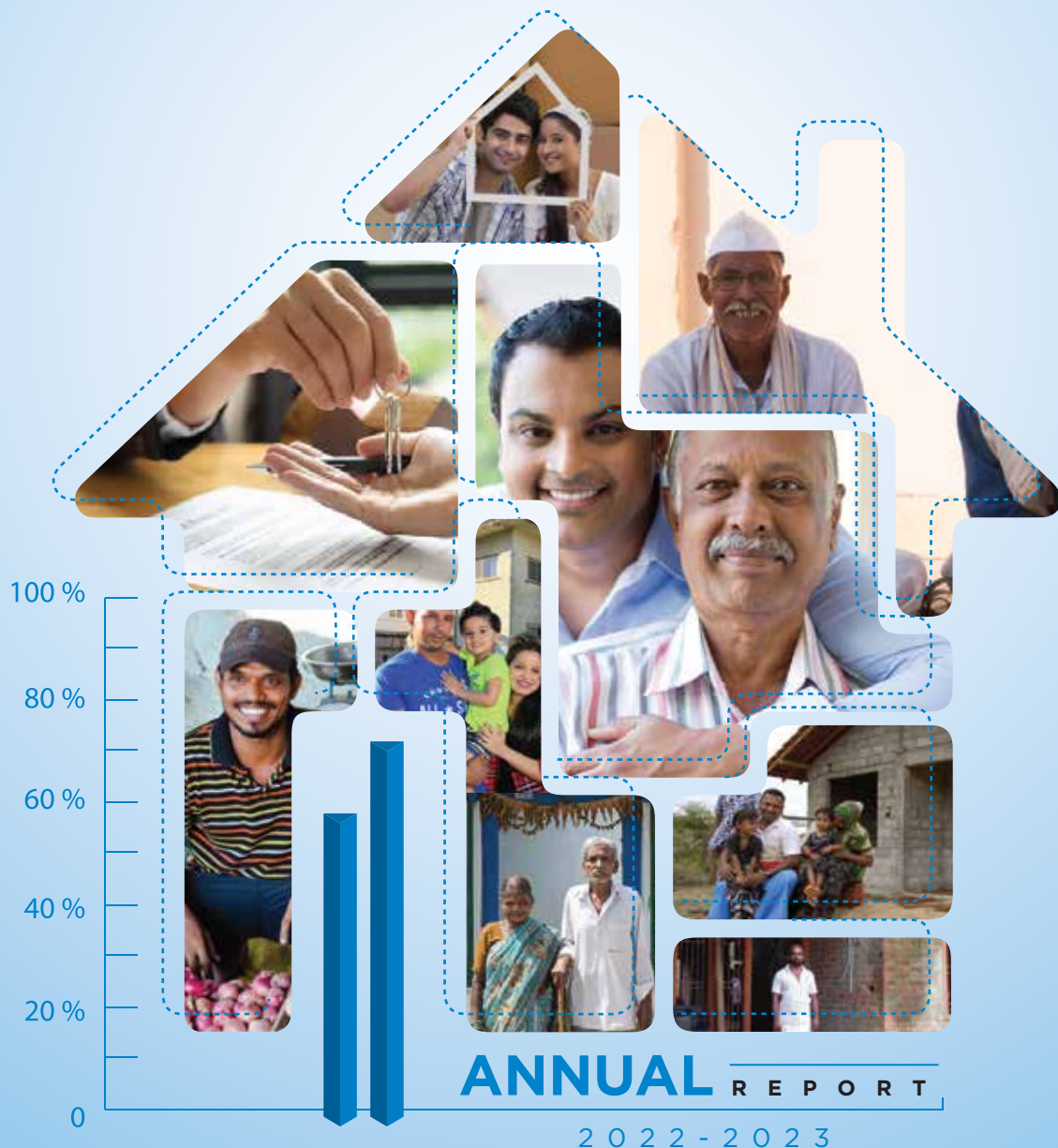




**HINDUJA
HOUSING FINANCE**

We trust your potential

Big dreams. Bigger growth.



CORPORATE INFORMATION

CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER

U65922TN2015PLC100093

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. S Nagarajan, *Director*

(Resigned w.e.f 17th March, 2023)

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Managing Director*

Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, *Director*

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Director*

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Director*

Mr. Srinivas Acharya, *Director*

Ms. Manju Agarwal, *Director*

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Chairman*

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Member*

Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, *Member*

Mr. Srinivas Acharya, *Member*

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, *Chairman*

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Member*

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Member*

Mr. Srinivas Acharya, *Member*

IT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Chairman*

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Member*

Mr. Stalin Irudhayaraj, *(Head IT) Member*

CREDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Chairman*

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Member*

Mr. Srinivas Acharya, *Member*

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Member*

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Chairperson*

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Member*

Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, *Member*

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Member*

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Chairman*

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Member*

Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, *Member*

ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Chairman*

Mr. Vivek Kannan (COO), *Member*

Mr. Prateek Parekh (CFO), *Member*

Mr. Vikas Jain, (CFO HLF Limited) *Member*

WILFUL DEFAULTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

Mr. Sachin Pillai, *Chairman*

Mr. G S Sundararajan, *Member*

Ms. Bhumika Batra, *Member*

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Prateek Parekh,
Chief Financial Officer (KMP)

Mr. Srinivas Rangarajan,
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer (KMP)

REGISTERED OFFICE

No.27-A, Developed Industrial Estate,
Guindy, Chennai – 600032.

