279.12**	77.13	-	11,419.68

b) Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	25.19	700.00	-	-	-	725.19
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above						
- Principal	-	-	201.48		-	201.48
- Interest	-	2.52	7.56	-	-	10.08
(c) Derivative financial instruments	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02
(d) Receivables						
(i) Trade receivables	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
(ii) Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Loans						
- Principal	7.21	34.64	88.28	369.33	128.85	628.31
- Interest		19.41	54.98	159.42	51.54	285.35
(f) Investments	3.99	-	-	69.32	-	73.31
(g) Other financial assets	6.26	5.71	8.90	17.64	5.75	44.26
Total financial assets	**42.68**	**762.28**	**361.20**	**615.71**	**186.14**	**1,968.01**
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.51	-	-	-	-	8.51

49. Financial instruments – fair value and risk management (contd.

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
(II) Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.09	7.20	14.92	217.30	100.17	354.68
Debt securities						
- Principal	293.97	-	412.51	584.40	535.00	1,825.88
- Interest	-	43.39	130.17	358.21	214.00	745.77
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)						
- Principal	7,211.74	445.39	249.82	18.75	-	7,925.70
- Interest	-	20.53	23.16	6.00	-	49.69
Subordinated liabilities						
- Principal	0.14	-	-	5.00	76.00	81.14
- Interest	-	1.82	5.45	25.92	30.40	63.59
Other financial liabilities	1,809.87	-	352.11	-	-	2,161.98
Total financial liabilities	**9,339.32**	**518.33**	**1,188.14**	**1,215.58**	**955.57**	**13,216.94**
Net	**(9,296.64)**	**243.95**	**(826.94)**	**(599.87)**	**(769.43)**	**(11,248.93)**

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	69.94	-	-	-	-	69.94
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above						
- Principal	-	-	165.23	6.00	-	171.23
- Interest	-	2.14	6.42	2.33	-	10.89
(c) Derivative financial instruments	0.49	-	-	-	-	0.49
(d) Receivables						
(i) Trade receivables	0.18				-	0.18
(ii) Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Loans						
- Principal	4,699.29	281.59	509.08	1,005.94	597.78	7,093.68
- Interest	-	74.82	198.08	513.19	239.12	1,025.21
(f) Investments	3.78	12.90	-	364.04	-	380.72
(g) Other financial assets	113.16	5.65	14.30	35.00	11.82	179.93
Total financial assets	**4,886.84**	**377.10**	**893.11**	**1,926.50**	**848.72**	**8,932.27**
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35
(II) Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-

49. Financial instruments – fair value and risk management (contd.

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	199.65	8.05	13.04	52.96	330.93	604.63
Debt securities						
- Principal	257.61	-	19.51	1,008.45	535.00	1,820.57
- Interest	-	44.27	132.81	493.90	214.00	885.00
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)						
- Principal	6,472.24	280.42	434.08	747.66	-	7,934.40
- Interest	-	42.04	101.93	239.25	-	383.22
Subordinated liabilities						
- Principal	0.14	-	-	5.00	76.00	81.14
- Interest	-	1.82	5.45	25.92	30.40	63.59
Other financial liabilities	789.80	-	265.92	-	-	1,055.72
Total financial liabilities	**7,719.44**	**376.95**	**972.75**	**2,573.14**	**1,186.33**	**12,828.62**
Net	**(2,832.60)**	**0.15**	**(79.63)**	**(646.64)**	**(337.61)**	**(3,896.35)**

Note : The Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities may differ basis outcome of lender led resolution (Refer Note No. 60)

50. Maturity profile and Rate of interest of Non Convertible Debentures are as set out below:

As on March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Rate of Interest	Overdue	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
MLD	78.77							78.77
NCD								
8.52%	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	54.00
8.66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
8.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
8.70%	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00
9.10%	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	-	-	-	60.80
9.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
12.78%	-	397.31	-	-	-	-	-	397.31
12.98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
13.25%	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
14.00%	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
TOTAL	**293.97**	**412.51**	**515.20**	**69.20**	**5.00**	**-**	**611.00**	**1,906.88**

As on March 31, 2021 (₹ in crore)

Rate of Interest	Overdue	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
MLD	57.61	19.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.13
NCD									-
8.52%	-	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	54.00
8.66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
8.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
8.70%	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00

Rate of Interest	Overdue	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
9.10%		15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	-	-	-	60.80
9.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
12.78%	-	-	393.64	-	-	-	-	-	393.64
12.98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
13.25%	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
14.00%	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
TOTAL	**257.61**	**34.72**	**408.84**	**515.20**	**69.20**	**5.00**	**-**	**611.00**	**1,901.57**

Debt securities (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
At fair value through profit and loss - (Secured / unsecured)		
(i) Debentures and bonds - Secured		
Market Linked Debenture (MLD)	**78.77**	77.13
8.52% Debenture	**54.00**	54.00
8.66% Debenture	**35.00**	35.00
9.10% Debenture	**60.80**	60.80
12.78% Debenture	**397.31**	393.64
12.98% Debenture	**500.00**	500.00
13.25% Debenture	**500.00**	500.00
14.00% Debenture	**200.00**	200.00
Total Debentures and bonds - Secured	**1,825.88**	1,820.57
(ii) Debentures and bonds - Unsecured		
8.69% Debenture	**32.00**	32.00
8.70% Debenture	**5.00**	5.00
9.07% Debenture	**6.00**	6.00
9.40% Debenture	**38.00**	38.00
Total Debentures and bonds - Unsecured	**81.00**	81.00
Total (A)	**1,906.88**	1,901.57
Debt securities in India	**1,906.88**	1,901.57
Debt securities outside India	**-**	-
Total (B)	**1,906.88**	1,901.57

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

51. Maturity profile of term loans from banks & FIs are as set out below: (₹ in crore)

Term loan from banks / financial institutions	Overdue	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
As at March 31, 2022	**5,089.40**	**-**	**168.50**	**18.75**	**5,276.65**
As at March 31, 2021	4,349.89	740.86	168.50	17.40	5,276.65

52. Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest :

(₹ in crore)

Period of default	Term Loans		Cash Credit		NCDs/MLDs		Commercial Papers		ICDs	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Mar-19	128.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr-19	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-19	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun-19	200.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-19	405.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-19	17.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep-19	118.75	-	270.00	-	200.00	-	554.15	-	-	-
Oct-19	315.83	-	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov-19	117.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec-19	605.42	-	-	-	26.92	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-20	310.00	-	610.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb-20	347.50	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar-20	126.75	-	135.00	-	-	-	-	-	347.00	101.54
Apr-20	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-20	50.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun-20	157.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-20	226.00	10.56	-	6.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-20	17.50	38.63	-	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep-20	118.75	37.38	-	12.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct-20	105.84	38.63	-	12.75	30.69	69.27	-	-	-	-
Nov-20	117.50	37.38	-	12.41	-	2.70	-	-	-	-
Dec-20	178.75	38.63	-	12.52	-	-	-	-	16.19	3.74
Jan-21	266.00	90.82	-	12.17	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
Feb-21	130.83	34.89	-	11.01	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
Mar-21	126.75	38.63	-	12.21	-	6.40	-	-	-	122.47
Apr-21	62.50	37.39	-	11.63	-	66.77	-	-	-	-
May-21	50.83	38.63	-	12.07	-	2.66	-	-	-	-
Jun-21	192.09	37.39	-	11.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-21	163.50	89.97	-	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-21	-	38.63	-	12.23	-	1.61	-	-	-	-
Sep-21	100.00	37.39	-	11.95	-	0.88	-	-	-	-
Oct-21	33.34	38.63	-	12.45	-	116.54	-	-	-	-
Nov-21	-	37.39	-	12.04	-	2.72	-	-	-	-
Dec-21	100.00	38.63	-	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-22	37.25	90.82	-	12.41	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
Feb-22	-	34.89	-	11.21	21.16	2.10	-	-	-	-
Mar-22	-	38.63	-	12.41	15.20	6.39	-	-	-	122.91
Total	**5,089.40**	**923.94**	**1,205.00**	**248.93**	**293.97**	**286.34**	**554.15**	**-**	**363.19**	**350.66**

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

53. Disclosures pursuant to requirement of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide their Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 (the "Directions") as amended. (As certified by Management)

(1) Public disclosure on liquidity risk

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

Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total Borrowings	% of Total Liabilities
There is no significant counterparty i.e. any party which represent the 20% or more of the total borrowings of the Company	-	-	-

(ii) Top 20 large deposits

Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total deposits
Not Applicable	-	-

(iii) Top 10 borrowings

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Sources of Borrowings	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total borrowings
1	Yes Bank	NCD & CP	1,908.55	19.41%
2	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	TL & CC	1,107.50	11.26%
3	Union Bank of India	TL & CC	790.00	8.03%
4	Canara Bank	TL & CC	710.00	7.22%
5	Bank of Baroda	TL & CC	580.32	5.90%
6	Reliance Capital Limited	ICD	526.71	5.36%
7	State Bank of India	TL & CC	440.00	4.47%
8	Bank of India	TL & CC	430.00	4.37%
9	Small Industries Development Bank of India	TL	425.00	4.32%
10	Indian Overseas Bank	TL & CC	400.00	4.07%
			7,318.08	**74.43%**

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total deposits
1	Term Loans	5,276.65	53.66%
2	Cash Credit facilities	1,205.00	12.25%
3	Non -Convertible Debentures	1,747.11	17.77%
4	Market Linked Debentures	78.77	0.80%
5	Non-convertible Tier II Debentures	81.00	0.82%
6	Commercial Papers	554.15	5.64%
7	Inter corporate deposits	889.90	9.05%
8	Preference shares	0.14	0.00%
	Total Borrowings	**9,832.72**	**100.00%**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

(v) Stock Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total borrowings	% of Total liabilities	% of Total assets
1	Commercial Papers	554.15	5.64%	4.48%	27.70%
2	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year)	-	-	-	-
3	Other short-term liabilities - Cash Credit	1,205.00	12.25%	9.73%	60.23%

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("Company" or "RCFL") have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") dated 6 July 2019 under the framework of the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India on "Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" dated June 7, 2019 ("June 7 Circular"). Refer note no.60.

(vii) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Quarter Ended June 30, 2021		Quarter Ended September 30, 2021		Quarter Ended December 31, 2021		Quarter Ended March 31, 2022	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	66.35	66.35	39.38	39.38	34.21	34.21	25.19	25.19
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits								
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	8,059.58	9,268.52	8,531.38	9,811.09	8,919.07	10,256.93	9,326.07	10,724.98
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Total Cash Outflows	8,059.58	9,268.52	8,531.38	9,811.09	8,919.07	10,256.93	9,326.07	10,724.98
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending	71.13	53.34	61.38	46.04	36.50	27.38	32.55	24.41
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Total Cash Inflows	71.13	53.34	61.38	46.04	36.50	27.38	32.55	24.41
					Total Adjusted Value				
13	Total HQLA		66.35		39.38		34.21		25.19
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		9,215.18		9,811.09		10,256.93		10,724.98
15	Liquity Coverage Ratio (%)		0.72%		0.40%		0.33%		0.23%

* HQLA components includes only cash balance and balance with banks in current account.

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

(2) Schedule to the balance sheet of the Company, as required by Annex IV of the of Directions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Amount Outstanding		Amount Overdue	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
(1)	**Loans and advances availed by the non banking financials company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid :**				
a)	Debentures				
	i) Secured	**2,280.16**	2,057.99	**570.20**	377.41
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 178.06 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 276.21 crore as at March 31, 2022]				
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 150.06 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 87.35 crore as at March 31, 2021]				
	ii) Unsecured	**92.78**	86.79	**10.12**	6.33
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 1.66 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 10.12 crore as at March 31, 2022]				
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 1.66 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 4.14 crore as at March 31, 2021]				
	(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)				
b)	Deferred Credits				
c)	Term Loans	**6,219.51**	5,661.97	**6,013.34**	4,574.73
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 20.32 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 922.53 crore as at March 31, 2022]				
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 20.32 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ 365.55 crore as at March 31, 2021]				
d)	Inter-corporate Loans and Borrowing	**1,240.56**	1,126.35	**713.85**	590.94
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due is ₹ Nil, and interest accrued & due ₹ 350.66 crore as at March 31, 2022]				
	[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due is ₹ Nil, and interest accrued & due ₹ 227.75 crore as at March 31, 2021]				
e)	Commercial Paper	**706.21**	648.03	**554.15**	554.15

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding		Amount Overdue	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 152.06 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2022]				
[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ 93.88 crore, and interest accrued & due ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2021]				
f) Other Loans -				
- Cash Credit	**1,455.34**	1,310.57	**1,453.92**	1,229.07
[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ Nil, and interest accrued & due ₹ 250.34 crore as at March 31, 2022]				
[Inclusive of interest accrued but not due ₹ Nil, and interest accrued & due ₹ 105.57 crore as at March 31, 2021]				
- Preference Share	**0.14**	0.14	**-**	-
Total Borrowings	**11,994.70**	10,891.84	**9,315.58**	7,332.63

Assets Side :

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(2) Break up of loans and advances including bills receivable other than those included in (3) below (Gross Amount)(Refer Note below)		
a) Secured	**9,100.81**	9,756.54
b) Unsecured	**201.48**	264.68
	9,302.29	10,021.22

Note :

In case of loans & advances given in para (2) above, Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts ₹ 8,658.07 crore and Contingent provision against standard assets ₹ 15.91 crore as on March 31, 2022 (Previous year ₹ 2,897.26 crore and ₹ 30.28 crore respectively) is not considered.

3) Break up of leased assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:		
a) Financial lease	**-**	-
b) Operating lease	**-**	-
(ii) Stock on hire including higher charges under sundry debtors	**-**	-
a) Assets on Hire	**-**	-
b) Repossessed Assets	**-**	-
(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities	**-**	-
a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	**-**	-
b) Loans other than (a) above	**-**	-

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(4) Break up of investments :		
a) Current investments		
1) Quoted		
i) Equity (stock-in trade)	-	-
ii) Preference	-	-
iii) Debentures and bonds	-	-
iv) Units of Mutual fund	-	-
v) Government securities	-	-
vi) Others	-	-
2) Unquoted		
i) Shares	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii) Debentures and bonds	-	-
iii) Units of Mutual fund	-	-
iv) GOI securities	-	-
v) Others	-	-
b) Long term investments		
1) Quoted		
i) Shares		
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii) Debentures and bonds	-	-
iii) Units of Mutual fund	-	-
iv) GOI securities	-	-
v) Others	-	-
Unit of AIF	-	-
2) Unquoted		
i) Shares		
a) Equity * ₹ 10	**2.18**	2.18
b) Preference	-	12.90
ii) Debentures and bonds	-	-
iii) Units of Mutual fund	**3.99**	296.85
iv) GOI securities	-	-
v) Others		
Security Receipts	**69.32**	70.97
(Less): Impairment loss allowance	**(2.18)**	(2.18)
Total	**73.31**	380.72

5) Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above (Gross amount):

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Secured		Unsecured		Total	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
a) Related parties						
i) Subsidiaries	-	-	**0.45**	0.41	**0.45**	0.41
ii) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other than related parties	**9,100.81**	9,756.54	**201.03**	264.27	**9,301.84**	10,020.81
Total	**9,100.81**	9,756.54	**201.48**	264.68	**9,302.29**	10,021.22

Note :

In case of Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed given above, Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts ₹ 8,658.07 crore and Contingent provision against standard assets ₹ 15.91 crore as on March 31, 2022 (Previous year ₹ 2,897.26 crore and ₹ 30.28 crore respectively) is not affected.

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

6) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted excluding stock in trade)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Market value / Fair Value or NAV		Book Value (Net of provisions)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
a) Related parties				
1) Subsidiaries (@ ₹ 49,990)	**@**	@	**@**	@
2) Companies in the same group	**-**	-	**-**	-
3) Other related parties	**-**	-	**-**	-
b) Other than related parties	**73.31**	380.72	**73.31**	380.72
Total	**73.31**	380.72	**73.31**	380.72

7) Other information

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
a) Gross Non Performing Assets		
1) Related Parties	**-**	-
2) Other than Related Parties	**8,662.05**	7,951.54
b) Net Non Performing Assets		
1) Related Parties	**-**	-
2) Other than Related Parties (net of provision)	**3.98**	5,054.28

53. Disclosures pursuant to requirement of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide their Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 (the "Directions") as amended. (Contd.)

(3) Disclosures of Restructured Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Type of Restructuring	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification	Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured Accounts as on April 1 of the FY 2021-22																				
	No. of borrowers	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
	Amount outstanding	12.90	-	-	-	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	27.75	-	-	-	27.75	40.65	-	-	-	40.65
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
2	Fresh restructuring during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			95.24	-	95.24	-	-	95.24	-	95.24
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	95.24	-	95.24	-	-	95.24	-	95.24
3	Upgradations to restructured standard category					-		-													
	No. of borrowers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY																				
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the FY																				
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured Accounts as on March 31 of the FY 2021-22																				
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.57	-	95.24	-	107.81	12.57	-	95.24	-	107.81
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	95.24	-	95.29	0.05	-	95.24	-	95.29

Note : In case of 0.10% Cumulative, Non-convertible, Redeemable Preference shares of 3I Infotech Ltd was redeemed during the year.. One of the opening accounts in others pertaining to Squareyard Consulting P. Ltd (amounting to ₹ 15.18 crs) was closed by way of full principal repayment during the year.

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

(4) Balance Sheet Disclosure

a) Capital to Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR);

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i)	CRAR (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
ii)	CRAR - Tier I capital (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
iii)	CRAR - Tier II capital (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%
iv)	Amount of Subordinated Debt raised as Tier II Capital (₹ in crore)	**81.00**	81.00
v)	Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debts Instruments (₹ in crore)	**-**	-

b) Investments; (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1) Value of Investments		
i) Gross Value of Investments		
a) In India	**75.49**	382.90
b) Outside India	**-**	-
ii) Provisions for Depreciation		
a) In India	**2.18**	2.18
b) Outside India	**-**	-
iii) Net Value of Investments		
a) In India	**73.31**	380.72
b) Outside India	**-**	-
2) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation of investments		
i) Opening Balance	**2.18**	-
ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	**-**	2.18
iii) Less: Write-off / write-back of excess provisions during the year	**-**	-
iv) Closing balance	**2.18**	2.18

c) Derivatives; (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Outstanding Derivative Financial Instrument	0.02	0.49

The Company enters into financial derivative transactions to effectively control the risk arising from earning voliatility and to limit asset and liability exposure resulting from fluctuationg from the financial markets such as movements in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The primary risk managed using derivative instruments are Market Linked Debentures. The table above shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments as recorded in the financial statements.

d) Disclosures relating to Securitisation & Assignment (₹ in crore)

		Securitisation		Assignment	
Sr. No.	Particulars	**2021-22**	2020-21	**2021-22**	2020-21
1	No. of SPVs sponsored by the Company for Securitisation/ Assignement Transactions (Nos.)	**1**	3	**72**	73
2	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored by the Company (Gross)	**319.24**	561.22	**625.22**	765.18
3	Total amount of exposures retained by the Company to comply with Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR) as on the date of balance sheet				
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures				
	• First loss	**-**	-	**-**	-
	• Others	**-**	-	**-**	-

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

d) Disclosures relating to Securitisation & Assignment

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Securitisation 2021-22	Securitisation 2020-21	Assignment 2021-22	Assignment 2020-21
	b) On-balance sheet exposures				
	• First loss	**-**	-	**-**	102.14
	• Others	**-**	-	**-**	-
4	Amount of exposures to securitisation/ assignement transactions other than Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR)				
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures				
	i) Exposure to own Securitisation / Assignment				
	• First loss	**-**	-	**-**	-
	• Others	**-**	-	**-**	-
	ii) Exposure to third party Securitisation / Assignment				
	• First loss	**-**	-	**-**	-
	• Others	**0.65**	0.65	**-**	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures				
	i) Exposure to own securitizations				
	• First loss	**155.18**	299.07	**-**	-
	• Others	**-**	11.89	**-**	-
	ii) Exposure to third party Securitisation				
	• First loss	**-**	-	**-**	-
	• Others	**-**	-	**-**	-

(₹ in crore)

		Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
e)		**Details of Financial Assets Sold to Securitisation/ Reconstruction Company for Assets Reconstruction**		
	(i)	No. of accounts	**-**	-
	(ii)	Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC / RC	**-**	-
	(iii)	Aggregate consideration	**-**	-
	(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	**-**	-
	(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	**-**	-
f)		**Details of Assignment transactions undertaken by the Company**		
	(i)	No. of accounts	**-**	-
	(ii)	Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold	**-**	-
	(iii)	Aggregate consideration	**-**	-
	(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	**-**	-
	(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	**-**	-
g)	**(a)**	**Details of Non Performing Financial Assets Purchased;**		
	1	(i) No. of accounts Purchased during the year	**-**	-
		(ii) Aggregate Outstanding	**-**	-
	2	(i) Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	**-**	-
		(ii) Aggregate outstanding	**-**	-
	(b)	**Details of Non Performing Financial Assets Sold**		
		(i) No. of accounts Sold during the year	**-**	-
		(ii) Aggregate Outstanding (net of provisions)	**-**	-
		(iii) Aggregate consideration received	**-**	-

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

h) Exposures;

(a) Exposure to Real Estate

(₹ in crore)

Category		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	**Direct Exposure**		
i)	Residential Mortgage		
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	**0.69**	0.8
ii)	Commercial Real Estate	**707.49**	753.03
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure shall also include non-fund based limits		
iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -		
	a) Residential	**-**	-
	b) Commercial Real Estate	**-**	-
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**708.18**	753.83

Notes :

(a) For the exposure to real estate only loans secured by way of mortgage/hypothecation of housing properties, commercial properties and land are considered.

(b) In computing the above information, certain estimates, assumptions and adjustments have been made by the Management which have been relied upon by the auditors.

b) Exposure to Capital Market

(₹ in crore)

Category		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i)	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt; (Net of Provision) (@ ₹ 49,990)	**@**	@
ii)	Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equityoriented mutual funds;	**-**	-
iii)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	**-**	-
iv)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the advances;	**-**	-
v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	**-**	-
vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	**-**	-
vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	**-**	-
viii)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	**-**	-
Total Exposure to Capital Market (@ ₹ 49,990)		**@**	**@**

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

i) Details of Financing of the Parent Company Product (₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
There are no parent Company products which are financed by the Company during the year.	-	-

j) Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the Company (₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
		Exposure	Limit	Excess	Exposure	Limit	Excess
(i)	Refer Note 2 below	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

1 As on March 24, 2017, the Commercial Finance division of Reliance Capital Limited ('RCL') were demerged from RCL and merged with the Company. Hence all the sanctions and disbursements, before March 24, 2017 were benchmarked with the net worth of Reliance Capital Limited. Subsequently, sanction and disbursement made during the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 were made within the limit of the single borrower & group borrower of the Company.

2 The Company's networth has been eroded due to substantial losses incurred, resultants at the year end, exposures of the Company are exceeding its Single Borrower limit and Group Borrower limit prescribed in RBI Prudential Norms, while all these loans were sanctioned in compliance with the Prudential Norms of RBI in the earlier years. While the Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan under Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the RBI circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. The Company shall be in the position to regularise the same and brought within the exposure limit once the lenders approved Resolution plan is implemented. During the year the company has not sanctioned/ disbursed any loans to its borrowers. Hence, the disclosure is reported as Nil.

k Unsecured Advances (₹ in crore)

Category	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advances against Securities of Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Advances against Securities of Intangible Assets	-	-

l Miscellaneous Disclosures

1. Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

Items	Type	Number reference
(a) Reserve Bank of India	NBFC Regsitration No.	N-13.01933
(b) Insurance Regulatory And Development Authority of India	Corporate Agent	CA0577 (Valid up to July 8, 2021)

2. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

During the year no penalties were levied by Reserve Bank of India or any other regulator upon the Company.

3. Related Party Transactions

a) Details of all material transactions with related parties has been given in Notes No. 46 of the standalone financial statements.

b) Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions

4. Ratings assigned by rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

	Rating agency	Borrowings type	Rating	Dated
(i)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Long Term Bank Borrowings of ₹ 6,982.18 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(ii)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Long Tem Debt of ₹ 600 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(iii)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Long Term NCDs of ₹ 1000 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

Rating agency		Borrowings type	Rating	Dated
(iv)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Long Term NCDs of ₹ 200 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(v)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Long Term NCDs of ₹ 200 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(vi)	Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Ltd	Long Term NCD of ₹ 2,000 crore	BWR D	Monday, September 20, 2021
(vii)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Subordinate Debt - Tier II Unsecured Debt of ₹ 81 crore	CARE D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(viii)	Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Ltd	Subordinate Debt - Tier II Unsecured Debt of ₹ 100 crore	BWR D	Monday, September 20, 2021
(ix)	Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Ltd	Short Term Debt [CP] of ₹ 700 crore	BWR D	Monday, September 20, 2021
(x)	ICRA Limited	Short Term Debt [CP] of ₹ 1,200 crore	ICRA D	Tuesday, November 30, 2021
(xi)	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	Market Linked Debentures of ₹ 38 crore	CARE PP - MLD D	Monday, March 7, 2022
(xii)	Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Ltd	Market Linked Debentures of ₹ 50 crore	BWR PP MLD D	Monday, September 20, 2021

Note : The above credit ratings are based on the Credit Ratings obtained/published from/by Credit Rating Agencies upto March 31, 2022.

5. Remuneration of Directors

(₹ in crore)

		2021-22	2020-21
i	**Transactions with the Non-Executive Directors**		
	Director Sitting Fees Non-Executive Directors	**0.11**	0.14
		0.11	0.14

6. During the year there is no changes in the accounting policies and no prior period items (refer note no. 55)

m. Additional Disclosures

1. Provisions and Contingencies

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	Provision for depreciation on Investments	**2.18**	2.18
b)	Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts	**8,658.07**	2,897.26
c)	Provision for Income tax	**0.08**	54.50
d)	Provision for Expected Credit Loss		
	(i) Receivables	**33.07**	25.87
	(ii) Security Deposits	**9.38**	3.25
	(iii) Receivable against Securitisation / Assignment	**128.45**	28.38
	(iv) Repossessed Assets held for sale	**3.06**	2.94
e)	Contingent provision against standard assets	**15.91**	30.28
		8,850.20	3,044.67

2. Concentration of Advances

(i)	Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	**5,064.57**	5,290.76
(ii)	Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Company	**54.02%**	50.86%

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

3. **Concentration of Exposures**

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers	**5,064.57**	5290.76
(ii)	Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers to Total Exposure of the Company	**54.44%**	52.80%

4. **Concentration of NPAs**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	**1,313.03**	1,313.03

5. **Sector-wise NPAs**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Percentage of NPAs to total advances in that sector	
		2021-22	2020-21
(i)	Agriculture & allied activities	**67.99%**	49.54%
(ii)	MSME	**97.36%**	84.32%
(iii)	Corporate borrowers	**61.02%**	56.37%
(iv)	Services	**74.70%**	62.61%
(v)	Auto loans	**49.92%**	43.01%
(vi)	Other personal loans	**79.93%**	56.13%

6. **Movement of NPAs**

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	**0.63%**	71.25%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	(a) Opening Balance	**7,951.54**	5,697.37
	(b) Additions during the year	**912.54**	2,533.52
	(c) Reductions during the year	**(202.03)**	(279.36)
	(d) Closing balance	**8,662.05**	7,951.54
(iii)	**Movement of Net NPAs**		
	(a) Opening Balance	**5,054.29**	4731.69
	(b) Additions during the year *	**(4,898.74)**	552.72
	(c) Reductions during the year	**(151.57)**	(230.12)
	(d) Closing balance	**3.98**	5054.29
(iv)	**Movement of provisions for NPAs**		
	(a) Opening Balance	**2,897.26**	965.68
	(b) Additions during the year	**5,811.27**	1,980.81
	(c) Write-off	**(50.46)**	(49.24)
	(d) Closing balance	**8,658.07**	2,897.26

Gross Non Performing Assets and Net Non Performing Assets given above excluding bonds & debentures.

* The Net NPAs movement addition for the year is negative due to higher provision on NPAs in compared to gross addition in NPAs for the year.

7. **Overseas Assets (for those with joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)**

   There are no Overseas Assets.

8. **Off- balance Sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)**

   There are no Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms.

Note 53: Disclosure ..... (contd.)

9. Customer Complaints (as certfied by the management)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	**15**	5
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	**76**	92
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	**91**	83
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	**-**	15

10. Other information

Items		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Area, country of operation	**India**	India
(ii)	Joint venture partners with regard to Joint ventures and Overseas subsidiaries	**None**	None

53. Disclosures pursuant to requirement of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide their Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 (the "Directions") as amended.

n Assest Liabilities Management Maturity pattern (Contractual Maturity) of certiain items of asset and liabilities (At Book Values) [As certified by Management]

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	1 Day to 7 Days	8 Days to 14 Days	15 Days to 30/31 Days (One Month)	Over 1 month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
a) Liabilities											
Borrowings from Banks & Financial Institutions	**6,294.40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.00**	**37.25**	**31.25**	**18.75**	**-**	**-**	**6,481.65**
	(5,579.89)	(7.50)	(30.00)	(50.84)	(192.09)	(263.49)	(170.59)	(187.25)	(-)	(-)	(6,481.65)
Market Borrowings	**1,214.98**	**-**	**-**	**345.39**	**-**	**181.32**	**408.84**	**584.40**	**5.00**	**611.00**	**3,350.93**
	(1,166.74)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(34.71)	(1,465.81)	(76.06)	(611.00)	(3,354.32)
b) Assets											
Loans / Advances	**7.21**	**1.59**	**3.63**	**18.93**	**10.49**	**17.69**	**70.59**	**169.85**	**199.48**	**128.85**	**628.31**
	(18.46)	(3.50)	(7.55)	(49.39)	(25.23)	(44.57)	(134.12)	(310.41)	(2,046.02)	(4,454.41)	(7,093.68)
Investments	**3.99**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69.32**	**-**	**73.31**
	(3.78)	(-)	(-)	(12.90)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(364.04)	(-)	(380.72)

Notes:

(a) All unquoted equity shares have been included in 'Over 5 years'. The maturity pattern has been prepared in line with various regulations issued by RBI from time to time, best practices and based upon best estimate of the management with regard to the timing of various cashflows.

(b) The classification of Assets and Liabilities into current and non-current is carried out based on their residual maturity profile as per requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The above maturity pattern of assets and liabilities has been prepared by the Company after taking into consideration guidelines for assets-liabilities management (ALM) system in non-banking financial companies issued by RBI, best practices and best estimate of the ALM with regard to the timing of various cash flows, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

(c) All overdue borrowings have been included in '1 Day to 7 Days" bucket.

(d) Amounts in Bracket (-) denotes previous years figures i.e. financial year 2020-21

54 A comparison between provisions required under IRACP and impairment allowances made under Ind AS 109 as required by RBI Circulare dated March 13, 2020 vide RBI/2019-20/170 DOR(NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20.

As on March 31, 2022 : (₹ in crore)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms as on March 31, 2022	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	560.92	8.38	552.54	2.24	6.14
	Stage 2	79.32	7.53	71.79	0.32	7.21
Subtotal		**640.24**	**15.91**	**624.33**	**2.56**	**13.35**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	347.87	346.24	1.63	34.79	311.45
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	3,402.91	3,401.76	1.15	680.58	2,721.18
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	4,880.20	4,879.00	1.20	1,464.06	3,414.94
More than 3 years	Stage 3	31.07	31.07	-	15.53	15.54
Subtotal for doubtful		8,314.18	8,311.83	2.35	2,160.17	6,151.66
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		**8,662.05**	**8,658.07**	**3.98**	**2,194.96**	**6,463.11**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**Stage 1**	560.92	8.38	552.54	2.24	6.14
	Stage 2	79.32	7.53	71.79	0.32	7.21
	Stage 3	8,662.05	8,658.07	3.98	2,194.96	6,463.11
	Total	**9,302.29**	**8,673.98**	**628.31**	**2,197.52**	**6,476.46**

As on March 31, 2021 : (₹ in crore)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms as on March 31, 2021	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,883.93	9.88	1,874.05	149.96	(140.08)
	Stage 2	185.75	20.40	165.35	0.98	19.43
Subtotal		2,069.68	30.28	2,039.39	150.93	(120.66)
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	2,086.42	758.21	1,328.21	208.64	549.57
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	5,722.02	2,087.21	3,634.82	1,144.40	942.80
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	135.28	48.98	86.30	40.58	8.39
More than 3 years	Stage 3	7.81	2.85	4.96	3.90	(1.05)
Subtotal for doubtful		5,865.11	2,139.04	3,726.08	1,188.89	950.14
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		7,951.54	2,897.25	5,054.29	1,397.54	1,499.71
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	1,883.93	9.88	1,874.05	149.96	(140.08)
	Stage 2	185.75	20.40	165.35	0.98	19.43
	Stage 3	7,951.54	2,897.25	5,054.29	1,397.54	1,499.71
	Total	10,021.22	2,927.53	7,093.68	1,548.47	1,379.06

55 Change in acounting estimate:

In case of credit-impaired financial assets classified as 'Stage 3', the Company has recognised interest income on the amortised cost net of impairment loss of the financial asset at EIR uptill the period ended 31st December 2021. The Company has now decided to not recognise any interest income on credit-impaired financial assets classified as 'Stage 3'. Further, Interest receivable (net of impairment loss) on aforesaid credit impaired assets has been fully provided for. Due to change in accounting estimate interest on NPA interest amounting to ₹ 126.85 crore was reversed and NPA provisioning on such NPA interest amounting to ₹ 903.80 crores was provided during the year.

56 The COVID -19 pandemic has effect across the world, including India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the pandemic and consequent lockdown imposed by the Central & State Governments considerably impacted the Company's business operations. The pandemic has also resulted in a significantly constrain on recovery of overdues from customers.

The extent to which the COVID -19 pandemic will continue to impact the Company's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID -19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provisions as on March 31, 2022 against the potential impact of COVID -19 based on the information available at this point in time. The ECL provisions held by the Company are in excess of the prescribed norms by RBI.

57 (i) Disclosures pursuant to RBI Circular -RBI 2020-21/16 DOR No. BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020:

(₹ in crore)

Type of Borrower	Number of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window	Exposure to accounts mentioned at (A) before implementation of the plan	Of (B) aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities	Additional funding sanctioned, if any including between invocation of the plan and implementation	Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan
Personal loans	6	7.20	-	-	0.78
Corporate persons	-	-	-	-	-
Of which MSMEs	1	1.93	-	-	0.23
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7**	**9.13**	**-**	**-**	**1.01**

(ii) Disclosures pursuant to RBI Circular -RBI 2021-22/32 DOR STR REC.12/21.04.048/2021-22 for the restructuring plans implemented as per RBI circular dated May 5, 2021

Pursuant to RBI circular dated May 5, 2021 on ""Resolution Framework – 2.0: Resolution of Covid-19 related stress of Individuals and Small Businesses"", Board Approved policy is in place and there were seven borrower accounts having an aggregate exposure of ₹ 19.12 crore to the Company, where resolution plans had been implemented.

Description		Individual Borrowers		Small businesses
		Personal Loans	Business Loans	
(A)	Number of requests received for invoking resolution process under Part A	14	37	67
(B)	Number of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window	-	1	6
(C)	Exposure to accounts mentioned at (B) before implementation of the plan (Amount in crore)	-	0.18	18.93
(D)	Of (C), aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities	-	-	-
(E)	Additional funding sanctioned, if any, including between invocation of the plan and implementation	-	-	-
(F)	Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan	-	-	-

(iii) RBI vide Circular dated November 12, 2021 - "Prudential norms on lncome Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) pertaining to Advances - Clarifications" has clarified / harmonized certain aspects of extant regulatory guidelines with a view to ensuring uniformity in the implementation of lRACP norms across all lending institutions. The Company is taking necessary steps to comply with the norms / changes for regulatory reporting and as clarified by RBI vide circular dated February 15, 2022. Such clarifications/harmonization has no impact on the financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2022, as the Company continues to prepare the financial results in accordance with the applicable Ind-AS guidelines and the RBI circular dated March 13, 2020 - "Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards

58 In accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated April 7, 2021, on "Asset Classification and Income Recognition following the expiry of Covid-19 regulatory package", the Company shall refund / adjust 'interest on interest' to all borrowers including those who had availed of working capital facilities during the moratorium period, irrespective of whether moratorium had been fully or partially availed, or not availed. Pursuant to these instructions, the Company is in the process of suitably implementing the guidelines as prescribed by RBI. While the Company has estimated the said amount and made provision of ₹ 4.57 crore for refund / adjustment.

59 Going Concern

During year ended March 31, 2022 the Company has incurred losses of ₹ 7,079.30 crore (Previous year ₹ 2,665.27 crore) and it has accumulated losses of ₹ 13,091.78 crore as on March 31, 2022 (Previous year ₹ 6,012.48 crore).

The Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan. In this regard, certain lenders of the Company have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA dated July 6, 2019 with Bank of Baroda acting as the Lead Lender.

The Lead Bank and the lenders forming part of ICA have appointed resolution advisors, cashflow monitoring agency, forensic auditor, valuers and legal counsel. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated July 28, 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. Eighteen investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EoI's.