Email - compliance@hindujahousingfinance.com

Website - www.hindujahousingfinance.com

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. Sharp & Tannan Associates
87 Nariman Bhavan, 227 Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400 021.

BANKERS

Axis Bank	ICICI Bank
Bank of India	IDBI Bank
Bank of Baroda	Indian Bank
Bank of Maharashtra	Karnataka Bank
Canara Bank	Karur Vyasa Bank
Central Bank of India	Punjab National Bank
CSB Bank	State Bank of India
DCB Bank	South Indian Bank
Federal Bank	UCO Bank
HDFC Bank	Union Bank of India

CONTENTS

1. BOARD'S REPORT

Directors' Report	03
-------------------------	----

2. STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	39
Balance Sheet	49
Statement of Profit and Loss	50
Cash Flow Statement	51
Statement of Changes in Equity	53
Notes to the Financial Statements	54

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 8th Annual Report of the Company, together with the audited financial statements, for the financial year ended 31 March, 2023.

Financial Results

The summarised financial results of the Company are given hereunder:

Particulars	(Rs. Lakh)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2023 IND AS	Year ended 31 March, 2022 IND AS
Total Income	74,754.99	43,750.13
Less: Total Expenditure	46,288.27	30,270.48
Profit Before Tax Exceptional Items and Tax	28,466.72	13,479.65
Exceptional Items	-	-
Profit Before Tax	28,466.72	13,479.65
Profit After Tax	21,680.31	10,756.66
Surplus / (Shortfall) brought forward	19,666.51	11,061.18
Amount available for appropriation	41,346.82	21,817.84
Appropriations have been made as under:		
Transfers to:		
- Statutory Reserve	4,336.06	2,151.33
Surplus / (Shortfall) carried forward after appropriation	37,010.76	19,666.51

Operating and Financial Performance

During the year under review, your Company registered a total disbursement of Rs. 3,716 crores as against Rs. 2,090 crores during the previous year. We are pleased to inform that the Assets under management have grown to Rs 6,667 crores from Rs 4,048 crores, an increase of 65% over previous year. Your Company's net profit was Rs 217 crores and net worth of the Company is Rs 916 crores as at 31 March, 2023.

Share Capital

During the year under review, as per the terms of letter of offer issued to the existing shareholders, your Company had allotted 1,25,00,000 equity shares as per the table below:

S No	Date of Allotment	No. of Shared Allotted under rights issue basis	Issue Price (in. INR)
1	28 September, 2022	21,50,000	120/-
2	20 October, 2022	62,50,000	120/-
3	29 March, 2023	41,00,000	147/-

Bank Borrowings

During the year, the Company has availed loans aggregating to Rs.2,607 crore and received sanctions for term loans and cash credit facilities from banks amounting to Rs. 2,345 crores during the financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

Dividend

In order to augment capital required for supporting growth of your Company, through retention of internal accruals, your Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the year.

Transfer to Reserves

During the year under review, Rs 43.36 crores was transferred to the Statutory Reserve created under Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 read with section 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deposits

During the year under review, your Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder including NHB Directions 2010, as the Company is registered as Housing Finance Institution without accepting public deposits.

Credit Rating

During the financial year ended 31st March 2023, your company's long-term credit ratings got upgraded by rating agencies from AA-/Stable to AA/Stable. The credit ratings for the Company's borrowings are provided below:

Nature of borrowings	Rating / Outlook	
	CARE	CRISIL
Long-term Bank Facilities	AA; Stable	-
Short-term Bank Facilities	A1+	-
Commercial papers	A1+	A1+
NCDs	-	AA; Stable
Subordinated Debt	-	AA; Stable

Capital Adequacy

As required under Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021 ('HFC Master Directions') dated 17th February, 2021 issued by Reserve Bank of India, your Company is presently required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy of 15.00% on a standalone basis. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR) of the Company as on 31st March, 2023, was 20.26% (18.78 % as on 31st March, 2022)

Compliance with Directions/Guidelines of National Housing Bank (NHB)/Reserve Bank of India and other statutes

The Company has complied with the provisions of the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, as prescribed by RBI and has been in compliance with the various Circulars, Notifications and Guidelines issued by National Housing Bank (NHB)/Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The Circulars and the Notifications issued by NHB/RBI are also placed before the Board of Directors at regular intervals to update the Board members on the compliance of the same.

Corporate Governance

In accordance with the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, issued by the Reserve Bank of India vide notification no. DOR.FIN.HFC.CC.No.120/03.10.136/2020-21 dated 17th February, 2021, your Company has framed internal Corporate Governance guidelines, in order to enable

adoption of best practices and great transparency in the business operations. A report on corporate governance forms part of this report (Annexure - A).

The said Report covers, in detail, the corporate governance philosophy of the Company, Board Diversity, Directors appointment and remuneration, declaration by Independent Directors, Board evaluation, familiarisation programme, vigil mechanism, etc.

Code of Conduct

The Company has a duly approved Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel ["Code"] of the Company in place in terms of the internal Corporate Governance guidelines. The subject Code identifies and lists out various elements of commitment, duties and responsibilities that serves as a basis for ethical decision-making in the conduct of day-to-day professional work. The Code requires the Directors and employees to act honestly, ethically and with integrity and in a professional and respectful manner. The Board of Directors and Senior management personnel have provided their affirmation to the compliance with this code.

Directors & Key Managerial Personnel:

Appointment

Ms. Manju Agarwal (DIN: 06921105) was appointed as the Additional Director (Non-Executive Independent) with effect from 29th March, 2023 and holds office up to the ensuing annual general meeting of the Company. Your Company has received a notice under the provisions of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing the candidature of Ms. Manju Agarwal as a director and your Board recommends the appointment of Ms. Manju Agarwal as an Independent director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation.

Reappointment of Directors

In terms of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Sachin Pillai (DIN 06400793) retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment. Your directors, recommend the re-appointment of Mr. Sachin Pillai, as a Managing director. The agenda relating to re-appointment of Mr. Sachin Pillai, Managing Director forms part of the notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Resignation

During the year under review, Mr. S Nagarajan (DIN: 00009236), Non- Executive Director resigned from the Board with effect from 17th March, 2023. The Board places on record its deep appreciation for the significant contributions

made by Mr. S Nagarajan as member of the Board and its Committee's during his tenure of office.

Independent Directors

The Independent Directors have given declarations to the Company in terms of Section 149(7) and 149(8) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Key Management Personnel

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Act read with the Rules made thereunder, the whole-time key managerial personnel of the Company are Mr. Sachin Pillai, Managing Director, Mr. Prateek Parekh, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Srinivas Rangarajan, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer.

Statutory Auditors

As per the provisions of Section 139 of the Act and Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs)/Statutory Auditors (SAs) of Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs) issued by Reserve Bank of India dated April 27, 2021, M/s. Sharp & Tannan Associates, Chartered Accountants, ICAI (Firm Registration Number 109983W) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a period of three years at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 7th September, 2021.

The Auditors' Report of M/s. Sharp & Tannan Associates, Chartered Accountant for FY 2022-23 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remarks. The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report.

Secretarial Audit

As required under section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereof, the Board had appointed M/s. G Ramachandran & Associates, Company Secretaries, to undertake the secretarial audit of the Company for the financial year 2022-23. Their Secretarial audit report forms part of this annual report (Annexure – B) and does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

Compliance under Companies Act, 2013

Your Company has complied with the requirements of the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and related Rules during the financial year 2022-23. In terms of Section 134 of the Act read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the compliance requirements and the detail of

compliances under Companies Act, 2013 are enumerated below:

Directors' Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge and belief and on the basis of the information and explanations obtained by us, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Act:

- a) in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.
- b) for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, such accounting policies as mentioned in the Notes to the financial statements have been applied consistently and judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent have been made so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023
- c) that proper and sufficient care has been taken 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 annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
- e) that proper internal financial controls were followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively.
- f) that proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3) (a) and Section 92 (3) read with Rule 12 (1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, an extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT - 9 is annexed to this Report. (Annexure - C)

Related Party Transactions

All transactions entered by the Company with Related parties were in the ordinary course of business and at Arm's Length pricing basis. There were no materially significant related parties' transactions, pecuniary transactions or

relationships between the Company and its Directors during the financial year 2022-23 that may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company. Suitable disclosures as required under INDAS-24 have been made in Note 29 of the Notes to the financial statements.

Form AOC-2, as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act, read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, forms part of this Board's Report (Annexure - D).

Pursuant to Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, the Related Party Transaction Policy of the Company forms part of this Board's report as "Annexure - E". The said policy is available on the website of the Company

Material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between 31st March, 2023 and 15th May, 2023 (date of the Report)

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of financial year (31st March, 2023) and the date of the Report (15th May, 2023).

Risk Management Policy

The company's business activities expose it to a variety of risks including credit risk, operational risk and interest rate risk. Risk management forms an integral part of company's business. The objective of the Company's risk management system is to measure and monitor various risks and to implement policies and procedures to mitigate such risks.

The Company manages credit risk through stringent credit norms aided by a robust in-house developed IT systems. Liquidity risk and interest rate risk arising out of maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities are managed through regular monitoring of the maturity profiles. Operational risks arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events are adequately addressed by the internal control systems and are continuously reviewed and monitored. Standard Operating Procedures are well documented to ensure enhanced control over processes and regulatory compliance.

Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy

The Company has well defined and adequate internal financial controls and procedures, commensurate with the size and nature of its operations. These internal control and systems are devised as part of the principles of good governance; and are accordingly implemented within the framework of proper check and balances. Your Company

ensures that a reasonably effective internal control framework operates throughout the organisation, which provides assurance about safeguarding the assets, reliability of financial and operational information, compliance with applicable statutes, execution of transactions as per the authorisation and compliance with the internal policies of the Company.

Internal Audit

At the beginning of each financial year, an annual Internal audit plan is rolled out after receiving approval from the Audit Committee. The audit plan is aimed at evaluation of the efficacy and adequacy of internal control systems and compliance thereof, robustness of internal processes, policies and compliance with laws and regulations

Based on the reports of internal audit, functional process owners undertake corrective action in their respective areas. Significant audit observations and corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board. The Audit Committee regularly reviews the annual audit plan status, audit findings as well as the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control measures.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Company has in place a Corporate Social Responsibility policy (CSR Policy), as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended and the policy is hosted on the website of the Company. We have, put in place necessary measures and processes of identifying worthy causes as well as to monitor their progress with a view to ensuring that they are consistent with our policy, serving large public good and are sustainable over an extended period. Particulars of CSR activities, details of amount spent during the financial year and the details relating to composition of CSR Committee form part of corporate governance report, enclosed as an (Annexure F) to this report.