The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021. Authum resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on Dec 08, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on Dec 08, 2021, however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the H'able Bombay High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the H'able Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of H'able Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the H'able Supreme Court of India. The same is admitted by Hon'able Supreme Court of India for further hearing.

In view of the resolution process being in the final stages, the accounts of the Company have been prepared on "Going Concern" Basis.

60 Inter Creditor Agreement (ICA)

The Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan. In this regard, certain lenders of the Company have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA dated July 6, 2019 with Bank of Baroda acting as the Lead Lender

All the current operations of RCFL, including the cashflows, are being directed, reviewed and managed under the supervision of the RCFL Lenders and RCFL Lenders are jointly deciding over the operational and strategic aspects of RCFL. RCFL has been directed by the lenders led by Bank of Baroda not to service debt obligation considering the cash position of the company. In view of the same, delay in making payment to lenders /bond holders shall continue until the arrival on resolution plan. Also, in view of ICA process, the Company has not recognized any penal interest and additional Interest on account of default and downgrade of the credit rating. which results in unreconciled balance as per books of the Company and lenders/banks as at March 31, 2022.

The Lead Bank and the lenders forming part of ICA have appointed resolution advisors, cashflow monitoring agency, forensic auditor, valuers and legal counsel. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated July 28, 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. Eighteen investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EoI's.

The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021. Authum resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on Dec 8, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on Dec 8, 2021, however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the H'able Bombay High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the H'able Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of H'able Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the H'able Supreme Court of India. The same is admitted by Hon'able Supreme Court of India for further hearing.

In view of the resolution process being in the final stages, the accounts of the Company have been prepared on ""Going Concern"" Basis.

61 The Company was informed by its previous auditors that a report under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form ADT-4 has been filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in June 2019. The Company has examined the matter and has concluded that the issues raised by the previous auditors, do not merit reporting under the said Section. The Company also appointed legal experts, who independently carried out an in-depth examination of the matter and the issues raised by the previous auditor. The legal experts have concluded and confirmed that there was no matter attracting Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. This matter is still pending with the MCA. It is noticed that the end use of the above-mentioned borrowings from the Company are repayment of borrowings or repayment of financial obligations by the Company's borrowers.

62 The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law / Indian Accounting Standards there are no foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of account.

63 Segment Reporting

The Company is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments", in terms of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

64 The Company had given General Purpose Corporate Loan/Working Capital Term Loan to certain bodies corporate in the ordinary course of business, the terms of which are at arms' length basis. None of these loans constitute as transactions with related parties. However, in few cases, the Company's borrowers had undertaken onward lending transactions to companies which are identified as Group Companies by Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) in terms of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. These loans are secured and in few cases its further guaranteed by the Group Companies. Nevertheless, considering various aspects of such loans full provision towards impairment has been made during the year.

Considering the end use of loans given, the Company has considered the below loans amounting to ₹ 4,979.89 crore (Previous year ₹ 4,979.89 crore), as 'Exposure to group companies' for the purpose of various regulatory disclosures.

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No	Party Name	Total Exposure Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Total Exposure Outstanding as at March 31, 2021
1	Aashish Power Plant Equipment Private Limited	185.00	185.00
2	Accura Productions Private Limited	310.00	310.00
3	Adhar Project Management & Consultancy Private Limited	65.09	65.09
4	Celebrita Mediahouse Private Limited	140.00	140.00
5	CLE Private Limited (previously know as Crest Logistics & Engineers Private Limited)	286.90	286.90
6	Edrishti Movies Private Limited	125.00	125.00
7	Gamesa Investment Management Private Limited	122.70	122.70
8	Hirma Power Limited	222.41	222.41
9	Indian Agri Services Private Limited	30.00	30.00
10	Kalai Power Private Limited	260.80	260.80
11	Kunjbihari Developers Private Limited	108.75	108.75
12	Medybiz Private Limited	118.00	118.00
13	Mohanbir Hi-Tech Build Private Limited	20.44	20.44
14	Nationwide Communication Private Limited	25.00	25.00
15	RBEP Entertainment Private Limited (previously known as Reliance Big Entertainment Private Limited)	246.83	246.83
16	Reliance Broadcast Network Limited	33.50	33.50
17	Reliance Cleangen Limited	270.49	270.49
18	Dinanatha Developers Private Limited (previously known as RPL Aditya Power Private Limited)	40.00	40.00
19	RPL Solaris Power Private Limited	188.00	188.00
20	Skyline Global Trade Private Limited	290.00	290.00
21	Species Commerce & Trade Private Limited	235.50	235.50
22	Summit Ceminfra Private Limited	300.00	300.00
23	Thwink Big Content Private Limited	350.00	350.00
24	Tulip Advisors Private Limited	297.95	297.95
25	Vinayak Ventures Private Limited	54.50	54.50
26	Worldcom Solutions Limited	353.03	353.03
27	Zapak Digital Entertainment Limited	300.00	300.00
	Total	**4,979.89**	**4,979.89**

The Company has made full provision on these exposure to group companies accounts during the year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

65 The Company has defaulted in payment of borrowings obligations total amounting to ₹ 9,315.58 crores as on March 31, 2022 and the asset cover has also fallen below hundred percent of outstanding debentures amounting to ₹ 1,906.88 crores. The Company's ability to meet its obligation dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of loan portfolio, implementation of Resolution Plan under Inter Creditor Agreement for the resolution of its debt under the ICA.

66 Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

This is the standalone notes to account referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director) DIN - 00400892	**Rashna H. Khan** (Director) DIN - 06928148	**Sudeep Ghoshal** (Non-Executive Director) DIN - 09536193
Rohit Bhanja (Chief Executive Officer)	**Arpit Malaviya** (Chief Financial Officer)	**Manisha Pathak** (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

To the Members of
Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of **Reliance Commercial Finance Limited** ("hereinafter referred to as the Company, the holding company and its subsidiary (the Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") and its Associates which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022 the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, its consolidated losses (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

a) We draw attention to Note 60 of the Consolidated IndAS financial statements with regard to the Inter Creditors Agreement ("ICA") dated 6 July 2019 under the framework of the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India on "Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" dated June 7, 2019. In view of ICA agreement, the holding Company has not recognized any penal interest and additional interest due to default and downgrade of the credit rating. Subject to availability of latest balance confirmation and their reconciliation from banks/lenders other than principal amount, there is material unreconciled balance as per books of the holding Company and lenders/banks. The impact, if any, due to non-recognition of the penal interest and additional interest as explained above, in the Consolidated IndAS financial statements is not ascertainable at present. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the completeness and accuracy of the bank balances, borrowings and interest expense thereof as at March 31, 2022, and for the year ended on that date respectively.

b) We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated IndAS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Statement under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

a) We draw attention to Note no. 64 of the Consolidated IndAS financial statement with regards to the loan sanctioned under the Corporate Loan book with significant deviations to certain bodies corporate including group companies of which outstanding amount as at March 31, 2022 was aggregating to ₹ 4,979.89 crore and are secured by charge on current assets of borrowers and in certain cases it's further secured by corporate guarantee of group companies. As stated in the said note, in certain cases such corporate borrowers have undertaken onward lending transactions to its 100% holding company and some of the group companies of the holding Company and end use of the borrowings from the holding Company have been utilized to meet their financial obligation by such entities. During the year the holding Company has fully provided Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on these loans.

In this regard, We further draw attention to Note no. 61 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements referring to filing of Form ADT-4 under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 to Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) by the previous auditor with respect to aforesaid loan transactions. We have continued to rely upon the legal opinions on the basis of which management is of the opinion that there were no matters attracting the said Section. This matter is still pending with the MCA and the outcome of the matter cannot be commented upon.

Nevertheless, We are unable to comment upon consequential impacts on Consolidated financial results of the company arising on outcome of the matter related to aforesaid loans in MCA.

b) We draw attention to Note no. 59 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements which sets out the fact that, during the year the Company has incurred losses of ₹ 7,079.34 crores (Previous year ₹ 2,663.09 crore) and it has accumulated losses of ₹ 13,091.84 crore as at 31 March 2022 resulting it has negative Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) and negative net owned fund in terms of the provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act. Business activities of the holding Company are kept in abeyance and recovery process of old loans are underway. The holding Company is engaged with all its lenders and Lenders have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) dated July 6, 2019 for resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. In the matter, challenging the Order of Hon'ble Bombay High Court, Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI") has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with respect to voting methodology for Debenture Holders and the same is still subjudice. Resolution under Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") framework for its debt depend on Agreement with Lenders and other external factors. The Group ability to meet its obligations is significantly dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of Loans and implementation of debt Resolution under Inter-Creditor Agreement ("ICA") framework. These conditions cast significant doubt on the Group ability to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, in view of the status of implementation of the approved

Resolution plan, these audited consolidated financial statement of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

We draw attention to Note No. 56 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in which the extant to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's financial performance including the Company's estimates of impairment of total assets which is dependent on future developments, which are uncertain.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters ("KAM") are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined assessment of impairment allowance of Loan assets as a Key Audit Matter. The Group has followed IND AS 109 and accordingly provided impairment allowance considering various aspects in Loan assets. Considering the Group approach, we have used Standard Audit procedures and applied judgement and verified the provision of impairment allowance. We have discussed with the management the cases wherever additional impairment is required, and management assessment is carried out in detail in such cases.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report and Management Discussion and Analysis etc in the Annual report but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our report thereon. Such other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read such other information if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in term of the requirements of the Companies Act,2013 that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ,("Ind AS"). The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error (subject to outcome of the matter reported in para 5 in Emphasis of Matter hereinabove), and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we

are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

(i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and

(ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our Auditor's Report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a) The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statement includes the financial results of one subsidiary whose financial statements reflect Group's share of total assets of ₹ 0.34 crore as at 31 March, 2022, Group's share of total revenues of ₹ Nil for the year ended, Group's share of total net loss after tax of ₹ 0.04 crore for year ended and net cash outflow amounting to ₹ (0.001) crore for the year ended 31 March, 2022 respectively, as considered in the Statement, which have been certified by the management. The Statement also includes Group's share of net profit of Nil for the year ended respectively, as considered in the Statement, in respect of two associates, whose financial statements/financial information have been certified by the management. The financial statements of these entities have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the Statement, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these entities, is based solely on the financial statement certified by the management and the procedures performed by us are as stated in section above.

b) The audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2021, included in these consolidated financial results, are based on the previously audited financial statements of the Group, prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and audited by the previous auditor Shridhar & Associates, Chartered Accountants, whose audit report for the year ended March 31, 2021 dated 7th May 2021, expressed an modified opinion on financial result.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(1) As required by the Section 143(11)(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of management certified financial statements of such subsidiary and associates, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a. We have sought and except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report 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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts;

d. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, in our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

e. The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group.

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the holding Company, as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A".

h. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid/ provided by the Holding Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act;

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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   (i) The Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note No. ¬42 (a) on Contingent Liabilities of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   (ii) The Group has made provision as at March 31, 2022, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note No. 62 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group during the year ended March 31, 2022.

   (iv) (a) The Management of the group has represented (Refer note 7(c) to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements) that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, during the year, 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 Group 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 Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management of the group has represented (Refer note 7(c) to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements) that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, during the year, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Group from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group 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 caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended and provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement in respect of transactions during the year. In accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI, the transactions (if any) taken place during the year have been disclosed.

   (v) The company has not declared or paid any interim or final dividend during the year.

2. We have considered the management accounts of the subsidiary company, therefore we are unable to comment with respect to any adverse comment as referred in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act.

For O P BAGLA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 087537
UDIN : 22087537AIJFOZ1490

May 4, 2022
Mumbai

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated

Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit following material weaknesses has been identified as at March 31, 2022:

The holding Company's internal financial control system over financial reporting is not operating effectively in respect of controls over corporate loan book segment due to weak credit appraisal and loan sanctioning mechanism, however the company has not lent any new loan to borrower during the current financial year. Internal financial controls need to be more stringent for evaluation of impairment quantum by applying control mechanism. Internal control system needs to be strengthened for credit evaluation, and establishing customer credit limits for disbursement of loans, to mitigate the risk of potentially result in the Company recognising revenue without establishing reasonable certainty of ultimate collection. Further the steps taken for recovery in credit impaired loan assets and monetization of security are not sufficient and internal control should be properly in place in recovery methodologies. We have not received sufficient audit evidences for other controls and we are unable to comment on operating effectiveness of that.

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

The effects on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for aforesaid material weakness of controls can not be commented upon.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, the holding Company except for the effects/ possible effects of the material weaknesses on corporate loan book described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2022 consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company, and the effects on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for aforesaid material weakness of controls have not been determined and the qualification has affected our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified Opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to the subsidiary company which is incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such company.

Further, we have considered the disclosure reported above in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our report of the financial statements of the Group, and the above disclosure does not affect our opinion on the operating effectiveness of the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Group.

For O P BAGLA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 087537
UDIN : 22087537AIJFOZ1490

May 4, 2022
Mumbai

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
(a) Cash & cash equivalents	3	**725.20**	69.95
(b) Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	4	**201.48**	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	5	**0.02**	0.49
(d) Receivables			
- Trade receivables	6	**0.01**	0.18
(e) Loans	7	**627.85**	7,093.27
(f) Investments	8	**73.64**	381.04
(g) Other financial assets	9	**44.26**	179.93
Sub total of financial assets		**1,672.46**	7,896.09
2 Non - financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	10	**5.58**	3.88
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	11	**-**	-
(c) Property, plant and equipment	12	**133.95**	138.78
(d) Goodwill	13	**160.14**	160.14
(e) Other intangible assets	13	**5.92**	13.26
(f) Other non - financial assets	14	**22.39**	27.67
Sub total of non - financial assets		**327.98**	343.73
Total Assets		**2,000.44**	8,239.82
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
1 Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
- Trade payables	15		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**8.51**	0.35
- Other payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**354.68**	604.63
(b) Debt Securities	17	**1,825.88**	1,820.57
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	18	**7,925.70**	7,934.40
(d) Subordinated liabilities	19	**81.14**	81.14
(e) Other Financial liabilities	20	**2,161.98**	1,055.72
Sub total of financial liabilities		**12,357.89**	11,496.81
2 Non- financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	21	**10.53**	27.45
(b) Other Non-financial liabilities	22	**12.01**	16.42
Sub total of non - financial liabilities		**22.54**	43.87
3 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	23	**135.33**	135.33
(b) Preference share capital	24	**400.00**	400.00
(c) Other Equity	25 & 26	**(10,915.32)**	(3,836.19)
Sub total of equity		**(10,379.99)**	(3,300.86)
Total Liabilities & equity		**2,000.44**	8,239.82

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 66'

This is the consolidated Balance Sheet - referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest Income	27	**174.72**	494.37
(b) Fees & Commission Income	28	**2.08**	2.53
(c) Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments	29	**7.85**	25.71
(d) Rent Income		**6.00**	6.00
(e) Other operating income	30	**5.30**	6.23
Total Revenue from operations (I)		**195.95**	534.84
Other Income (II)	31	**0.21**	0.14
Total Income III = (I) + (II)		**196.16**	534.98
Expenses			
Finance cost	32	**1,124.78**	1,131.33
Fees & commission expenses	33	**14.16**	15.31
Impairment on financial instruments	34	**6,085.51**	1,982.76
Employee benefits expense	35	**18.50**	21.15
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	12-13	**12.10**	13.73
Other expenses	36	**44.34**	46.23
Total Expenses (IV)		**7,299.39**	3,210.51
Loss Before Tax (V) = (III - IV)		**(7,103.23)**	(2,675.53)
Tax Expense (VI) :	39		
a) Current Tax		**-**	-
b) Deferred Tax/ (Credit)		**-**	-
c) Income Tax for Earlier Years		**(23.89)**	(10.26)
Loss After Tax before Share of profit of Associates & Non controlling Interest (VII) = (V-VI)		**(7,079.34)**	(2,665.27)
Non controlling interest (VIII)		**-**	-
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates (IX)		**-**	2.18
Loss After Tax (X) = (VII-VIII+IX)		**(7,079.34)**	(2,663.09)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		**0.21**	(0.23)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (XI)		**0.21**	(0.23)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XII) = (X + XI)		**(7,079.13)**	(2,663.32)
Loss attributable to:			
(a) Owners of the parent		**(7,079.34)**	(2,663.09)
(b) Non controlling interest		**-**	-
		(7,079.34)	(2,663.09)
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
(a) Owners of the parent		**0.21**	(0.23)
(b) Non controlling interest		**-**	-
		0.21	(0.23)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
(a) Owners of the parent		**(7,079.13)**	(2,663.32)
(b) Non controlling interest		**-**	-
		(7,079.13)	(2,663.32)
Earnings/(Loss) Per Equity Share (X)	41		
(Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)			
Basic & Diluted (in ₹)		**(523.13)**	(196.95)
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 66'			

This is the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
(a) Cash flow from operating activities:				
Loss before tax:		**(7,103.23)**		(2,675.53)
Adjustments:				
Depreciation & amortisation	**12.10**		13.73	
Impairment on financial instruments	**6,084.42**		1,980.07	
Net (gain) / loss on financial instruments at FVTPL	**1.09**		0.51	
Net (gain) / loss on Sale of financial instruments	**(1.07)**		19.61	
Net (gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(0.21)**		(0.11)	
Dividend Income	**-**		(0.02)	
Provision For Dimunition in value of Investment	**-**		2.18	
Finance Cost	**1,124.45**		1,131.33	
		7,220.78		3,147.30
Operating profit before working capital changes		**117.55**		471.77
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:				
Trade receivables & other receivables	**(113.51)**		(35.42)	
Fixed deposits with banks	**(30.24)**		(130.66)	
Loans	**517.26**		202.28	
Other financial assets	**136.14**		(50.99)	
Other Non - financial assets	**3.19**		3.66	
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Trade payables & other payables	**(241.79)**		(132.07)	
Other non-financial liabilities	**(21.34)**		(53.20)	
		249.71		(196.38)
Cash generated from operations		**367.26**		275.39
Less: Interest paid	**(18.20)**		(971.59)	
Less: Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	**22.42**		178.62	
		4.22		(792.97)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities (a)		**371.48**		(517.58)
(b) Cash flow from investing activities:				
Sale of investment (Net)	**283.49**			559.93
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	**(0.03)**		-	
Sale of property, plant and equipments	**0.31**		0.85	
Dividend Income	**-**		0.02	
		283.77		560.80
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities (b)		**283.77**		560.80

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
(c) Cash flow from financing activities:				
Repayment of commercial papers	-		(75.45)	
		-		(75.45)
Net cash outflow from financing activities (c)		-		(75.45)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and bank balances (a + b+ c)		**655.25**		(32.23)
Add: cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**69.95**		102.18
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**725.20**		69.95

Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year are:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	**0.26**	-
Balance with banks in current accounts	**24.94**	69.95
Deposits with maturity of 3 months or less	**700.00**	-
Total	**725.20**	69.95

This is the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

a) **Equity share capital**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**135.33**	135.33
Change in the Equity share capital during the year		
Add: fresh allotment of shares		
- issue of share	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**135.33**	135.33

b) **Other equity**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Statutory Reserve Fund	Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurements of post-employment benefit obligation	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**2,078.11**	**100.86**	**(3,349.41)**	**(2.35)**	**(1,172.79)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,663.09)	-	(2,663.09)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.31)	(0.31)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,663.09)	(0.31)	(2,663.40)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
- Transfers to Statutory reserve fund	- -	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**2,078.11**	**100.86**	**(6,012.50)**	**(2.66)**	**(3,836.19)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(7,079.34)	-	(7,079.34)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.21	0.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(7,079.34)	0.21	(7,079.13)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
- Transfers to Statutory reserve fund	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2,078.11**	**100.86**	**(13,091.84)**	**(2.45)**	**(10,915.32)**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 66'

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

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non-Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

1 Corporate information

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company") formerly known as Reliance Gilts Limited, was incorporated on August 17, 2000 with the Registrar of Companies (RoC), Maharashtra, Mumbai. Subsequently, as on May 21, 2009 the Company was registered as a Non Deposit taking Non -Banking Financial Company, as defined under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is principally engaged in lending activities and provides loans to small and medium enterprises for working capital and growth, loans to commercial vehicles and two wheelers, loans against property, personal loans and financing of various micro enterprises.

The registered office of the Company is located at 7th Floor, B-Wing, Trade World, Kamala Mills Compound, S. B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013. The Company is a public limited company and its debt securities are listed on the BSE Limited (BSE).

2 Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimate and judgments

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company uses accrual basis of accounting except in case of significant uncertainties. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees rounded off to the nearest crore upto two decimal places except otherwise stated.

The aforesaid consolidated financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Parent Company" or "the Company"), its subsidiary i.e. Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited (together referred to as the "Group") and its associates i.e., Global Wind Power Limited and Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited.

(ii) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The Group combines the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions within the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (d) below), after initially being recognised at cost."

(c) Joint ventures

Under Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (d) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

(d) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(e) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying -amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by

(i) certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value,

(ii) assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell, and

(iii) defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value.

(iv) Order of liquidity

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Pursuant to Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and amendment to Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 dated October 11, 2018, the Company presents its balance sheet in the order of liquidity. This is since the Company does not supply goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle, therefore making such presentation more relevant. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Note No. 47(i)

(v) Compliance with RBI Master Direction

The Company complies in all material respects, with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts and other matters, specified in the master directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') in terms of "Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016" ("RBI Master Direction') vide Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 updated on timely basis (the "RBI Directions") as applicable to the Company. Indian Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (referred to in these Directions as "ICAI") shall be followed insofar as they are not inconsistent with any of these Directions.

(vi) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

2.1.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the service rendered (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

1. Identification of contract(s) with customers;

2. Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determination of transaction price;
4. Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
5. Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

a) Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

b) Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision). The Company recognises interest income by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For POCI financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition – the Company calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding

(ii) Loan processing fees and other operating income

Fees and commission incomes and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the effective interest rate. Fees and commission that are not integral to the effective interest rate are recognised on accrual basis over the life of the loan.Other operating income i.e. Foreclosure & Bounce Charges, Loan Re-schedulement Charges are accounted on cash basis.

(iii) Income from direct assignment

In case of direct assignment of loans, the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of assigned loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on assignment.

Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement and excess interest spread (EIS) on the deal is accounted for upfront as and when it becomes due.

(iv) Income from securitisation

In case of securitization of loans, (a) Securtisation transactions prior to March 31, 2017 the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of securtised loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/ expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on securitization on a monthly basis, (b) Securtisation transactions after March 31, 2017 the assets are not derocognised and continued in the books as loans. Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement.

(v) Income from investments

Profit / (Loss) earned from sale of investments is recognised on trade date basis net off expenses incurred on sale. The cost of investment is computed based on weighted average basis."

(vi) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(vii) Rental income

Lease income from operating leases where the Comapany is a lessor is recognised in income on a straightline basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(viii) Brokerage Income

Brokerage income is recognized when there is no significant uncertainty as to determination and realization and as per agreement.

(ix) Income from trading in derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into, and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.Brokerage and other payments made in connection with the acquisition of derivatives are added to the cost of acquisition. The amount shown under sale of currency derivatives is net of brokerage.

2.1.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Reliance Commercial Finance Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Translation and balances

"Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.1.4 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

"When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

When the Company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

2.1.5 Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company has applied Ind AS 109 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) the Company's business model for managing the asset; and

(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in Note No. 49(a). Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value option for financial assets: The Company may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Business model: The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a Comapny of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments:

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in net gain/loss on fair value changes in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

ECL are recognised for financial assets held under amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, and certain loan commitments

Financial assets where no significant increase in credit risk has been observed are considered to be in 'stage 1' and for which a 12 month ECL is recognised. Financial assets that are considered to have significant increase in credit risk are considered to be in 'stage 2' and those which are in default or for which there is an objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in 'stage 3'. Lifetime ECL is recognised for stage 2 and stage 3 financial assets.

At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of loan commitments) is required for ECL towards default events that are possible in the next 12 months, or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months.

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL towards all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL').

Financial assets (and the related impairment loss allowances) are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Treatment of the different stages of financial assets and the methodology of determination of ECL

(a) Credit impaired (stage 3)

The Company recognises a financial asset to be credit impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- Contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- The loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

Restructured loans, where repayment terms are renegotiated as compared to the original contracted terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower, are classified as credit impaired. Such loans continue to be in stage 3 until they exhibit regular payment of renegotiated principal and interest over a minimum observation period, typically 12 months– post renegotiation, and there are no other indicators of impairment. Having satisfied the conditions of timely payment over the observation period these loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 and a fresh assessment of the risk of default be done for such loans.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default of the loan exposure. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, 30 days past due is considered as an indication of financial assets to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk. Based on other indications such as borrower's frequently delaying payments beyond due dates though not 30 days past due are included in stage 2 for mortgage loans.

The measurement of risk of defaults under stage 2 is computed on homogenous portfolios, generally by nature of loans, tenors, underlying collateral, geographies and borrower profiles. The default risk is assessed using PD (probability of default) derived from past behavioral trends of default across the identified homogenous portfolios. These past trends factor in the past customer behavioral trends, credit transition probabilities and macroeconomic conditions. The assessed PDs are then aligned considering future economic conditions that are determined to have a bearing on ECL.

(c) Without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible in the next 12 months are recognised for financial instruments in stage 1. The Company has ascertained default possibilities on past behavioral trends witnessed for each homogenous portfolio using application/behavioral score cards and other performance indicators, determined statistically.

(d) Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk and estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability weighted. It incorporates all information that is relevant including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL takes into account the time value of money. Forward looking economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecasts of economic parameters that have demonstrated a linkage to the performance of our portfolios over a period of time have been applied to determine impact of macro economic factors.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). ECL is calculated by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD and adjusted for time value of money using a rate which is a reasonable approximation of EIR.

- Determination of PD is covered above for each stages of ECL.

- EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the Balance Sheet date to the date of default together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
- LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

(iii) Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Company de-recognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Company has not retained control. The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Company enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Company:

(i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;

(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and

(iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Company under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not de-recognised because the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Company retains a subordinated residual interest.

2.1.6 Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

(b) Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Company recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

(c) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Market linked debentures (MLDs):

The Company has issued certain Non-convertible debentures, the rate of interest on which is linked to performance of specified indices over the period of the debentures. The Company has opted to designate the entire hybrid contract at FVTPL as the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract. Further, the embedded derivative is not closely related to the financial liability host contract. The Company hedges its interest rate risk on MLD by taking positions in future & options based on specified indices. Any gain / loss on these hedge positions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.1.7 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) The amount of the loss allowance ; and

(b) The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Loan commitments provided by the Company are measured as the amount of the loss allowance.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Company cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.1.8 Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Company in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Company's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

2.1.9 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The power to assess the financial performance and position of the Company and make strategic decisions is vested in the executive director who has been identified as the chief operating decisions maker.

The Company is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

2.1.10 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised.

2.1.11 Impairment of Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.1.12 Off-setting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.1.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.1.14 Assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.1.15 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land / Leasehold land on perpetual period is carried at historical cost and no depreciation is provided. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives & residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of certain leased furniture, fittings and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

The estimated useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset	Useful Life (Years)
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Buildings	60 years
Plant & machinery	8 years

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.1.16 Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

(ii) Other intangibles

Intangible assets are recognised where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition/development of intangible assets which are not put/ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under intangible assets under development. The Company amortises intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets commencing from the month in which the asset is first put to use. The Company provides pro-rata depreciation from the day the asset is put to use.

The estimated useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset Useful Life	(Years)
Computer software	5 years

On transition to Ind AS, the Compnay has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying valueas the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.1.17 Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.1.18 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the company."

2.1.19 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Gratuity;

(b) Superannuation fund; and

(c) Provident fund

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations: The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

Superannuation fund: Contribution to Superannuation Fund, a defined contribution scheme, is made at pre-determined rates to the Superannuation Fund, Life Insurance Corporation and is charged to the Statement of Profit or loss. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund.

Provident fund: The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to theextent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Leave encashment: The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Phantom Shares: As a long-term incentive plan to employees, the Company has initiated Phantom Stock Option Plan which are cash settlement rights where the employees are entitled to get cash compensation based on agreed formulae. The employees are entitled to receive cash payment equivalent to appreciation in the value over the defined base price of the shares. The present value of the obligation under such plan is determined based on actuarial valuation.

2.1.20 Earning Per Shares

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (Refer Note No. 41).

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

2.1.21 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is recognised at cost and are not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost of investment represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investment. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investment may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

2.1.22 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Company acting as a lessee A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Basis the above principle, all leases entered into by the Company as a lessee have been classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under an operating lease is recognised on an accrual basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.1.23 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

2.2.1 Estimation of fair value of unlisted securities

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions, Refer Note No. 49.

2.2.2 Effective interest rate method

The Company recognises interest income/expense using the effective interest rate, i.e., a rate that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans. The effective interest method also accounts for the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/ expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

2.2.3 Impairment of financial assets using the expected credit loss method

The measurement of impairment losses on loan assets and commitments, requires judgement, in estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and recoverability of collateral values while determining the impairment losses and assessing a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is the output of a complex model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model
- It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its model in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary."

2.2.4 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI test and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement considered by the Company in determining the business model including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

2.2.5 Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. The Company also discloses present obligations for which a reliable estimate cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.3 Implementation of New/ Modified Standards

During the year, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued amendments to certain Ind AS. The Company has analysed the impact of these amendments which is not material to the Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
3. Cash & Cash equivalents				
(i) Cash on hand		**0.26**		-
(ii) Balance with Banks in Current Accounts				
– in Current Accounts	**24.94**		69.95	
– in deposits with maturity of 3 months or less	**700.00**		-	
		724.94		69.95
		725.20		69.95
4. Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
(i) In earmarked accounts				
- Dividend Payable (*₹ 272)		*		*
(ii) Fixed Deposits with banks				
- For Credit enhancement towards securitisation	**155.18**		6.00	
- For Others #	**46.30**		165.23	
		201.48		171.23
		201.48		171.23

'# Deposits amounting to ₹ 1.35 crore (previous year ₹ 1.28 crore) are in the name of the Reliance Capital Ltd for which the Company is taking efforts to change in it's name. This FD's were transferred to Company under the Scheme of arrangement between Company and Reliance Capital Limited.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
5. Derivative Financial Instruments				
Net gain on derivative financial Instruments		**0.02**		0.49
		0.02		0.49
6. Trade Receivables				
Receivables considered good - Unsecured				
(i) Receivables - credit impaired	**0.01**		0.18	
Less: Provision for impairment loss	**-**		-	
		0.01		0.18
(i) Receivables - credit impaired	**33.07**		25.87	
Less: Provision for impairment loss	**(33.07)**		(25.87)	
		-		-
		0.01		0.18

Ageing for Trade receivables as on March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	0.09
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	3.54	3.54	7.25	7.79	10.86	32.98
Total Receivable (Gross)	3.55	3.54	7.25	7.87	10.87	33.08
Less: Provision for impairment loss	3.54	3.54	7.25	7.87	10.87	33.07
Total Receivable (Net)	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01

6. Trade Receivable (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	0.05
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	3.54	3.54	7.51	6.26	4.97	25.82
Total Receivable (Gross)	3.71	3.55	7.55	6.27	4.97	26.05
Less: Provision for impairment loss	3.54	3.54	7.55	6.27	4.97	25.87
Total Receivable (Net)	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
7. Loans				
a) Loans (Refer Note No. 46, 47 & 64)				
(i) Secured				
Related Party	**-**		-	
Others	**8,196.87**		8,853.00	
		8,196.87		8,853.00
(ii) Unsecured				
Related Party	**-**		-	
Others	**140.70**		206.51	
		140.70		206.51
b) Interest accrued on Loans				
(i) Secured		**903.60**		903.21
(ii) Unsecured #		**60.66**		58.09
Total Gross Credit Exposure		**9,301.83**		10,020.81
Less : Expected Credit Loss				
- Contingent provision against standard assets	**(15.91)**		(30.28)	
- Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts	**(8,658.07)**		(2,897.26)	
		(8,673.98)		(2,927.54)
Total Net Credit Exposure		**627.85**		7,093.27

c) During the year no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). During the year the Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans - At amortised cost		
Secured by tangible assets	**9,100.47**	9,756.21
Unsecured	**201.36**	264.60
Total (a) - Gross	**9,301.83**	10,020.81
(Less): Impairment loss allowance	**8,673.98**	2,927.54
Total (a) - Net	**627.85**	7,093.27

7. Loans (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans in India		
- Public sector	**-**	-
- Others	**9,301.83**	10,020.81
Total (b) - Gross	**9,301.83**	10,020.81
(Less): Impairment loss allowance	**8,673.98**	2,927.54
Total (b) - Net	**627.85**	7,093.27

8 Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through Other comprehensive income	At fair value through Profit and loss	Subtotal	Total
As at March 31, 2022						
Investments						
(a) Equity Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up, valued at cost						
- Associate Company - at carrying cost						
Global Wind Power Limited	**1 04 61 745**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Reinplast Advance Composites Private Limited	**3 30 000**	**0.33**	-	**-**	**-**	**0.33**
- Others						
GVR Infra Project Ltd	**3 19 617**	**-**	**-**	**#**	**-**	**#**
Share Microfin Limited	**67 526**	**-**	**-**	**#**	**-**	**#**
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited Private Limited	**17 20 668**	**-**	**-**	**#**	**-**	**#**
(b) Preference Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Asmitha Microfin Limited	**2 19 00 238**	-	-	**#**	**-**	**#**
(c) Debentures & Bonds valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited -OCD-18-March -2018	**57 355**	-	-	**#**	**-**	**#**
GVR Infra Project Ltd 10% OCD	**6 46 83 384**	-	-	**#**	**-**	**#**
(d) Security Receipts valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
Reliance ARC Trust 026 -30 Dec.2016	**4 68 383**	-	-	**69.32**	**69.32**	**69.32**
(e) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments Pledged towards margin requirements))						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	**8 77 083**	-	-	**3.99**	**3.99**	**3.99**
Total (a) - Gross		**0.33**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.64**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total (A) - Net		**0.33**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.64**
Investments outside India		-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		0.33	-	73.31	73.31	73.64
Total (B) - Gross		**0.33**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.64**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) - Net		**0.33**	**-**	**73.31**	**73.31**	**73.64**

Notes :

1. # Investments written off
2. * for units of AIF/Mutual Fund, net assets value (NAV) is taken as Market Value

8 Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through Other comprehensive income	At fair value through Profit and loss	At fair value through Subtotal	Total
As at March 31, 2021						
(a) Equity Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
- Associate Company						
Global Wind Power Limited	**1 04 61 745**	-	-	-	-	-
Reinplast Advance Composites Private Limited	**3 30 000**	**0.33**	-	-	-	**0.33**
- Others						
GVR Infra Project Ltd	**3 19 617**	-	-	#	-	#
Share Microfin Limited	**67 526**	-	-	#	-	#
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited	**17 20 668**	-	-	#	-	#
(b) Preference Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
0.10% Cumulative, Non-convertible, Redeemable Preference share of 3I Infotech Ltd	**4 18 39 000**	-	-	**12.90**	**12.90**	**12.90**
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Asmitha Microfin Limited	**2 19 00 238**	-	-	#	-	#
(c) Debentures & Bonds valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited -OCD-18-March -2018	**57 355**	-	-	#	-	#
GVR Infra Project Ltd 10% OCD	**6 46 83 384**	-	-	#	-	#
(d) Security Receipts valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
Reliance ARC Trust 026 -30 Dec 2016	**4 74 060**	-	-	**70.97**	**70.97**	**70.97**
(e) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments Pledged towards margin requirements)						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	**8 77 083**	-	-	**3.77**	**3.77**	**3.77**
(f) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
(Investments not in the name of Company, held by the Trustee as credit enhancement towards Securitisation Transaction)						
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan - Growth Option	**5 82 343**	-	-	**293.07**	**293.07**	**293.07**
Total (a) - Gross		**0.33**	-	**380.71**	**380.71**	**381.04**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) - Net		**0.33**	-	**380.71**	**380.71**	**381.04**
Investments outside India		-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		0.33	-	380.71	380.71	381.04
Total (B) - Gross		**0.33**	-	**380.71**	**380.71**	**381.04**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) - Net		**0.33**	-	**380.71**	**380.71**	**381.04**

Notes :

1. # Investments written off
2. * for units of AIF/Mutual Fund, net assets value (NAV) is taken as Market Value

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
9. Other financial assets				
Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Security Deposits	**10.65**		10.74	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(9.38)**		(3.25)	
		1.27		7.49
(ii) Excess Interest Spread Receivable		**33.33**		46.55
(iii) Receivable against Securitisation / Assignment (Net)	**134.04**		141.54	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(128.45)**		(28.38)	
		5.59		113.16
(iv) Credit enhancement towards Securitisation		**-**		11.89
(v) Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits with Banks		**3.39**		0.84
(vi) Sundry Receivables/Advances				
– Considered good		**0.68**		-
		44.26		179.93
10. Current tax assets				
Unsecured, considered good				
Taxes Paid (TDS & advance Income Tax) [Net of Income Tax Provision ₹ 0.08 crore, (Previous year ₹ 54.50 crore)]		**5.58**		3.88
		5.58		3.88
11. Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax Asset disclosed in the Balance Sheet comprises the following :				
a) **Deferred Tax Liability**				
(i) Related to Property, plant and equipment		**61.62**		24.38
(ii) Fair Value of Investments		**5.78**		5.70
(iii) Excess Interest Spread Receivable		**11.65**		16.27
		79.05		**46.35**
b) **Deferred Tax Asset**				
(i) Expected Credit Loss		**(79.05)**		(46.35)
		(79.05)		(46.35)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)		**-**		-

Note :

As a matter of prudence, the Company has decided not to recognise any deferred tax assets (net) in books of accounts. In future, it is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

12 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Vehichles	Total
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2020	**84.42**	**64.11**	**4.98**	**4.09**	**24.89**	**4.50**	**2.39**	**189.38**
Add: Additions during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	1.63	1.95	1.98	0.27	–	5.83
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	**84.42**	**64.11**	**3.35**	**2.14**	**22.91**	**4.23**	**2.39**	**183.55**
Add: Additions during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.03**	**-**	–	0.03
Less: Deduction during the year	**-**	**-**	**0.34**	**0.37**	**1.23**	**-**	–	1.94
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**84.42**	**64.11**	**3.01**	**1.77**	**21.71**	**4.23**	**2.39**	**181.64**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	**-**	**9.93**	**2.59**	**3.75**	**24.04**	**2.63**	**1.46**	**44.40**
Add: For the year	–	3.31	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.78	0.17	5.48
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	0.98	1.94	1.93	0.27	–	5.12
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**13.24**	**2.02**	**2.06**	**22.67**	**3.14**	**1.63**	**44.76**
	–							–
Add: For the year	–	3.31	0.30	0.08	0.18	0.73	0.17	4.77
Less: Deduction during the year	–	–	0.24	0.37	1.23	–	–	1.84
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**16.55**	**2.08**	**1.77**	**21.62**	**3.87**	**1.80**	**47.69**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2021	84.42	50.87	1.33	0.07	0.24	1.09	0.76	138.78
As at March 31, 2022	**84.42**	**47.56**	**0.93**	**-**	**0.09**	**0.36**	**0.59**	**133.95**

Title deeds of all the immovable properties are in the name of the Company and in case immovable properties transferred under Scheme of Amalgamation of Demerger, title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Company. Details of Land and Building acquired under the scheme of Scheme of Arrangement between Company and Reliance MediaWorks Limited (RMW) sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') vide Order dated October 10, 2017.