Remuneration Policy of the Company

The Company has in place a remuneration policy which is guided by the principles and objectives as enumerated in section 178 of the Act. The policy is made available on the website of the Company

Meetings of the Board

During the Financial year 2022-23, 6 (six) meetings of the Board of Directors were held and the related details, including that of various committees constituted by the Board, are made available in the Report of Directors on

Corporate Governance forming part of the annual report placed before the members. Your Company has complied with all the requirements as applicable under Companies Act, 2013 and related rules and Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, in relation to the Board of Directors and the Committees of the Board.

Committees of the Board:

Currently the Board has eight Committees viz. the Audit Committee, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the Asset Liability Management Committee, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, the IT Strategy Committee, the Credit Committee and the Wilful defaulter review committee.

A detailed note on the composition of the Board and its Committees and other related particulars are provided in the Report of Directors on Corporate Governance forming part of this Annual Report

Secretarial Standards

During the financial year 2022-23, the company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards.

Board Evaluation

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3) (p) of the Act read with Rule 8 (4) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Board, its Committees and the Directors have carried out annual evaluation / annual performance evaluation, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance. The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. This has resulted in assessment of Board effectiveness, performance of Committees and Directors' feedback.

Significant and material orders

There has been no penalty imposed by NHB, RBI or other Regulators during the year ended 31st March 2023.

Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

Since your Company is a housing finance Company and does not own any manufacturing facility, the requirement relating to providing the particulars relating to conservation of

energy and technology absorption as per Sec 134 (3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, are not applicable. However, your Company has been increasingly using information technology in its operations and promotes conservation of resources. During the year, your Company did not earn any income or incur any expenditure in foreign currency/exchange.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Indian Economy Overview

The Indian economy has emerged strong amidst a widespread global slowdown during the fiscal year 2023. While global supply chain disruptions have started unwinding during the later part of the fiscal, most developed economies continue to struggle against rising inflation and subdued demand and the outlook for global recovery remains uncertain. The slowdown has been concentrated in advanced economies, while emerging and developing economies have shown strong increase in economic momentum.

As one of the major developing countries, India's economic activity has shown strong resilience, having grown by 7% year over year, driven by private consumption and investment. Construction activity picked up post-monsoon driven by housing demand and the Government's thrust on infrastructure spending. Rural demand showed signs of recovery during the second half of the fiscal year, compared to urban demand. Exports, however, contracted due to continued geopolitical turmoil and weak global demand.

Agriculture and services sectors further upheld the supply side momentum, while the manufacturing sector reeled under high input costs. Food grain production reached a new high during fiscal year 2023. Industrial output surpassed the pre-pandemic levels during the first half of the fiscal year but remained subdued during the second half due to contraction in manufacturing sector, compensated by growth in mining and utility services. Core infrastructure output expanded along with growth in capital goods. Services sector rebounded strongly during the fiscal year supported by recovery in contact intensive activities and construction activity.

A stable growth in employment and improved household income levels went hand in hand with the vibrant domestic economic activity. In this backdrop, the focus of Union budget 2023-24 continued to stay on agriculture and infrastructure spending, which underlined the Government's agenda of inclusive growth and macroeconomic stability for the coming year.

Financial Sector

Globally, central banks have been tightening monetary policies with the aim of reigning in inflation which was fuelled by geopolitical turmoil. While these policy actions have now started showing the intended results on inflation, they have adversely affected financial market entities pushing down bond prices.

RBI started increasing the policy repo rate from May 2022, resulting in a cumulative 250 basis points increase in this cycle of rate hikes. Consequently, prices of government securities have risen gradually over the year, with yields of shorter tenure bonds rising by 150 to 200 basis points. However, yields of longer tenure bond prices did not increase significantly, indicating stable rates in the long term. Bank deposit and lending rates also increased in follow through from the policy rate hikes.

Corporate Bond issuances posted a strong rebound in the second half of the fiscal 2023 with a 56% year on year growth. Banks raised funds through bonds to finance their surging credit growth.

Growth in bank credit was led by retail loans and credit to services sector. Retail credit was driven by home loans, vehicle loans and credit card debt, reflecting the pent-up consumption demand. Credit to services sector was fuelled by NBFCs, both Housing Finance Companies and other NBFCs.

The financial services sector received a welcome fillip from the Union Budget with the announcement of setting up of the National Financial Information Registry to enable efficient lending and promote financial inclusion. The budget also expanded the corpus of Credit Guarantee scheme for MSMEs thereby promoting investment at the grass root levels.

Real Estate Industry & Affordable Housing

Real estate activity continued its strong growth trajectory during fiscal year 2023 on the back of the post-pandemic bounce-back. New launches in the top 8 cities reached a 25-quarter high during Q1 of fiscal 2023, only to be surpassed subsequently in Q2 and Q3. Similarly, quarterly sales of housing unit also surpassed levels in the last 10 quarters but remained lower than pre-pandemic levels.

Housing demand has been strong owing to rising income levels amongst a burgeoning middle-class population and tepid property price movements. According to a report from MHUPA on urban housing shortage, 95% of the housing

demand is estimated to arise from the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low-income groups (LIG) of the society. While this untapped housing demand will materialize over time, the rising literacy level and income levels over the last few decades, along with urbanization and nuclearization of families, have been spurring the demand for housing which remained unabated the global pandemic. The tier-II cities and smaller towns are contributing to majority of the housing demand owing the rising economic activities in semi-urban and rural areas. Increasing penetration of road infrastructure deeper into the country has allowed supply chain and hence wealth creation to spread faster and deeper.