(1) On Perpetual Lease: Land of Imax Adlabs, Anik Wadala link road, Bhakti Park, Wadala, Mumbai , Gross carrying value of ₹ 84.42 crore as on March 31, 2022.

(2) On Perpetual Lease: Building situated at Imax Adlabs, Anik Wadala link road, Bhakti Park, Wadala, Mumbai, Gross carrying value of ₹ 13.91 crore as on March 31, 2022.

(3) Building situated at third floor, R Mall, LBS Marg, Mulund, Mumbai, Gross carrying value of ₹ 50.07 crore as on March 31, 2022.

13 Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Goodwill on business acquisition	Other Intangible Assets (Computer Software)	Total
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2020	160.14	71.24	231.38
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	**160.14**	**71.24**	**231.38**
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Gross Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**160.14**	**71.24**	**231.38**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	-	49.73	49.73
Add: For the year	-	8.25	8.25
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	57.98	57.98
Add: For the year	-	7.34	7.34
Less: Deduction during the year	-		-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**65.32**	**65.32**
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2021	160.14	13.26	173.40
As at March 31, 2022	**160.14**	**5.92**	**166.06**

14. Other Non- financial assets

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Sundry Receivables/Advances				
- Considered good	**0.52**		1.27	
- Considered doubtful	**-**		-	
		0.52		1.27
(ii) Repossessed Assets held for sale -Secured	**6.04**		5.58	
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**(3.06)**		(2.94)	
		2.98		2.64
(iii) Prepaid Expenses		**3.93**		10.37
(iv) Goods and service tax input credit		**14.91**		13.39
(v) Advance - Gratuity		**0.05**		-
		22.39		27.67

15. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of :				
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-
- Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
(i) Due to Related Party	**8.18**		-	
(ii) Due to Others	**0.33**		0.35	
		8.51		0.35
		8.51		0.35

Ageing for Trade payable as on March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others (* ₹ 1334)	8.18	*	0.30	0.03	8.51
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payable	**8.18**	**-**	**0.30**	**0.03**	**8.51**

Ageing for Trade payable as on March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.01	0.31	0.03	-	0.35
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payable	**0.01**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.35**

Note:

Disclosures pursuant to requirement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(iv) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(v) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

16. Other payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Collateral deposit from customers	**28.19**	38.76
(ii) Interest on Collateral	**7.25**	4.65
(iii) Liabilities towards Securitisation transactions	**319.24**	561.22
	354.68	604.63

17. Debt Securities

(i) Non-convertible Debentures (Refer Note No. 50 & 52)				
(At amortised cost)				
- Secured (Refer note "**a"** below)	**1,747.11**		1,743.44	
- Unsecured	**-**		-	
		1,747.11		1,743.44
(ii) Market Link Debentures				
(At fair value through profit & loss)				
- Secured (Refer note "a" below)		**78.77**		77.13
Total Debt Securities (a)		**1,825.88**		1,820.57
Debt securities in India		**1,825.88**		1,820.57
Debt securities outside India		**-**		-
Total Debt Securities (b)		**1,825.88**		1,820.57

Details of Non-convertible Debentures (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022 Interest range rate	As at March 31, 2022 Amount	As at March 31, 2021 Interest range rate	As at March 31, 2021 Amount
Overdue	**9.10% - 14.00%**	**215.20**	14.00%	200.00
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**9.10% - 12.78%**	**412.51**	9.10%	15.20
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**8.52% - 13.25%**	**584.40**	9.10% - 13.50%	924.04
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years		**0.00**	8.52% - 9.10%	69.20
Maturing beyond 5 years	**8.66% - 12.98%**	**535.00**	8.66% - 12.98%	535.00
Total		**1,747.11**		1,743.44

Details of Market linked Debentures (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022 Interest range rate	As at March 31, 2022 Amount	As at March 31, 2021 Interest range rate	As at March 31, 2021 Amount
Overdue		**78.77**		57.61
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year		**-**		19.52
Total		**78.77**		77.13

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

18. Borrowings (Other than debt securities)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings - At amortised cost (Refer Note No. 51 & 52)				
(i) From Banks / Financial Institutions				
- Secured				
(a) Term Loan - (Refer Note **"b"** below)	**5,276.65**		5,276.65	
(b) Cash Credit facilities - (Refer Note **"c"** below)	**1,205.00**		1,205.00	
		6,481.65		6,481.65
(ii) From Related Parties (Refer Note No. 46)				
- Unsecured - Inter corporate deposits		**526.71**		535.41
(iii) From Others				
- Unsecured				
(a) Commercial Papers (Refer note **"d"**)	**554.15**		554.15	
(b) Inter corporate deposits	**363.19**		363.19	
		917.34		917.34
Total Borrowings (a)		**7,925.70**		7,934.40
Borrrowings in India		**7,925.70**		7,934.40
Borrowings outside India		**-**		-
Total Borrowings (b)		**7,925.70**		7,934.40

Details of Term Loan (₹ in crore)

1

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**8.70% TO 17.00%**	**5,089.40**	8.70% TO 17.00%	4,349.89
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**8.75% TO 17.00%**	**168.50**	8.75% TO 17.00%	740.86
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**8.75% TO 11.95%**	**18.75**	8.75% TO 11.95%	185.90
Total		**5,276.65**		5,276.65

Details of Cash Credit **(₹ in crore)**

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**9.25% TO 17.00%**	**1,205.00**	9.25% TO 17.00%	1,205.00
Total		**1,205.00**		1,205.00

Details of Intercorporate deposit (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**11.50% TO 15.10%**	**363.19**	11.50% TO 15.10%	363.19
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing within 1 year	**13.00%**	**526.71**		-
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	**-**	**-**	13.00%	535.41

18. Borrowings (Other than debt securities) (Contd.)

Total	**889.90**	898.60

Details of Commercial paper

(₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	**Amount**	Interest range rate	Amount
Overdue	**10.50%**	**554.15**	10.50%	554.15
Total		**554.15**		554.15

Notes:

a) Security clause in respect to debentures

Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-convertible Debentures (including MLD) ("Secured NCDs") amounting to ₹ 1,825.88 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,820.57 crore are secured by way of a first charge & mortgage over the Company's Gujarat Immovable Property and first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

b) Security clause of term loans from banks / financial institutions:

i. Term loan amounting to ₹ 4,289.15 crore (Previous year ₹ 4,289.15 crore) are secured by way of a first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets except for charges created in favour of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as given below.

ii. Term Loan amounting to ₹ 987.50 crore (Previous year ₹ 987.50 crore) availed from the NABARD, is secured by way of first charge on book debts and receivables of the Company to the extent of ₹ 1,160.31 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,160.31 crore).

c) Security clause of cash credit from banks / financial institutions:

Cash credit amounting to ₹ 1,205.00 crore (Previous year ₹ 1,205.00 crore) are secured by way of a first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

d) In respect of commercial papers maximum amount outstanding during the year was ₹ 554.15 crore (Previous year ₹ 554.15 crore).

e) Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest, refer Note No. 52.

f) Quartely return of book debts have been regularly filed by the Company with its banks/lenders and the same are in agreement with the books of accounts.

g) There are no charges or satisfaction pending to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period except satisfaction of charges for ₹ 1,261.48 crores paid to the lenders are pending for obtaining No Due certificate.

h) The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

19. Subordinated liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Non-Convertible Tier II Debentures		
- Unsecured (Refer Note No. 50 & 52)	**81.00**	81.00
(ii) Preference Share Capital		
13,80,851 Preference share of ₹ 1 each	**0.14**	0.14
(Previous year 13,80,851 Preference share of ₹ 1 each)		
Total Subordinated liabilities (a)	**81.14**	81.14
In India	**81.14**	81.14
Outside India (# ₹ 994)	**#**	#
Total Subordinated liabilities (b)	**81.14**	81.14

19. Subordinated liabilities (Contd.)

Details of Non-convertible Tier II Debentures (₹ in crore)

From the Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest range rate	Amount	Interest range rate	Amount
Repayable on maturity				
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	**8.70%**	**5.00**	8.70%	5.00
Maturing beyond 5 years	**8.69% - 9.40%**	**76.00**	8.69% - 9.40%	76.00
Total		**81.00**		81.00

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021
20.	**Other Financial liabilities**				
	(i) Interest accrued on borrowings				
	- Accrued but not due	**352.11**		265.92	
	- Accrued and due	**1,809.87**		789.80	
			2,161.98		1,055.72
	(ii) Unpaid Dividend (* ₹ 272)		*****		*
			2,161.98		1,055.72
21.	**Provisions**				
	(i) Employee benefits				
	- Gratuity (Refer Note No. 46)	**-**		0.16	
			-		0.16
	(ii) Provision for expenses		**10.53**		27.29
			10.53		27.45
22.	**Other Non-financial liabilities**				
	(i) Excess amount received from borrowers		**6.37**		7.41
	(ii) Statutory dues payables		**1.56**		1.88
	(iii) Other Payable		**4.08**		7.13
			12.01		16.42

23 Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(i) Authorised shares				
(a) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**60 00 00 000**	**600.00**	60 00 00 000	600.00
		600.00		600.00
(ii) Issued, subscribed & paid-up Equity share capital				
- Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33
		135.33		**135.33**

a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**	13 53 25 700	135.33

23. Equity share capital (Contd.)

b) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

c) Shares of the Company held by the holding/ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
Reliance Capital Limited	**13 53 25 694**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%
Reliance Capital Limited and its nominees	**6**	**0.00%**	6	0.00%
Total	**13 53 25 700**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

Equity shareholders	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
Reliance Capital Limited	**13 53 25 694**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%
	13 53 25 694	**100.00%**	13 53 25 694	100.00%

e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding	
Reliance Capital Limited (including 6 shares held jointly with its nominees)	**13 53 25 700**	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%	-
	13 53 25 700	**100.00%**	13 53 25 700	100.00%	-

24 Preference share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(i) Authorised Preference share capital				
(a) Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
(b) Preference shares of ₹ 1 each	**20 00 000**	**0.20**	20 00 000	0.20
		400.20		400.20
(ii) Issued, subscribed & paid-up				
Preference share capital				
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
	40 00 00 000	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00

a) Reconciliation of the number of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**	40 00 00 000	400.00

b) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to preference shares

In case of 0% Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each:

40,00,00,000, 0%Non-cumulative Non-Participative and Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each (NPNCRPS) shall be redeemed at any time on or before 5 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017. These NPNCRPS shall be redeemed at a premium to an amount calculated to yield a return of 12% per annum with effect from date of allotment up to the date of redemption.

With effect from April 1, 2018 the Company has changed the terms of its NPNCRPS. Pursuant to revised terms:

i) 0% NPNCRPS of ₹ 10 each has been changed to 12% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference (NCCCRPS) of ₹ 10 each with an option to the Company and the holder thereof to convert the NCCCRPS into fully paid equity shares of the Company.

ii) The Call Option can be exercised at any time on or before 15 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017, by giving 30 days prior written notice.

iii) These NCCCRPS shall be converted into fully paid equity shares of the Company at the end of its tenure, in the conversion ratio of 50 NCCCRPS of face value of ₹ 10 each will be converted into 1 Equity Share of face value of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 490 per share. Equity shares arising out of conversion of NCCCRPS shall rank pari passu with the then existing equity shares of the Company.

c) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	Nos.	**% holding**	Nos.	% holding	
Reliance Capital Limited	**40 00 00 000**	**100.00%**	40 00 00 000	100.00%	-
	40 00 00 000	**100.00%**	40 00 00 000	100.00%	-

25 Other Equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Reserves and Surplus				
(i) Securities Premium Account				
As per last balance sheet		**2,078.11**		2,078.11
(ii) Statutory Reserve Fund #				
As per last balance sheet		**100.86**		100.86
(iii) Retained Earning				
As per last balance sheet	**(6,015.16)**		(3,351.84)	
Add : Transfer from Statement of Profit & Loss	**(7,079.13)**		(2,663.32)	
		(13,094.29)		(6,015.16)
TOTAL		**(10,915.32)**		(3,836.19)

Statutory Reserve Fund created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

26 Nature and purpose of other equity

a) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of securities. It can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve

Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve created pursuant to the terms of allotment of Non-cumulative, Non-Participating and Non-convertible redeemable preference shares as effective yield of 12% repayable at the maturity.

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

Statutory reserve fund is created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 by transferring 20% of the profit for the year for NBFC companies.

d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the surplus in profit and loss account and appropriations.

The Company recognises change on account of re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) as part of retained earnings with separate disclosure, which comprises of:

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

27. Interest income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2021-22		2020-21
On financial assets measured at amortised costs:				
Interest Income on :				
- Loans	**155.12**		467.42	
- Fixed Deposits	**16.53**		6.08	
- Others	**3.07**		20.87	
		174.72		494.37
		174.72		494.37

28. Fees & Commission Income

(i) Brokerage & Commission	**0.08**	0.43
(ii) Servicing Fee income	**2.00**	2.10
	2.08	2.53

29. Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments

At amotised cost				
(i) Foreclosure & Other Operating Charges		**5.71**		6.12
(ii) Profit on Sale of Investments (Net)				
- Current	**1.07**		19.61	
		1.07		19.61
At Fair value through Profit & Loss				
(i) Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Derivatives (Net)		**1.07**		(0.02)
		7.85		25.71

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars		2021-22		2020-21
30.	**Other operating income**				
	Bad Debts Recovered		**5.30**		6.23
			5.30		6.23
31.	**Other Income**				
	(i) Profit on sale of fixed assets		**0.21**		0.11
	(ii) Dividend Income		**-**		0.02
	(iii) Miscellaneous Income (* ₹ 34,943)		*****		0.01
			0.21		0.14
32.	**Finance Cost**				
	On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
	Interest on :				
	- Borrowings from Banks & Financial Institutions	**703.16**		701.69	
	- Debt Securities	**231.84**		224.99	
	- Body Corporates	**122.92**		122.98	
	- Commercial Papers	**58.19**		60.86	
	- Securitisation Deal	**8.34**		20.70	
			1,124.45		1,131.22
	Amortised :				
	- Processing Charges	**0.33**		0.11	
			0.33		0.11
			1,124.78		1,131.33
33.	**Fees and commission expenses**				
	(i) Credit Cost		**0.13**		0.15
	(ii) Collection Cost		**14.03**		15.16
			14.16		15.31
34.	**Impairment on financial instruments**				
	Impairment loss on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:				
	- Loans				
	(i) Bad Debts Written Off	**198.32**		217.09	
	(ii) Provision/(Reversal) for Expected Credit Loss	**5,760.81**		1,931.57	
	(iii) Reversal of Contingent provision against standard assets	**(14.37)**		(271.56)	
	(iv) Shortfall in Credit Enhancement on Securitisation	**24.99**		50.57	
			5,969.75		1,927.67
	- Others				
	(i) Provision for Expected Credit Loss	**113.67**		52.16	
	(ii) (Profit)/ Loss on Sale of Repossessed Assets	**1.00**		0.24	
			114.67		52.40
	- Investments				
	(i) Provision for Dimunition In Value of Investments		**-**		2.18
	At Fair value through Profit & Loss				
	(i) Net gain / (Loss) on MLD at fair value through profit or loss	**1.65**		4.19	
	(ii) Net (gain) / Loss on Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**(0.56)**		(3.68)	
			1.09		0.51
			6,085.51		1,982.76

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
35.	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	(i) Salaries and wages	**16.88**	18.77
	(ii) Contribution to Provident fund and other Funds	**1.35**	2.16
	(iii) Staff Welfare & other amenities	**0.27**	0.22
		18.50	21.15
36.	**Other Expenses**		
	(i) Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Note No. 37)	**0.18**	0.15
	(ii) Bank Charges	**0.30**	0.71
	(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditures (Refer Note No. 38)	**-**	-
	(iv) Directors' Sitting Fees	**0.11**	0.14
	(v) Legal & Professional Fees	**25.03**	23.96
	(vi) Management Expenses	**(1.64)**	6.28
	(vii) Marketing Expenses	**0.14**	0.19
	(vii) Miscellaneous Expenses #	**4.22**	4.62
	(ix) Postage,Telegram & Telephone	**0.34**	0.22
	(x) Printing and Stationary	**0.51**	0.40
	(xi) Rent	**4.32**	3.83
	(xii) Rates and Taxes	**0.19**	0.23
	(xiii) Repairs & Maintenance - Others	**10.22**	5.29
	(xiv) Travel & Conveyance	**0.42**	0.21
		44.34	46.23
	# includes Professional Tax ₹ 2,500 (Previous year ₹ 2,500)		
37.	**Auditors' remuneration**		
	Audit fees	**0.17**	0.14
	Certification Charges # ₹ 50,000 (Previous year ₹ 45,000)	**#**	#
	Out-of-pocket expenses	**0.01**	0.01
	Total	**0.18**	0.15

38. Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditures (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 every Company is under obligation to incur Corporate Social Expenditures (CSR), being 2% of the average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years towards CSR, calculated in the manner as stated in the Act. However, in view of lossess incurred by the Company during the three immediately preceding financial years, the Company has under obligation to incur ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards CSR expenditures and accordingly the Company has made a contribution of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) by contributing for health camps and support for education.

39 Income tax

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
a)	**The components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as under:**		
	Current tax	**-**	-
	Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	**(23.89)**	(10.26)
	Deferred tax	**-**	-
	Total	**(23.89)**	(10.26)

b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is, as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Accounting loss before tax	**(7,103.23)**	(2,675.53)
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate under Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 i.e. Minimum Alternate Tax 21.55% (previous year 21.55%)	**-**	-
Tax effect of the amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income:		
- Ind AS Effect of transition period	**6.10**	6.10
- Provision for Dimunition in the Value Investments / MTM	**-**	0.47
- Provision for NPA & Doubtful Debts	**1,241.39**	416.23
- Provision for impairment loss	**24.50**	11.24
- Contingent provision against standard assets	**(3.10)**	(58.52)
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Deferred Tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**	-
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	0.00%

c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax assets / liabilities:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2021
a) Deferred tax liability :				
Property, plant and equipment	29.44	(5.06)	-	24.38
Fair Value of Investments	5.96	(0.26)	-	5.70
Excess Interest Spread Receivable	18.81	(2.54)	-	16.27
	54.21	**(7.86)**	**-**	**46.35**
b) Deferred tax asset :				
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	0.55	(0.55)	-	-
Expected Credit Loss	(49.18)	2.83	-	(46.35)
Unamortised Processing Fees	(5.58)	5.58	-	-
	(54.21)	**7.86**	**-**	**(46.35)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2022
a) Deferred tax liability :				
Property, plant and equipment	24.38	37.24	-	61.62
Fair Value of Investments	5.70	0.08	-	5.78
Excess Interest Spread Receivable	16.27	(4.62)	-	11.65
	46.35	**32.70**	**-**	**79.05**
b) Deferred tax asset :				
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
Expected Credit Loss	(46.35)	(32.70)	-	(79.05)
Unamortised Processing Fees	-	-	-	-
	(46.35)	**(32.70)**	**-**	**(79.05)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset) (a) - (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

d) Tax losses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**4,117.15**	3,388.75

40 Dividend paid and proposed during the year

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(i) Declared and paid during the year		
Dividends on ordinary shares:	-	-
Dividends on Preference shares:	-	-
Total dividends paid	-	-
(ii) Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting	**In view of current year loss, no dividend has been proposed by the Company**	

41 Earnings per share (EPS)

a) The basic earnings/(loss) per share has been calculated based on the following:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Net loss after tax available for equity shareholders (₹)	**(7,079.34)**	(2,665.27)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) -Basic	**13 53 25 700**	13 53 25 700
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) -Diluted	**14 33 25 700**	14 33 25 700

b) The reconciliation between the basic and the diluted earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (In Rupees)	**(523.13)**	(196.95)

c) Weighted average number of equity shares is computed for the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, after giving the dilutive impact of the outstanding stock options for the respective years.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Basic EPS	**13 53 25 700**	13 53 25 700
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Diluted EPS	**14 33 25 700**	14 33 25 700

42 Contingent liabilities & Capital commitments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Contingent liabilities		
(i) Guarantees to banks and financial institutions	**0.65**	0.65
(ii) Claims against the Company not acknowledges as debt	**4.02**	3.65
(iii) Demand raised by GST Authorities	-	0.32
(b) Capital commitments		
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances)	-	-

43 Events occurring after the reporting period

In the ordinary course of business, the Company makes loans to borrowers and also recovers outstanding loans of diverse amounts from them as routine commercial transactions. Some of these involving similar amounts of loans made and amounts recovered were independent transactions in accordance with business requirements and the liquidity position. Applicable impairment and provisioning tests have been made and recorded appropriately in the financial statements, ensuring that there is no impact on revenue recognition during the year.

44 Capital risk management

The Company actively manages its capital base to cover risks inherent to its business and meet the capital adequacy requirement of RBI. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI.

(i) Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the board.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the board.

(ii) Regulatory Capital

The following additional information is disclosed in terms of the RBI circular (Ref No. DNBR .PD. 008 / 03.10.119 / 2016-17 dated September 01, 2016) and RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC No. 053 / 03.10.119 / 2015-16:

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Capital to risk assets ratio (CRAR):		
Tier I capital	**(10,993.58)**	(6,212.61)
Tier II capital	**-**	-
Total capital /Net Owned Fund	**(10,993.58)**	(6,212.61)
Risk weighted assets		
CRAR (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
CRAR - Tier I capital (%)	**-1273.95%**	-125.48%
CRAR - Tier II capital (%)	**-**	-
Amount of subordinated debt considered as Tier II capital (₹)	**81.00**	81.00
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments (₹)	**-**	-

Regulatory capital Tier I capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, special reserves, share option outstanding account, retained earnings including current year profit less accrued dividends. Certain adjustments are made to Ind AS based results and reserves, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

Few of the Company's borrowers have undertaken onward lending transactions to companies which are identified as Group Companies by Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) in terms of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. Considering the end use of loans given, the Company has considered these loans as 'Exposure to group companies' and accordingly reduced from owned fund as part of the CRAR calculation. (Refer Note No. 64).

	Particulars	Numerator* (₹ in Crores)	Denominator* (₹ in Crores)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Variance
(i)	CRAR	(10,993.58)	862.95	-1273.95%	-125.48%	915.26%
(ii)	CRAR - Tier I capital	(10,993.58)	862.95	-1273.95%	-125.48%	915.26%
(iii)	CRAR - Tier II capital	-	-	-	-	-

*Numerator being Tier I & Tier - II capital majorly consist of Equity (Refer Note no. 23, 25 & 26) and Denominator being Risk Weighted Assets majorly represents the weighted sum of company's credit exposure(s) such as Loans (Refer Note no. 7) and Investments (Refer Note No. 8), calculated in line with circular(s) issued by RBI in this regard, from time to time. The variance is on account of higher provisions on stage 3 accounts

45 Employee benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss towards contribution to defined contribution plans which are included under contribution to provident and other funds:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employer's contribution to provident fund	0.86	1.06
Employer's contribution to superannuation fund	0.02	-
Employer's contribution to Gratuity Fund	0.26	1.10
Total	**1.14**	2.16

b) Defined benefit plans

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for India employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

i) Balance Sheet

(₹ in crore)

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2020			
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the period	1.80	0.69	1.11
Current service cost	0.23	-	0.23
Interest expense/(income)	0.12	0.05	0.07
Liability Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	0.07	(0.07)
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions (* Gain of ₹ 17,249)	*	-	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Acturial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	0.30	-	0.30
Employer contributions	-	1.48	(1.48)
Benefit payments	(0.35)	(0.35)	-
As at March 31, 2021	**2.10**	**1.94**	**0.16**
Current service cost	0.25	-	0.25
Interest expense/(income)	0.14	0.13	0.01
Liability Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	(0.05)	(0.05)	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquistions	-	-	-
Return on plan assets (₹ 20.869)	-	*	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions (* Gain of ₹ 2,286)	*	-	*
Acturial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(0.18)		(0.18)
Employer contributions	-	0.25	(0.25)
Benefit payments	(0.70)	(0.70)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1.52**	**1.57**	**(0.05)**

45 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of plan liabilities	1.52	2.10
Fair value of plan assets	(1.57)	(1.94)
Plan liability net of plan assets	**(0.05)**	0.16

ii) Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Net Interest cost	0.01	0.07
Current service cost	0.25	0.23
Total	**0.26**	0.31
Finance cost	-	-
Net impact on the profit before tax	**0.26**	0.31
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
(i) Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest expense/income (* ₹ 20.869)	*	(0.07)
(ii) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
(iii) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(0.21)**	0.29
(iv) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in experience	-	-
(v) Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in experience	-	-
Net impact on the other comprehensive income before tax	**(0.21)**	0.23

iii) Defined benefit plans assets

Category of assets (% allocation)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Insurer managed funds		
- Government securities	-	-
- Deposit and money market securities	100.00	100.00
- Debentures / bonds	-	-
- Equity shares	-	-
Total	**100.00**	100.00

iv) Actuarial assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans and post retirement medical benefits at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	**6.90%**	6.57%
Salary escalation rate*	**6.00%**	6.00%

* takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors

45 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

v) Demographic assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Mortality Rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Attrition Rate	**For Service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. and For Service 5 years and above 5.00% p.a.**	For Service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. and For Service 5 years and above 5.00% p.a.
Retirement Age	**58 Years**	58 Years
Vesting Period	**5 Years**	5 Years

vi) Sensitivity

As at March 31, 2022	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1.00%	0.12	0.13
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	0.13	0.12
Employee Turnover rate	1.00%	0.00	0.00

As at March 31, 2021	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1.00%	0.16	0.18
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	0.18	0.16
Employee Turnover rate	1.00%	0.00	0.00

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

vi) Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1st Following Year	**0.07**	0.10
2nd Following Year	**0.08**	0.11
3rd Following Year	**0.18**	0.12
4th Following Year	**0.10**	0.20
5th Following Year	**0.08**	0.13
Sum of 6 to 10	**0.53**	0.97
Sum of Year 11 and above	**1.85**	2.27

c) Phantom Stock Option Scheme:

As a long term incentive plan to employees, the Company has initiated Phantom Stock Option Plan on October 15, 2015 which are cash settlement rights where the employees are entitled to get cash compensation based on a agreed formulae linked to market value of subsidiary company shares upon exercise of phantom stock options over notional or hypothetical shares.

Liability towards the scheme is accounted for on the basis of management estimation done at the year end. The valuation of the shares is done considering the Projected Unit Credit Method and the progression of share price up to the exercise of the option. Fair Value of Phantom Stock Options was estimated on the date of grant on the assumptions.

Vested Phantom Options can be exercised on continuation of employment any time upto 3 years from the date of last vesting and upon cessation of employment as per the terms of the Scheme. Settlement of Phantom Option is done in cash within 90 days from the date of exercise. For the current year the Company has created provision of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil).

46 Related party transactions

Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24

A. List of Related Parties and their relationship:

i) Holding Company

Reliance Capital Limited

ii) Associate Company

1 Global Wind Power Limited

2 Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited

iii) Subsidiaries of Holding Company / Fellow Subsidiaries

1 Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

2 Reliance Commodities Limited

3 Reliance Exchangenext Limited

4 Reliance Financial Limited

5 Reliance General Insurance Company Limited

6 Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited

7 Reliance Health Insurance Limited

8 Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited

9 Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited

10 Reliance Securities Limited

11 Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited

12 Reliance Wealth Management Limited

13 Reliance Underwater Systems Private Limited (w.e.f. August 16, 2019)

14 Quant Capital Private Limited

15 Quant Broking Private Limited

16 Quant Securities Private Limited

17 Quant Investment Services Private Limited

iv) Associates of Holding Company

1 Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

2 Ammolite Holdings Limited

3 Reliance Home Finance Limited

46 Related party transactions (contd.)

v) Subsidiaries of Associates of Holding Company (w.e.f. April 1, 2018)

1 Ashban Company Limited (w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
2 Global Wind Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
3 Global Wind Power Italy S.R.L.(w.e.f. June 18, 2019)
4 Norwin A/s

vi) Trust of Holding Company

1 Reliance ARC-SBI Mansarovar Trust
2 RARC CUB Trust 2014
3 RARC CUB HL & SME 2014
4 RARC - 004 Trust
5 RARC - 007 Trust
6 Reliance ARC – ALPLUS Trust
7 Reliance ARC 061 Trust

viii) Key management personnel

1 Mr. Dhananjay Tiwari - Executive Director (Ceased w.e.f March 15, 2022)
2 Mr. Rohit Bhanja - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f March 17, 2022)
3 Mr. Arpit Malaviya Chief Financial Officer
4 Ms. Amisha Depda - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (Ceased w.e.f. Aug 13, 2021)
5 Ms. Samidha Bhagat - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (w.e.f October 01, 2021 and Ceased w.e.f. February 04, 2022)
6 Ms. Manisha Pathak - (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (w.e.f February 10, 2022)

46 Related party transactions

B. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
1. With Reliance Capital Limited					
(i) Equity Share Capital					
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**135.33**	-	-	-	135.33
	(135.33)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(135.33)
(ii) Preference Share Capital					
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**400.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**400.00**
	(400.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(400.00)
(iii) Securities Premium Received on Issue of Equity Shares					
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2,078.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,078.01**
	(2,078.01)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2,078.01)
(iv) Unsecured, Inter corporate deposits Taken					
(a) Loan Received/Adjusted	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(8.70)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(8.70)
(b) Loan Repaid/(Adjusted)	**8.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.70**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(c) Balance as at March 31, 2022	**526.71**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**526.71**
	(535.41)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(535.41)
(v) Expenses Payable as at March 31, 2022					
(a) Management Fees	**8.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.18**
	(9.81)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(9.81)

46 Related party transactions (contd.)

B. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
(b) Interest on ICD's	**186.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**186.25**
	(117.59)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(117.59)
(c) Other Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(1.20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.20)
(vi) Expenses Incurred					
(a) Management Fees	**(1.63)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.63)**
	(6.28)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6.28)
(b) Interest on ICD's	**68.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**68.66**
	(68.76)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(68.76)
(c) Reimbursement of expenses paid	**0.26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.26**
	(1.25)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.25)
2. With Reliance Home Finance Limited					
(i) Payable under Direct Assignement					
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**0.40**	**-**	**-**	**0.40**
	(-)	(4.32)	-	(-)	(4.32)
(ii) Income					
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	**-**	**1.21**	**-**	**-**	**1.21**
	(-)	(1.09)	(-)	(-)	(1.09)
(iii) Purchase / Sale of assets					
(a) Net proceeds	**-**	**0.17**	**-**	**-**	**0.17**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
3. With Reliance General Insurance Company Limited					
(i) Sundry Receivable					
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022 Gross Receivable	-	-	1.11	-	1.11
	(-)	(-)	(1.20)	(-)	(1.20)
Net Receivable after netting off Provision for Expected Credit Loss ₹ 1.11 crore (Previous year ₹ 1.20)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(ii) Income					
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	**-**	**-**	**0.09**	**-**	**0.09**
	(-)	(-)	(0.09)	(-)	(0.09)
(iii) Expenses					
(a) Insurance Premium Paid	**-**	**-**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.04**
	-	-	(0.06)	(-)	(0.06)
4. With Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited					
(i) Sundry Receivable					
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022 Gross Receivable	**-**	**-**	**0.35**	**-**	**0.35**
	(-)	(-)	(0.35)	(-)	(0.35)
Net Receivable after netting off Provision for Expected Credit Loss ₹ 0.35 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.20)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(-)	(-)	(0.15)	(-)	(0.15)
(ii) Income					
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(-)	(-)	(0.05)	(-)	(0.05)
(iii) Expenses					
(a) Insurance Premium Paid	**-**	**-**	**0.35**	**-**	**0.35**
	(-)	(-)	(1.57)	(-)	(1.57)

46 Related party transactions (contd.)

B. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Holding Company	Associates of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
5. With Reliance Securities Limited					
(i) Sundry Receivable					
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	**0.09**	-	**0.09**
	(-)	(-)	(0.09)	(-)	(0.09)
(iii) Expenses	–	–	–	–	–
(a) Brokerage paid	**(-)**	**(-)**	**(*)**	**(-)**	**(*)**
(* ₹ 10,814)					
(b) Rent Expenses	-	-	**0.22**	-	**0.22**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
6. With Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited					
(i) Non Convertible Debentures					
(a) Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	**200.00**	-	**200.00**
	(-)	(-)	(200.00)	(-)	(200.00)
7. With Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited					
(i) Income					
(a) Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(0.06)	(-)	(-)	(0.06)
8. Employee Benefit Expenses					
(a) Mr. Dhananjay Tiwari	-	-	-	**1.42**	**1.42**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.48)	(1.48)
(b) Mr. Rohit Bhanja	-	-	-	**0.02**	**0.02**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(c) Mr. Arpit Malaviya	-	-	-	**0.77**	**0.77**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.56)	(0.56)
(d) Ms. Amisha Depda	-	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.08)	(0.08)
(e) Ms. Samidha Bhagat	-	-	-	**0.05**	**0.05**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(f) Ms. Manisha Pathak	-	-	-	**0.01**	**0.01**
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Notes :

1 Transaction values are including taxes and duties (after netting off input credit), if any.

2 Amounts in bracket: (-) denote previous years figures i.e. financial year 2020-21.

3 Name of the related parties and nature of their relationships where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions with the Company. In other cases, disclosures have been made only when there have been transactions with those parties.

4 Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 'Related party disclosures' have been identified based on representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company. All above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis. All outstanding balances are to be settled in cash and are unsecured.

5 Provisions for gratuity, compensated absences and other long term service benefits are made for the Company as a whole and the amounts pertaining to the key managerial personnel are not specifically identified and hence are not included above.

6 There is no transaction with the associate company during the year .

47 Risk management objectives and policies

(i) Risk Management Framework

A summary of the major risks faced by the Company, its measurement monitoring and management are described as under:

Nature of Risk	Arising from	Executive governance structure	Measurement, monitoring and management of risk
Liquidity and funding risk	Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises: (i) when long term assets cannot be funded at the expected term resulting in cashflow mismatches; (ii) amidst volatile market conditions impacting sourcing of funds from banks and money markets	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	Liquidity and funding risk is: (i) measured by identifying gaps in the structural and dynamic liquidity statements. (ii) monitored by – assessment of the gap between visibility of funds and the near term liabilities given current liquidity conditions and evolving regulatory directions for NBFCs. – a constant calibration of sources of funds in line with emerging market conditions in banking and money markets. – periodic reviews by ALCO relating to the liquidity position and stress tests assuming varied 'what if' scenarios and comparing probable gaps with the liquidity buffers maintained by the Company. (iii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk stems from movements in market factors, such as interest rates, credit spreads which impacts investments, income and the value of portfolios.	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	IInterest rate risk is: (i) monitored by assessment of probable impacts of interest rate sensitivities under simulated stress test scenarios given range of probable interest rate movements on both fixed and floating assets and liabilities. (ii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company	Board appointed Risk Management Committee	Credit risk is: (i) measured as the amount at risk due to repayment default of a customer or counterparty to the Company. Various matrics such as EMI default rate, overdue position, collection efficiency, customers non performing loans etc. are used as leading indicators to assess credit risk. (ii) monitored by Risk Management Committee using level of credit exposures, portfolio monitoring, geographic, customer and portfolio concentration risks. (iii) managed by a robust control framework by the risk department which continuously align credit policies and reviews of portfolios and delinquencies by senior and middle Management team comprising of risk, analytics, collection and fraud containment along with business. The same is periodically reviewed by the Board appointed Risk Management Committee

(a) Liquidity and funding risk

The Company's ALCO monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet.