Housing finance companies in the affordable housing segment have been at the forefront of financing the middle-class home buyers in the tier-II cities and smaller towns. affordable housing focussed HFCs having sustainable processes, strong funding capabilities and distribution network have maintained a distinct advantage in this booming asset class. The housing finance sector, which had earlier seen rising competition, has now started seeing consolidation of smaller HFCs, who have faced growth challenges, into larger HFCs or NBFCs. Other HFCs have been exploring collaborative asset-light models like co-lending and direct assignments to continue participating in the growth momentum. However, competition from banks continues to rise in the affordable housing segment, with many banks starting a dedicated affordable housing focussed vertical for affordable housing loans.

Outlook for FY 2023-24

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) April 2023 update of the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, global growth is expected to dip to 2.8% in 2023 before recovering modestly to 3.0% in 2024. The report expects global trade to decelerate in 2023. The WEO report forecasts India's economy to grow at 5.9% in 2023 and 6.3% in 2024. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) similarly expects the country's GDP to grow at 6.5% in fiscal 2024.

The positive outlook for the robust growth in Indian economy emanates from consecutive years of strong agricultural production and a post-pandemic rebound in the infrastructure and services sector. The Government priorities on capital investment have been complemented by a recovering growth in bank credit and a healthy financial system. Slowing global trade is expected to continue to dampen Indian exports, while geopolitical tensions are expected to adversely influence inflation. However, domestic economy is expected to remain vibrant on the back

domestic economy is expected to remain vibrant on the back of inclusive employment growth and improvement in household income.

Housing finance segment is projected to double by FY28E, according to a report by HDFC securities, buoyed by improving affordability, rising urbanisation beyond tier-1 cities. Rate hikes have not dampened the demand for housing, which has been steadily rising each quarter over the last fiscal year. While banks are expected to continue their dominance in the share of the incremental home credit, Affordable Housing focussed HFCs will continue to improve financial inclusion through housing loan products for the EWS and LIG segments in smaller towns and semi-urban centres. Collaborative models like co-lending are expected to gradually evolve as a successful growth strategy in this segment.

Acknowledgement

Your directors would like to thank Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited, the promoter, for their continuous support. Your Directors acknowledge and appreciate the guidance and support extended by all the Regulatory authorities including National Housing Bank (NHB), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Registrar of Companies - Chennai.

Your Directors wish to place on record their gratitude to the Company's customers, Bankers, Financial Institutions and vendors for their continued support and faith reposed in the Company. The Board also places on record its deep appreciation for the dedication and commitment of the employees at all levels.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Sachin Pillai

Managing Director

DIN: 06400793

G S Sundararajan

Independent Director

DIN: 00361030

Place: Chennai

Date: 15 May, 2023

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Reserve bank of india directions on corporate governance

In view of public interest and for the purpose of enabling better regulation over the housing finance Companies, the Reserve Bank of India has issued Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021. RBI has stipulated all NBFCs to frame an internal guideline on Corporate Governance. In pursuance of the aforesaid guidelines, the Company has framed an internal guideline on Corporate Governance.

Company's philosophy on corporate governance

The Company recognises its role as a corporate citizen and endeavours to adopt the best practices and the highest standards of Corporate Governance through transparency in business ethics, accountability to its customers, government

and others. The Company's activities are carried out in accordance with good corporate practices and the Company is constantly striving to better them and adopt the best practices. Being a part of Hinduja Group and a subsidiary of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited, the Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance and the Company's corporate governance standards demonstrate strong commitment to values, ethics and business conduct.

Board of directors

As at 31 March, 2023, the Board consists of 6 (Six) members with an optimum combination of executive, non-executive directors and independent directors including 2 women directors. The composition of the Board is in conformity with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and corporate governance directions issued by Reserve Bank of India.

Annexure A

Composition of the Board

S No	Name of the Director	Director Since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	DIN	Number of Board Meetings during the year 2022-2023		Number of other directorships	Remuneration (Rs. Lakhs)			No. of shares held in and convertible instruments held in the NBFC	Whether attended last AGM held on 15 July 2022
					Held	Attended		Salary and other compensation	Sitting Fee	Commission		
1	Mr. S Nagarajan*	15.04.2015	Non- Independent Non-Executive	00009236	5	4	3	-	-	-	1#	No
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai	15.04.2015	Managing Director	06400793	6	6	5	-	-	-	1#	Yes
3	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan	15.04.2015	Non- Independent Non-Executive	01746102	6	6	7	-	-	-	1#	Yes
4	Mr. G S Sundararajan	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive	00361030	6	6	3	-	9.60	-	-	No
5	Ms. Bhumika Batra	18.07.2016	Independent Non-Executive	03502004	6	6	11	-	7.80	-	-	No
6	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	04.02.2022	Independent Non-Executive	00017412	6	6	4	-	8.10	-	-	No
7	Ms. Manju Agarwal**	29.03.2023	Independent Non-Executive	06921105	1	1	9	-	0.75	-	-	No

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

* Resigned from the Board with effect from 17 March 2023

**Appointed as Additional Director with effect from 29 March 2023

Details of change in composition of the Board during the current and previous financial year.