The Company continuously monitors liquidity in the market; and as a part of its ALCO strategy.

47 Risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
1. Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**725.20**	**-**	**725.20**	69.95	-	69.95
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	**201.48**	**-**	**201.48**	165.23	6.00	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	0.49	-	0.49
(d) Receivables						
- Trade receivables	**0.01**	**-**	**0.01**	0.18	-	0.18
(e) Loans	**130.13**	**497.72**	**627.85**	5,489.96	1,603.31	7,093.27
(f) Investments	**3.99**	**69.65**	**73.64**	16.67	364.37	381.04
(g) Other financial assets	**20.87**	**23.39**	**44.26**	133.10	46.82	179.93
2. Non-financial assets						
(a) Inventories	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	**-**	**5.58**	**5.58**	-	3.88	3.88
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(d) Property, plant and equipment	**-**	**133.95**	**133.95**	-	138.78	138.78
(e) Intangible assets under development	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
(f) Goodwill	**-**	**160.14**	**160.14**	-	160.14	160.14
(g) Other intangible assets	**-**	**5.92**	**5.92**	-	13.26	13.26
(h) Other non-financial assets	**3.55**	**18.84**	**22.39**	3.91	23.76	27.67
Total assets	**1,085.25**	**915.19**	**2,000.44**	5,879.50	2,360.32	8,239.82

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
1. Financial liabilities						
(a) Payables						
- Trade payables	**8.51**	**-**	**8.51**	0.35	-	0.35
- Other payables	**37.21**	**317.47**	**354.68**	220.73	383.90	604.63
(b) Debt securities	**706.48**	**1,119.40**	**1,825.88**	275.79	1,544.78	1,820.57
(c) Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	**7,906.95**	**18.75**	**7,925.70**	7,186.74	747.66	7,934.40
(d) Subordinated liabilities	**0.14**	**81.00**	**81.14**	0.14	81.00	81.14
(e) Other financial liabilities	**2,161.98**	**-**	**2,161.98**	1,055.72	-	1,055.72
2. Non-financial Liabilities						
(a) Provisions	**10.53**	**-**	**10.53**	27.45	-	27.45
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	**12.01**	**-**	**12.01**	16.42	-	16.42
Total liabilities	**10,843.81**	**1,536.62**	**12,380.43**	8,783.34	2,757.34	11,540.68
Net	**(9,758.56)**	**(621.43)**	**(10,379.99)**	(2,903.84)	(397.02)	(3,300.86)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company do not have any exposure to foreign exchange rate and equity price risk.

47 Risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company. It has a diversified lending model and focuses on six broad categories viz: (i) consumer/retail lending, (ii) SME lending, (iii) infra lending, (iv) micro financing, and (vi) other commercial lending. The Company assesses the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk. The company has manged the credit risk by diversifying into retail segment in recent years. In SME lending also, focus has been on the products with lower ticket size.

Classification of financial assets under various stages

The Company classifies its financial assets in three stages having the following characteristics:

- Stage 1: unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a 12 months allowance fo ECL is recognised;
- Stage 2: a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised;
- Stage 3: objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when they are 30 days past due (DPD) and are accordingly transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. For stage 1 an ECL allowance is calculated based on a 12 months Point in Time (PIT) probability weighted probability of default (PD). For stage 2 and 3 assets a life time ECL is calculated based on a lifetime PD.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

(ii) Collateral Valuation

The nature of products across these broad categories are either unsecured or secured by collateral. Although collateral is an important risk mitigant of credit risk, the Company's practice is to lend on the basis of assessment of the customer's ability to repay rather than placing primary reliance on collateral. Based on the nature of product and the Company's assessment of the customer's credit risk, a loan may be offered with suitable collateral. Depending on its form, collateral can have a significant financial effect in mitigating the Company's credit risk.

(iii) Analysis of Concentration Risk

The Company has started new products like two wheelers and other retail products to manage the concentration risk. The company also has portfolio across geographies to manage the geographical risk.

A The table below summarises the approach adopted by the Company for various components of ECL viz. PD, EAD and LGD across product lines using emperical data where relevant:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Lending verticals</th><th rowspan="2">Nature of businesses</th><th colspan="3">PD</th><th rowspan="2">EAD</th><th rowspan="2">LGD</th></tr>
<tr><th>Stage 1</th><th>Stage 2</th><th>Stage 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer/ retail lending</td><td>Products being offered are two wheelers, Used Cars and Unsecured loans under this category</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour of the portfolio, taking the average of the last 5 years of the products having the similar characteristics</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour is simulated for the balance tenor of the each individual loan</td><td rowspan="5">100%</td><td rowspan="5">For Stage 3, Exposure at default and for the Stages 1 & 2 it's the principal outstanding and Interest Overdue as on the reporting date. Cash Collateral, if any, is deducted from the exposure in both the scenarios.</td><td rowspan="5">Past trends of recoveries
for each set of portfolios
are discounted at a
reasonable approximation
of the original effective
rates of interest. The recoveries considered are also within the reasonable time frame.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SME lending</td><td>A wide range of products like Equipment funding, SME Loans against property for meeting the working capital or the capital requirement of SMEs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infra lending</td><td>Under this category fund the projets under the renewable space. Facilities are extended till the principle banker does the final funding to the IPPs or EPC companies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Micro financing</td><td>Term loans to the NBFC-MFIs, Sec 8 companies etc for onward lending and also direct lending through partners</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other commercial lending</td><td>Comercial Vehicles, Construction Equipments, LAP, CF etc, these products are the ones which have been dicontinued</td></tr>
</table>

47 Risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

B The table below summarises the gross carrying values and the associated allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) stage wise for loan portfolio:

(i) Secured lending (₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	559.96	79.16	8,461.35	9,100.47	1,820.10	183.63	7,752.74	9,756.47
Allowance for ECL	8.38	7.51	8,457.74	8,473.63	9.56	20.09	2,827.42	2,857.07
ECL Coverage ratio	1.50%	9.49%	99.96%		0.52%	10.94%	36.47%	
Net Carrrying Value	551.58	71.65	3.61	626.84	1,810.54	163.54	4,925.32	6,899.40

(ii) Unsecured lending (₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As atMarch 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	0.50	0.16	200.70	201.36	63.42	2.12	198.80	264.34
Allowance for ECL	-	0.02	200.33	200.35	0.32	0.31	69.84	70.47
ECL Coverage ratio	0.00%	12.50%	99.82%		0.50%	14.65%	35.13%	
Net Carrrying Value	0.50	0.14	0.37	1.01	63.10	1.81	128.96	193.87

(iii) Total lending (₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As atMarch 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Carrying Value	560.46	79.32	8,662.05	9,301.83	1,883.52	185.75	7,951.54	10,020.81
Allowance for ECL	8.38	7.53	8,658.07	8,673.98	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54
ECL Coverage ratio	1.50%	9.49%	99.95%		0.52%	10.98%	36.44%	
Net Carrrying Value	552.08	71.79	3.98	627.85	1,873.64	165.35	5,054.28	7,093.27

C **Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of term loans** (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As atMarch 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,883.51	185.73	7,951.57	10,020.81	4,312.99	431.78	5,695.44	10,440.21
New assets originated or purchased				-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	(379.05)	(57.99)	(83.62)	(520.66)	(186.57)	(6.57)	(9.17)	(202.31)
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,015.17)	57.36	957.81	-	(2,294.51)	135.00	2,159.51	-
Transfers to Stage 2	45.92	(109.40)	63.48	-	20.40	(380.60)	360.20	-
Transfers to Stage 3	25.24	3.64	(28.88)	-	31.20	7.24	(38.44)	-
Amounts written off during the year	-	(0.03)	(198.29)	(198.32)	-	(1.12)	(215.97)	(217.09)
Closing balance	560.45	79.31	8,662.07	9,301.83	1,883.51	185.73	7,951.57	10,020.81

D **Reconciliation of ECL balance** (₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			Total	As atMarch 31, 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54	250.33	51.51	965.68	1,267.52
New assets originated or purchased				-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	(10.73)	(3.17)	5,760.34	5,746.44	556.25	86.65	1,017.12	1,660.02
Transfers to Stage 1	(4.99)	0.59	4.40	-	(797.08)	13.65	783.43	-
Transfers to Stage 2	5.01	(11.62)	6.61	-	0.18	(132.30)	132.12	-
Transfers to Stage 3	9.21	1.33	(10.54)	-	0.20	0.89	(1.09)	-
Closing balance	8.38	7.53	8,658.07	8,673.98	9.88	20.40	2,897.26	2,927.54

E During the year the company has made provision on loans and advances in accordance with Expected Credit Loss model as adopted in the previous years.

48 Fair values

a) Financial instruments – fair value and risk management

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

Valuation methodologies adopted

"Fair values of financial assets, other than those which are subsequently measured at amortised cost, have been arrived at as under:

(i) Fair values of investments held for trading under FVTPL have been determined under level 1 using quoted market prices of the underlying instruments;

(ii) Fair values of strategic investments in equity instruments designated under FVOCI have been measured under level 3 at fair value based on a discounted cash flow model.

(iii) Fair values of other investments under FVOCI have been determined under level 1 using quoted market prices of the underlying instruments;

(iv) Fair value of loans held under a business model that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and partially selling the loans through partial assignment to willing buyers and which contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. The fair value of these loans have been determined under level 3.

The Company has determined that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade receivables, short term loans, floating rate loans, investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI, trade payables, short term debts, borrowings, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence their carrying value are deemed to be fair value."

b) Fair value hierarchy

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

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

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

The Company determines fair values of its financial instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: valuation based on quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: valuation based on using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: – financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. Equity investments designated under FVOCI has been valued using discounted cash flow method.

Disclosures of Assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2022

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements	Carring Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investment	73.64	3.99	69.65	–	73.64
Total financial assets	**73.64**	**3.99**	**69.65**	**-**	**73.64**
Financial liabilities					
Debentures	78.77	78.77	–	–	78.77
Total financial liabilities	**78.77**	**78.77**	**-**	**-**	**78.77**

48 Fair values (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Carring Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivlants	725.20	-	-	725.20	725.20
Bank balance other than cash & cash equivlants	201.48	-	-	201.48	201.48
Derivative financial instruments	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
Receivables					
- Trade receivables	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
- Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	627.85	-	-	627.85	627.85
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	44.26	-	-	44.26	44.26
Total financial assets	**1,598.82**	**-**	**-**	**1,598.82**	**1,598.82**
Financial liabilities					
Payables					
- Trade payable	8.51	-	-	8.51	8.51
- Other payable	354.68	-	-	354.68	354.68
Debt securities	1,747.11	-	-	1,747.11	1,747.11
Borrowings	7,925.70	-	-	7,925.70	7,925.70
Subordinated liabilities	81.14	-	-	81.14	81.14
Other financial liabilities	2,161.98	-	-	2,161.98	2,161.98
Total financial liabilities	**12,279.12**	**-**	**-**	**12,279.12**	**12,279.12**

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Carring Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investment	381.04	296.84	84.20	-	381.04
Total financial assets	**381.04**	**296.84**	**84.20**	**-**	**381.04**
Financial liabilities					
Debentures	77.13	77.13	-	-	77.13
Total financial liabilities	**77.13**	**77.13**	**-**	**-**	**77.13**

48 Fair values (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Carring Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivlants	69.95	-	-	69.95	69.95
Bank balance other than cash & cash equivlants	171.23	-	-	171.23	171.23
Derivative financial instruments	0.49	-	-	0.49	0.49
Receivables					
- Trade receivables	0.18	-	-	0.18	0.18
- Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	7,093.27	-	-	7,093.27	7,093.27
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	179.93	-	-	179.93	179.93
Total financial assets	**7,515.05**	**-**	**-**	**7,515.05**	**7,515.05**
Financial liabilities					
Payables					
- Trade payable	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
- Other payable	604.63	-	-	604.63	604.63
Debt securities	1,743.44	-	-	1,743.44	1,743.44
Borrowings	7,934.40	-	-	7,934.40	7,934.40
Subordinated liabilities	81.14	-	-	81.14	81.14
Other financial liabilities	1,055.72	-	-	1,055.72	1,055.72
Total financial liabilities	**11,419.68**	**-**	**-**	**11,419.68**	**11,419.68**

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Listed equity investments (other than subsidiaries and associates - Quoted bid price on stock exchange
- Mutual fund - net asset value of the scheme
- Debentures or bonds - based on market yield for instruments with similar risk / maturity, etc.
- Private equity investment fund - price to book value method and
- Other financial instruments – discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 except for unlisted equity securities, a contingent consideration receivable and certain derivative contracts, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and balances, Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and trade payables. Such amounts have been classified as Level 3 on the basis that no adjustments have been made to the balances in the balance sheet.

The fair values for loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of debt securities, borrowing other than debt securities, subordinate liability are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

49 Financial instruments – fair value and risk management

a) Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	725.20	-	-	69.95
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	-	-	201.48	-	-	171.23
(c) Derivative financial instruments	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.49
(d) Receivables						
- Trade receivables	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.18
- Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Loans	-	-	627.85	-	-	7,093.27
(f) Investments	73.64	-	-	381.04	-	-
(g) Other financial assets	-	-	44.26	-	-	179.93
Total financial assets	73.64	-	1,598.82	381.04	-	7,515.05
Financial liabilities						
(a) Payables						
- Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	8.51	-	-	0.35
- Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	354.68	-	-	604.63
(b) Debt securities	78.77	-	1,747.11	77.13	-	1,743.44
(c) Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	-	-	7,925.70	-	-	7,934.40
(d) Subordinated liabilities	-	-	81.14	-	-	81.14
(e) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,161.98	-	-	1,055.72
Total financial liabilities	78.77	-	12,279.12	77.13	-	11,419.68

49 Financial instruments - fair value and risk management (Contd.)

b) Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	25.20	700.00	-	-	-	**725.20**
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above						
- Principal	-	-	201.48		-	**201.48**
- Interest	-	2.52	7.56	-	-	**10.08**
(c) Derivative financial instruments	0.02	-	-	-	-	**0.02**
(d) Receivables						
(i) Trade receivables	0.01	-	-	-	-	**0.01**
(ii) Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(e) Loans						
- Principal	7.21	34.64	88.28	368.87	128.85	**627.85**
- Interest		19.40	54.94	159.27	51.54	**285.15**
(f) Investments	3.99	-	-	69.32	0.33	**73.64**
(g) Other financial assets	6.26	5.71	8.90	17.64	5.75	**44.26**
Total financial assets	**42.69**	**762.27**	**361.16**	**615.10**	**186.47**	**1,967.69**
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.51	-	-	-	-	**8.51**
(II) Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.09	7.20	14.92	217.30	100.17	**354.68**
Debt securities						
- Principal	293.97	-	412.51	584.40	535.00	**1,825.88**
- Interest	-	43.39	130.17	358.21	214.00	**745.77**
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)						
- Principal	7,211.74	445.39	249.82	18.75	-	**7,925.70**
- Interest	-	20.53	23.16	6.00	-	**49.69**
Subordinated liabilities						
- Principal	0.14	-	-	5.00	76.00	**81.14**
- Interest	-	1.82	5.45	25.92	30.40	**63.59**
Other financial liabilities	1,809.87	-	352.11	-	-	**2,161.98**
Total financial liabilities	**9,339.32**	**518.33**	**1,188.14**	**1,215.58**	**955.57**	**13,216.94**
Net	(9,296.63)	243.94	(826.98)	(600.48)	(769.10)	(11,249.25)

49 Financial instruments – fair value and risk management (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	69.95	-	-	-	-	**69.95**
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above						
- Principal	-	-	165.23	6.00	-	**171.23**
- Interest	-	2.14	6.42	2.33	-	**10.89**
Derivative financial instruments	0.49	-	-	-	-	**0.49**
Receivables						
(I) Trade receivables	0.18				-	**0.18**
(II) Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loans						
- Principal	4,699.29	281.59	509.08	1,005.94	597.37	**7,093.27**
- Interest	-	74.81	198.04	513.06	238.96	**1,024.86**
Investments	3.77	12.90	-	364.04	0.33	**381.04**
Other financial assets	113.16	5.65	14.30	35.00	11.82	**179.93**
Total financial assets	**4,886.84**	**377.09**	**893.07**	**1,926.36**	**848.48**	**8,931.84**
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.35	-	-	-	**0.35**
(II) Other payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	199.65	8.05	13.04	52.96	330.93	**604.63**
Debt securities						
- Principal	257.61	-	19.51	1,008.45	535.00	**1,820.57**
- Interest	-	44.27	132.81	493.90	214.00	**885.00**
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)						
- Principal	6,472.24	280.42	434.08	747.66	-	**7,934.40**
- Interest	-	42.04	101.93	239.25	-	**383.22**
Subordinated liabilities						
- Principal	0.14	-	-	5.00	76.00	**81.14**
- Interest	-	1.82	5.45	25.92	30.40	**63.59**
Other financial liabilities	789.80	-	265.92	-	-	**1,055.72**
Total financial liabilities	**7,719.44**	**376.95**	**972.75**	**2,573.14**	**1,186.33**	**12,828.62**
Net	**(2,832.60)**	**0.15**	**(79.67)**	**(646.78)**	**(337.85)**	**(3,896.79)**

Note : The Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities may differ basis outcome of lender led resolution (Refer Note no. 60)

50. Maturity profile and Rate of interest of Non Convertible Debentures are as set out below:
As on March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Rate of Interest	Overdue	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
MLD	78.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.77
NCD								
8.52%	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	54.00
8.66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
8.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
8.70%	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00
9.10%	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	-	-	-	60.80
9.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
12.78%	-	397.31	-	-	-	-	-	397.31
12.98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
13.25%	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
14.00%	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
Total	**293.97**	**412.51**	**515.20**	**69.20**	**5.00**	**-**	**611.00**	**1,906.88**

As on March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Rate of Interest	Overdue	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
MLD	57.61	19.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.13
NCD									-
8.52%	-	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	54.00
8.66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
8.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
8.70%	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00
9.10%		15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	-	-	-	60.80
9.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
12.78%	-	-	393.64	-	-	-	-	-	393.64
12.98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
13.25%	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
14.00%	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
Total	**257.61**	**34.72**	**408.84**	**515.20**	**69.20**	**5.00**	**-**	**611.00**	**1,901.57**

Debt securities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
At fair value through profit and loss - (Secured / unsecured)		
(i) Debentures and bonds - Secured		
Market Linked Debenture (MLD)	**78.77**	77.13
8.52% Debenture	**54.00**	54.00
8.66% Debenture	**35.00**	35.00
9.10% Debenture	**60.80**	60.80
12.78% Debenture	**397.31**	393.64
12.98% Debenture	**500.00**	500.00
13.25% Debenture	**500.00**	500.00
14.00% Debenture	**200.00**	200.00
Total Debentures and bonds - Secured	**1,825.88**	1,820.57

Debt securities (contd.) (₹ in crore)

Particulars		**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
(ii)	Debentures and bonds - Unsecured		
	8.69% Debenture	**32.00**	32.00
	8.70% Debenture	**5.00**	5.00
	9.07% Debenture	**6.00**	6.00
	9.40% Debenture	**38.00**	38.00
Total Debentures and bonds - Unsecured		**81.00**	81.00
Total (A)		**1,906.88**	1,901.57
Debt securities in India		**1,906.88**	1,901.57
Debt securities outside India		-	-
Total (B)		**1,906.88**	1,901.57

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

51 Maturity profile of term loans from banks & FIs are as set out below:

(₹ in crore)

	Overdue	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**Total**
Term loan from banks / financial institutions					
As at March 31, 2022	**5,089.40**	**-**	**168.50**	**18.75**	**5,276.65**
As at March 31, 2021	4,349.89	740.86	168.50	17.40	5,276.65

52 Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest :

(₹ in crore)

Period of default	**Term Loans**		**Cash Credit**		**NCDs/MLDs**		**Commercial Papers**		**ICDs**	
	Principal	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
Mar-19	128.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr-19	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-19	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun-19	200.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-19	405.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-19	17.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep-19	118.75	-	270.00	-	200.00	-	554.15	-	-	-
Oct-19	315.83	-	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov-19	117.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec-19	605.42	-	-	-	26.92	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-20	310.00	-	610.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb-20	347.50	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar-20	126.75	-	135.00	-	-	-	-	-	347.00	101.54
Apr-20	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-20	50.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun-20	157.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-20	226.00	10.56	-	6.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-20	17.50	38.63	-	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep-20	118.75	37.38	-	12.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct-20	105.84	38.63	-	12.75	30.69	69.27	-	-	-	-

52 Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest : (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Period of default	Term Loans		Cash Credit		NCDs/MLDs		Commercial Papers		ICDs	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Nov-20	117.50	37.38	-	12.41	-	2.70	-	-	-	-
Dec-20	178.75	38.63	-	12.52	-	-	-	-	16.19	3.74
Jan-21	266.00	90.82	-	12.17	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
Feb-21	130.83	34.89	-	11.01	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
Mar-21	126.75	38.63	-	12.21	-	6.40	-	-	-	122.47
Apr-21	62.50	37.39	-	11.63	-	66.77	-	-	-	-
May-21	50.83	38.63	-	12.07	-	2.66	-	-	-	-
Jun-21	192.09	37.39	-	11.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul-21	163.50	89.97	-	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-21	-	38.63	-	12.23	-	1.61	-	-	-	-
Sep-21	100.00	37.39	-	11.95	-	0.88	-	-	-	-
Oct-21	33.34	38.63	-	12.45	-	116.54	-	-	-	-
Nov-21	-	37.39	-	12.04	-	2.72	-	-	-	-
Dec-21	100.00	38.63	-	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-22	37.25	90.82	-	12.41	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
Feb-22	-	34.89	-	11.21	21.16	2.10	-	-	-	-
Mar-22	-	38.63	-	12.41	15.20	6.39	-	-	-	122.91
Total	**5,089.40**	**923.94**	**1,205.00**	**248.93**	**293.97**	**286.34**	**554.15**	**-**	**363.19**	**350.66**

The Company has defaulted in repayment of its borrowings, hence lenders have recalled the balance loan outstanding. Accordingly, the entire dues payable to lenders are due and payable forthwith. The management has presented the maturity pattern based on the original scheduled maturity payment dates.

53 Interests in other entities

a) Subsidiary :

As on March 31, 2022 the Group has only a subsidiary company i.e. Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited, which is incorporated in India on January 24, 2019. As on February 20, 2019 the Company has acquired 100% equity of the same and at the year end the Company holds 49.99% equity share.

Persuant to Voting Agreement dated April 26, 2019 the Reliance Capital Limited and Reliance Commercial Finance Limited (both jointly as well as severally) has control the Composition of the Board of Directors of the Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited accordingly the Reliance Commercial Finance Limited is a holding company of the Company.

b) Associate/ Joint venture

(i) As on March 31, 2022 the Company has two associates, incorporated in India, i.e.:

1. Global Wind Power Limited (w.e.f. June 18, 2019), in which Company hold 21.83% equity stake and
2. Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited (w.e.f. April 24, 2019) in which Company hold 26% equity stake.

(ii) Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited is not yet commenced its operation/business hence its financials is not available for the year ended March 31, 2022.

54 Additional Information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary.

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Name	As % of consolidated net assets	Net asset Amount	As % of consolidated loss	Loss after Tax
A	**Parent**				
1	Reliance Commercial Finance Limited	100%	(10,379.86)	100%	7,079.30
		(100%)	(3,300.77)	(100%)	(2,665.27)
B	**Subsidiaries**				
(i)	**Indian**				
	Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited	0%	(0.03)	0%	0.04
		(0%)	(0.03)	(0%)	(0.02)
B	**Associates**				
(i)	Global Wind Power Limited	0%	-	0%	-
	Current year profit (Previous year Loss)	(0%)	(-)	(0%)	(2.18)
(ii)	Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited	0%	-	0%	-
	[Refer Note No. 53 (b)(ii)]	(0%)	(-)	(0%)	(-)
	Consolidation Adjustments	0%	(0.10)	0%	-
		(0%)	(0.06)	(0%)	(0.02)
	As at March 31, 2022	**100%**	**(10,379.99)**	**100%**	**7,079.34**
	As at March 31, 2021	100%	(3,300.86)	100%	(2,663.09)

Note :

1. Amounts in bracket : (-) denote previous years figures i.e. financial year 2020-2021

55 Change in accounting estimate:

In case of credit-impaired financial assets classified as 'Stage 3', the Company has recognised interest income on the amortised cost net of impairment loss of the financial asset at EIR uptill the period ended 31st December 2021. The Company has now decided to not recognise any interest income on credit-impaired financial assets classified as 'Stage 3'. Further, Interest receivable (net of impairment loss) on aforesaid credit impaired assets has been fully provided for. Due to change in accounting estimate interest on NPA interest amounting to ₹ 126.85 crore was reversed and NPA provisioning on such NPA interest amounting to ₹ 903.80 crores was provided during the year.

56 The COVID -19 pandemic has effect across the world, including India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the pandemic and consequent lockdown imposed by the Central & State Governments considerably impacted the Company's business operations. The pandemic has also resulted in a significantly constrain on recovery of overdues from customers.

The extent to which the COVID -19 pandemic will continue to impact the Company's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID -19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provisions as on March 31, 2022 against the potential impact of COVID -19 based on the information available at this point in time. The ECL provisions held by the Company are in excess of the prescribed norms by RBI.

57 (i) Disclosures pursuant to RBI Circular -RBI 2020-21/16 DOR No. BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020 :

(₹ in crore)

Type of Borrower	Number of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window	Exposure to accounts mentioned at (A) before implementation of the plan	Of (B) aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities	Additional funding sanctioned, if any including between invocation of the plan and implementation	Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan
Personal loans	6	7.20	-	-	0.78
Corporate persons	-	-	-	-	-
Of which MSMEs	1	1.93	-	-	0.23
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7**	**9.13**	**-**	**-**	**1.01**

(ii) Disclosures pursuant to RBI Circular -RBI 2021-22/32 DOR STR REC.12/21.04.048/2021-22 for the restructuring plans implemented as per RBI circular dated May 5, 2021

Pursuant to RBI circular dated May 5, 2021 on "Resolution Framework – 2.0: Resolution of Covid-19 related stress of Individuals and Small Businesses", Board Approved policy is in place and there were seven borrower accounts having an aggregate exposure of ₹ 19.12 crore to the Company, where resolution plans had been implemented.

Description	**Individual Borrowers**		**Small businesses**
	Personal Loans	**Business Loans**	
(A) Number of requests received for invoking resolution process under Part A	14	37	67
(B) Number of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window	-	1	6
(C) Exposure to accounts mentioned at (B) before implementation of the plan (Amount in crore)	-	0.18	18.93
(D) Of (C), aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities	-	-	-
(E) Additional funding sanctioned, if any, including between invocation of the plan and implementation	-	-	-
(F) Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan	-	-	-

(iii) RBI vide Circular dated November 12, 2021 - "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) pertaining to Advances - Clarifications" has clarified / harmonized certain aspects of extant regulatory guidelines with a view to ensuring uniformity in the implementation of IRACP norms across all lending institutions. The Company is taking necessary steps to comply with the norms / changes for regulatory reporting and as clarified by RBI vide circular dated February 15, 2022. Such clarifications/harmonization has no impact on the financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2022, as the Company continues to prepare the financial results in accordance with the applicable Ind-AS guidelines and the RBI circular dated March 13, 2020 - "Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards"

58 In accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated April 7, 2021, on "Asset Classification and Income Recognition following the expiry of Covid-19 regulatory package", the Company shall refund / adjust 'interest on interest' to all borrowers including those who had availed of working capital facilities during the moratorium period, irrespective of whether moratorium had been fully or partially availed, or not availed. Pursuant to these instructions, the Company is in the process of suitably implementing the guidelines as prescribed by RBI. While the Company has estimated the said amount and made provision of ₹ 4.57 crore for refund / adjustment.

59 Going Concern

During year ended March 31, 2022 the Company has incurred losses of ₹ 7,079.34 crore (Previous year ₹ 2,663.09 crore) and it has accumulated losses of ₹ 13,091.84 crore as on March 31, 2022 (Previous year ₹ 6,012.50 crore).

The Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan. In this regard, certain lenders of the Company have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA dated July 6, 2019 with Bank of Baroda acting as the Lead Lender.

The Lead Bank and the lenders forming part of ICA have appointed resolution advisors, cashflow monitoring agency, forensic auditor, valuers and legal counsel. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated July 28, 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. Eighteen investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EoI's.

The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021.

Authum resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on Dec 8, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on Dec 8, 2021, however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the H'able Bombay High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the H'able Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of H'able Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the H'able Supreme Court of India. The same is admitted by Hon'able Supreme Court of India for further hearing.

In view of the resolution process being in the final stages, the accounts of the Company have been prepared on ""Going Concern"" Basis.

60 Inter Creditor Agreement (ICA)

The Company is engaged with its lenders for arriving at the debt resolution plan. In this regard, certain lenders of the Company have entered into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already executed the ICA dated July 6, 2019 with Bank of Baroda acting as the Lead Lender.

All the current operations of RCFL, including the cashflows, are being directed, reviewed and managed under the supervision of the RCFL Lenders and RCFL Lenders are jointly deciding over the operational and strategic aspects of RCFL. RCFL has been directed by the lenders led by Bank of Baroda not to service debt obligation considering the cash position of the company. In view of the same, delay in making payment to lenders /bond holders shall continue until the arrival on resolution plan. Also, in view of ICA process, the Company has not recognized any penal interest and additional Interest on account of default and downgrade of the credit rating. which results in unreconciled balance as per books of the Company and lenders/banks as at March 31, 2022.

The Lead Bank and the lenders forming part of ICA have appointed resolution advisors, cashflow monitoring agency, forensic auditor, valuers and legal counsel. Bank of Baroda as the Lead Lender and on behalf of the ICA lenders has as part of the debt resolution process has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) and bids from interested bidders vide newspaper advertisement dated July 28, 2020 and through the Lead Bank's website. Eighteen investors' initially, had expressed interest through submission of EoI's.

The ICA lenders have evaluated, voted upon and selected Authum Investment & Infrastructure Limited as the final bidder on July 15, 2021 and the same has been intimated to the Stock Exchange by the Company through the media release dated July 19, 2021.

Authum resolution plan has been shared with the Debenture Trustees to call for the Debenture Holder's meeting and seek approval on the resolution plan.

Debenture holders meeting was held on Dec 8, 2021 for voting on the approval of ICA lenders approved Resolution plan. The voting was concluded on Dec 8, 2021, however the results are yet not declared by Debenture trustees. During voting, SEBI has filed a IA in the H'able Bombay High court wrt voting methodology for Debenture holders. The Appeal was disposed of on March 21, 2022 by the H'able Court rejecting SEBI's appeal and passing the order for announcing the voting results.

Contesting the Order of H'able Bombay High Court, SEBI on March 28, 2022 filed a Special Leave Petition in the H'able Supreme Court of India. The same is admitted by Hon'able Supreme Court of India for further hearing.

In view of the resolution process being in the final stages, the accounts of the Company have been prepared on "Going Concern" Basis.

61 The Company was informed by its previous auditors that a report under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form ADT-4 has been filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in June 2019. The Company has examined the matter and has concluded that the issues raised by the previous auditors, do not merit reporting under the said Section. The Company also appointed legal experts, who independently carried out an in-depth examination of the matter and the issues raised by the previous auditor. The legal experts have concluded and confirmed that there was no matter attracting Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. This matter is still pending with the MCA. It is noticed that the end use of the above-mentioned borrowings from the Company are repayment of borrowings or repayment of financial obligations by the Company's borrowers.

62 The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law / Indian Accounting Standards there are no foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of account.

63 Segment Reporting

The Company is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments", in terms of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

64 The Company had given General Purpose Corporate Loan/Working Capital Term Loan to certain bodies corporate in the ordinary course of business, the terms of which are at arms' length basis. None of these loans constitute as transactions with related parties. However, in few cases, the Company's borrowers had undertaken onward lending transactions to companies which are identified as Group Companies by Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) in terms of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. These loans are secured and in few cases its further guaranteed by the Group Companies. Nevertheless, considering various aspects of such loans full provision towards impairment has been made during the year.

Considering the end use of loans given, the Company has considered the below loans amounting to ₹ 4,979.89 crore (Previous year ₹ 4,979.89 crore), as 'Exposure to group companies' for the purpose of various regulatory disclosures.

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No	Party Name	**Total Exposure Outstanding as at March 31, 2022**	Total Exposure Outstanding as at March 31, 2021
1	Aashish Power Plant Equipment Private Limited	185.00	185.00
2	Accura Productions Private Limited	310.00	310.00
3	Adhar Project Management & Consultancy Private Limited	65.09	65.09
4	Celebrita Mediahouse Private Limited	140.00	140.00
5	CLE Private Limited (previously know as Crest Logistics & Engineers Private Limited)	286.90	286.90
6	Edrishti Movies Private Limited	125.00	125.00
7	Gamesa Investment Management Private Limited	122.70	122.70
8	Hirma Power Limited	222.41	222.41
9	Indian Agri Services Private Limited	30.00	30.00
10	Kalai Power Private Limited	260.80	260.80
11	Kunjbihari Developers Private Limited	108.75	108.75
12	Medybiz Private Limited	118.00	118.00
13	Mohanbir Hi-Tech Build Private Limited	20.44	20.44
14	Nationwide Communication Private Limited	25.00	25.00
15	RBEP Entertainment Private Limited (previously known as Reliance Big Entertainment Private Limited)	246.83	246.83
16	Reliance Broadcast Network Limited	33.50	33.50
17	Reliance Cleangen Limited	270.49	270.49
18	Dinanatha Developers Private Limited (previously known as RPL Aditya Power Private Limited)	40.00	40.00
19	RPL Solaris Power Private Limited	188.00	188.00
20	Skyline Global Trade Private Limited	290.00	290.00
21	Species Commerce & Trade Private Limited	235.50	235.50
22	Summit Ceminfra Private Limited	300.00	300.00
23	Thwink Big Content Private Limited	350.00	350.00
24	Tulip Advisors Private Limited	297.95	297.95
25	Vinayak Ventures Private Limited	54.50	54.50
26	Worldcom Solutions Limited	353.03	353.03
27	Zapak Digital Entertainment Limited	300.00	300.00
	Total	**4,979.89**	4,979.89

The Company has made full provision on these exposure to group companies accounts during the year.

65 The Company has defaulted in payment of borrowings obligations total amounting to ₹ 9,315.58 crores as on March 31, 2022 and the asset cover has also fallen below hundred percent of outstanding debentures amounting to ₹ 1,906.88 crores. The Company's ability to meet its obligation dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of loan portfolio, implementation of Resolution Plan by Inter Creditor Agreement for the resolution of its debt under the ICA.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

66 Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

This is the consolidated notes to account - referred to our report of even date

For O.P. Bagla & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000018N / N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 087537

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director) DIN - 00400892	**Rashna H. Khan** (Director) DIN - 06928148	**Sudeep Ghoshal** (Non-Executive Director) DIN - 09536193
Rohit Bhanja (Chief Executive Officer)	**Arpit Malaviya** (Chief Financial Officer)	**Manisha Pathak** (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2022

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sl No	Name	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Share capital	Reserves & surplus surplus (Deficit)	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding
1	Gullfoss Enterprise Private Limited	20-Feb-19	0.01	-0.13	0.34	0.46	0.33	-	-0.04	-	-0.04	-	49.99%

Notes

1. Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned - April 01, 2021 to March 31 ,2022
2. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operation - Nil
3. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year - Nil

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Sl No	Name of Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Associate held by the company			Description of how there is signifient influence	Reason why the associated/ joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / (loss) for the year	
			No	Amount of Investment in Associate/ Joint Ventre	Extend of holding %/%	Refer Note -1 Below			Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
1	Global Wind Power Ltd.*	-	1 04 61 745	2.18	21.83	-	-	-602.17	0	0
2	Reinplast Advance Composites Pvt. Ltd.**	-	330000	0.33	26	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. There is significant influence due to percentage (%) of share capital
2. The Company does not have any joint venturing during theyear
3. The unaudited Financial Statement as on March 31, 2022, have been certified by the Management.

**Reinplast Advanced Composites Private Limited is not yet commenced its operation/business hence its financails is not available for the year ended March 31, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 00400892

Rashna H.Khan
(Director)
DIN - 06928148

Sudeep Ghoshal
(Non - Executive Director)
DIN - 09536193

Rohit Bhanja
(Chief Executive Officer)

Arpit Malaviya
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manisha Pathak
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4,2022

If undelivered please return to :

Karvy Fintech Private Limited
(Unit: Reliance Commercial Finance Limited)
Karvy Selenium Tower - B, Plot No. 31 & 32
Survey No. 116/22, 115/24, 115/25
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad 500 032
Tel. : +91 40 6716 1500, Fax : +91 40 6716 1791
E-mail : rclinvestor@karvy.com, Website: www.karvy.com

www.sapprints.com