S No	Name of Director	Capacity (i.e., Executive / Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Nature of change (resignation, appointment)	Effective date	Financial Year
1	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	Independent Non-Executive	Appointment	04.02.2022	2021-22
2	Mr. S Nagarajan	Non- Independent Non-Executive	Resignation	17.03.2023	2022-23
3	Ms. Manju Agarwal	Independent Non-Executive	Appointment	29.03.2023	2022-23

Meetings of the Board

The meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least four times a year, with a maximum time-gap of four months between any two consecutive meetings. During the year, the Board duly met 6 (Six) times on the following dates:

FY 2022-23	Meeting Dates
April'22 – June'22(Q1)	13 May 2022
July'22 – September'22 (Q2)	20 July 2022
October'22 – December'22 (Q3)	29 October 2022
January'23 – March'23 (Q4)	25 January 2023 17 March 2023 & 29 March 2023

The necessary quorum was present at all the meetings. Each Director informs the Company on an annual basis about the Board and Board Committee positions he occupies in other companies including Chairmanships and notifies changes during the term of their directorship in the Company.

Meeting(s) of the Independent Directors

During the year under review, in line with the requirement under Section 149(8) and Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Directors had a separate meeting on 6th May, 2022, without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and members of management, to review the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole, to review the performance of the Chairperson of the Company and to assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company Management and the Board.. All the Independent Directors were present at the Meeting and no adverse feedback emanated from the meeting.

Code of conduct

For the year under review, all the Directors and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the provisions of their Code of Conduct. In terms of the Code of Conduct of Independent Directors as per Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has adopted the said Code and all the Independent Directors have affirmed that they shall abide by the said Code. In terms of the RBI's Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, all the Directors have executed the Declaration-cum undertaking as well as the Deed of Covenants with the Company.

Committees of the Board

To focus effectively on the issues and ensure expedient resolution of diverse matters, the Board has constituted the following set of Committees with specific terms of reference /scope. The Committees are operating as empowered agents of the Board as per their Charter / terms of reference.

- Audit Committee**
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee**
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee**
- Risk Management Committee**
- Asset Liability Management Committee**
- IT Strategy Committee**
- Credit Committee**
- Willful defaulter review Committee**

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors of the Company, vide their resolution dated 31 March 2017, had constituted and entrusted the Audit Committee with the responsibility to supervise internal controls and financial reporting processes and thus ensure accurate and timely disclosures that maintain the transparency, integrity and quality of financial control and reporting. Composition of Audit Committee of the Board is as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. G S Sundararajan	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	4	4	Nil
2	Ms. Bhumika Batra	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
3	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan	31.03.2017	Non- Independent Non-Executive	4	3	1 [#]
4	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	16.03.2022	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board of Directors of the Company, vide their resolution dated 31 March 2017, had constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The terms of reference of the Committee inter alia cover evaluation of performance and compensation and benefits for Executive Director(s), Non-Executive Director(s), KMPs and their reportees. The Committee also recommends candidates for appointment to the Board and is responsible for framing of policies. Composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Ms. Bhumika Batra	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	3	3	Nil
2	Mr. G S Sundararajan	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive	3	3	Nil
3	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan	31.03.2017	Non- Independent Non-Executive	3	2	1 [#]
4	Mr. Sachin Pillai	31.03.2017	Managing Director	3	3	1 [#]

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Board of Directors of the Company, vide their resolution dated 11th February, 2019, had constituted the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee in pursuant to the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act. The terms of reference of the CSR Committee shall include the following

- (i) Formulate and Recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by our Company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (ii) To review and recommend the amount of expenditure to be undertaken by our Company
- (iii) To monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of our Company from time to time; and
- (iv) To monitor the utilization of funds approved for the purpose of undertaking CSR projects and monitor implementation of ongoing projects
- (v) To formulate and recommend Annual Action plan in pursuance of its CSR policy
- (vi) Wherever applicable, to undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study.
- (vii) Any other matter as the CSR Committee may deem appropriate after approval of our Board or as may be directed by our Board from time to time pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act and rules in relation thereto, as amended from time to time.

Composition of CSR strategy Committee is as follows;

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. S Nagarajan*	11.02.2019	Non- Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	2	1	1 [#]
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai	11.02.2019	Managing Director - Chairperson**	2	2	1 [#]
3	Ms. Bhumika Batra	11.02.2019	Independent Non-Executive	2	2	Nil
4	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan**	31.03.2023	Non- Independent Non-Executive	0	0	1 [#]

*Resigned with effect from 17 March 2023

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

**Appointed on 31 March 2023.

The Independent Directors are not paid any fee/remuneration apart from the sitting fee for attending the CSR meetings.

Risk Management Committee and Asset Liability Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), are formed in accordance with Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The brief description of the terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee is given below:

- To review and assess the risk management system and policy of the Company from time to time and recommend for amendment or modification thereof;
- To frame and devise risk management plan and policy of the Company and review the progress made in putting in place a progressive risk management system;
- To review and recommend potential risk involved in any new business plans and processes;
- To ensure that the Company is in conformity with corporate governance standards pertaining to the composition, role and function of various committees formed by the Board; and

Composition of Risk Management Committee are as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan	31.03.2017	Non- Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	4	2	1 [#]
2	Mr. G S Sundararajan	31.03.2017	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
3	Mr. S Nagarajan*	31.03.2017	Non-Independent Non-Executive	4	3	1 [#]
4	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	16.03.2022	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
5	Mr. Sachin Pillai**	28.09.2022	Managing Director	2	2	1 [#]

*Resigned with effect from 17 March 2023

**Reconstituted on 28 September 2022.

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

The Asset Liability Management Committee shall inter alia be responsible for asset liability management of the Company (ALM), for complying with ALM requirements as may be stipulated by NHB from time to time and any other statutory authority and by recommending to the Board prudent asset / liability management policies and procedures and shall inter alia review the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Interest rate forecasts and spreads for the Company; | f) Profit planning and growth projection; |
| b) Internal cost of funds; | g) Gap Reports (liquidity and interest rate sensitivity analysis); |
| c) Liquidity position and risk management; | h) Interest Rate Risk measures; |
| d) Management of risks; | i) Forecasting and analysing 'what if scenario' and preparation of contingency plans. |
| e) Funding strategies and capital planning; | |

Composition of Asset Liability Management Committee are as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. Sachin Pillai	23.01.2017	Managing Director - Chairperson	4	4	1 [#]
2	Mr. S Nagarajan*	23.01.2017	Non- Independent Non-Executive	4	3	1 [#]
3	Mr. Vivek Kannan	06.08.2021	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
4	Mr. Kishore Lodha**	06.02.2020	Independent Non-Executive	3	3	1 [#]
5	Mr. Prateek Parekh	06.08.2021	Chief Financial Officer	4	4	Nil
6	Mr. Vikas Jain**	17.03.2023	Chief Financial Officer of HLF	0	0	1 [#]

*Resigned with effect from 17 March 2023

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

**Reconstituted on 17 March 2023.

IT Strategy Committee

The Board of Directors of the Company, vide their resolution dated 11th February, 2019, had constituted the IT Strategy Committee in pursuant to National Housing Bank (NHB) Circular "NHB/ND/DR5/Policy Circular No.90/2017-18" dated June 15, 2018. The terms of reference of IT Strategy Committee are as below:

- Approving IT strategy and policy documents and ensuring that the management has put an effective strategic planning process in place;
- Ascertaining that management has implemented processes and practices that ensure that the IT delivers value to the business;
- Ensuring IT investments represent a balance of risks and benefits and that budgets are acceptable;
- Monitoring the method that management uses to determine the IT resources needed to achieve strategic goals and provide high-level direction for sourcing and use of IT resources;
- Ensuring proper balance of IT investments for sustaining the growth of the Company and becoming aware about exposure towards IT risks and controls;
- Performing any other activity related to IT governance and cyber security arrangements;
- Instituting an effective governance mechanism and risk management process for all IT outsourced operations;
- Shall monitor compliance of RBI directions with respect to IT framework;

Composition of Asset Liability Management Committee are as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. G S Sundararajan	11.02.2019	Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	2	2	Nil
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai	11.02.2019	Managing Director	2	2	1 [#]
3	Mr. Stalin Irudhaya Raj	16.03.2022	Head IT	2	2	Nil

[#] Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

Credit Committee

During the financial year 2021-22, the Credit Committee was constituted by the Board in its meeting held on 16 March 2022. The Terms of Reference are as below:

- To review credit policy and other policy related to lending and recommend for amendment or modification thereof;
- To consider and approve all wholesale lending proposals including Direct assignment into the Company upto an amount of Rs. 25 Crores per borrower including existing exposure;
- To undertake a periodical review of the portfolio across multiple credit risk parameters.
- To review and advise on credit underwriting norms for various product portfolio.
- To take note of loan proposals approved by the committee through circulation.
- Any other similar or other functions as may be laid down by Board from time to time.

The composition of the Credit Committee are as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. G S Sundararajan	16.03.2022	Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	4	4	Nil
2	Ms. Bhumika Batra	16.03.2022	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
3	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	16.03.2022	Independent Non-Executive	4	4	Nil
4	Mr. Sachin Pillai	16.03.2022	Managing Director	4	3	1 [#]

[#] Shares held as nominee of the Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

Wilful Defaulter Review Committee

Pursuant to Paragraph 111 and Annexure XVII of Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021 issued by RBI on February 17, 2021, Housing Finance Companies are required to constitute Wilful defaulters Review Committee. In this regard, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 6 August 2021 constituted Wilful defaulters Review Committee. No meetings were held during FY 2022-23. The composition of the Wilful Defaulter Review Committee are as follows:

S No	Name of Director	Member of Committee since	Capacity (i.e., Executive/ Non-Executive/ Chairman/ Promoter nominee/ Independent)	Number of Meetings of the Committee		No. of shares held in the NBFC
				Held	Attended	
1	Mr. S Nagarajan*	06.08.2021	Non-Independent Non-Executive - Chairperson	0	0	1 [#]
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai	06.08.2021	Managing Director – Chairperson**	0	0	1 [#]
3	Ms. Bhumika Batra	06.08.2021	Independent Non-Executive	0	0	Nil
4	Mr. G S Sundararajan	06.08.2021	Independent Non-Executive	0	0	1 [#]

*Resigned with effect from 17 March 2023

Shares held as nominee of Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

**Reconstituted on 31 March 2023.

General Body Meetings

The following are the details of Annual General Meeting held during the year:

S No	Date of Meeting	Time	Venue	Special Resolutions passed
1	15 July 2022	3.00 P.M	No. 27 A, Developed Industrial Estate, Guindy 600 032, Chennai	1. Increase in Borrowings Power 2. Approval for Sale, mortgage or creation of Charge on the assets of the Company 3. Approval for Issue of Non-Convertible Debenture

Details of non-compliance with requirements of Companies Act, 2013

There has been no default in compliance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013, including with respect to compliance with accounting and secretarial standards.

Details of penalties and strictures

There has been no penalty or stricture imposed by NHB, RBI or other Regulators during the year ended 31 March 2023.

Breach of covenant

There have been no instances of breach of covenant of loan availed.

Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning

There has been no Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning.

Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy

Pursuant to Section 177(9) of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company had approved the Policy on Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower for the Directors, employees and other stakeholders to enable them to report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct. The Company affirms that the mechanism provides adequate safeguards against victimisation of Director(s)/employee(s) who use the mechanism, provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and also affirms that no complaints were received during the year.

Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at Work place

Your Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at workplace in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. In terms of the policy, an Internal committee has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees are covered under this policy. During financial year 2022-23 there were no referrals received by the Internal Committee.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Chennai
Date: 15 May 2023

G S Sundararajan
Independent Director
DIN: 00361030

Sachin Pillai
Managing Director
DIN: 06400793

Form No. MR-3 SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

[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,
M/s. Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
CIN# U65922TN2015PLC100093
No. 27A, Developed Industrial Estate
Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. Hinduja Housing 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 the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information, explanations and clarifications 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 31 March 2023 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 M/s. Hinduja Housing Finance Limited for the financial year ended on 31 March 2023 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;

- (v) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 read with applicable Rules and Regulations relating to:
 - a. Master Direction Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021
 - b. Scale Based Regulation (SBR): A Revised Regulatory Framework for NBFC's dated 22nd October, 2021 and various Directors / Guidelines issued thereunder.
- (vi) The National Housing Bank Act, 1987
- (vii) National Housing Bank Master Circular – Returns to be submitted by Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) dated 31 December 2021

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We report that

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

Adequate notice is given to all directors before schedule of the Board/Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance 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. Notes on agenda which are circulated less than the specified period, the necessary compliances under the Act and Secretarial Standards on Board meeting are complied with.

During the year under review, directors have participated in the board / committees' meetings through video

conferencing, such meetings were properly convened and recorded in compliance with the provisions of Section 173(2) of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 & 4 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.

All decisions in the Board meetings are approved by Directors unanimously and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and 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 under review;

- 1) During the year under review the Company issued 1,25,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each to its Equity shareholders on rights basis as detailed below:

S.No.	Date of Allotment	Face Value Per Share (in Rs.)	Premium (in Rs.)	Number of Equity shares
1	28.09.2022	10	110	21,50,000
2	20.10.2022	10	110	62,50,000
3	29.03.2023	10	137	41,00,000
4	TOTAL			1,25,00,000

- 2) The Company transferred an amount Rs. 1,70,70,000/- remaining unspent pursuant to ongoing projects to a separate bank account on 28th April, 2023 as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.
- 3) The Board of Directors at their meeting held on 29 March 2023 appointed Mrs. Manju Agarwal (DIN 06921105) as Additional Director in the category of an Independent Director with effect from 29th March 2023 for a period of five years, subject to approval of shareholders at the ensuing General Meeting.
- 4) Mr. S. Nagarajan (DIN 00009236) Director of the Company resigned from the Board with effect from 17 March 2023.

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Place: Chennai

Date: 15 May 2023

UDIN: F009687E000302034

ANNEXURE-A SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE

To,
The Members,
M/s. Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
CIN# U65922TN2015PLC100093
No. 27A, Developed Industrial Estate
Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

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. Wherever 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 M/s. G Ramachandran & Associates
Company Secretaries

G. RAMACHANDRAN
Proprietor

FCS No.9687 CoP. No.3056
Peer Review No. 2968/2023

FORM NO. MGT 9 EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended 31 March 2023

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1	CIN	U65922TN2015PLC100093
2	Registration Date	15.04.2015
3	Name of the Company	HINDUJA HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED
4	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares Indian Non-Government Company
5	Address of the Registered office & contact details	No. 27A, Developed Industrial Estate Guindy, Chennai, TN - 600 032 Ph : 044 22427555
6	Whether listed company	Unlisted
7	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Housing Finance Activities	65922	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited	U65993MH2008PLC384221	Holding	100.00	2(46)

IV. SHAREHOLDING PATTERN

(Equity share capital breakup as percentage of total equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2022]			No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2023]			% Change during the year	
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical		Total
A. Promoters								
(1) Indian								
a) Individual*/HUF	-	6	6	0.00%	-	6	6	0.00%
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
d) Bodies Corp.*	22,35,99,994	-	22,35,99,994	100.00%	23,60,99,994	-	23,60,99,994	100.00%
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
f) Any other	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (1)	22,35,99,994	6	22,36,00,000	100.00%	23,60,99,994	6	23,61,00,000	0.00%
(2) Foreign								
a) NRI Individuals	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
d) Any other	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (2)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL (A)	22,35,99,994	6	22,36,00,000	100.00%	23,60,99,994	6	23,61,00,000	0.00%

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2022]			No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2023]			% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total
B. Public Shareholding							
1. Institutions							
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
g) FIs	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(1)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2022]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2023]				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Non Resident Indians	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Overseas Corporate Bodies	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Clearing Members	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Trusts -	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Bodies - D R	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(2)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Total Public (B)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total (A+B+C)	22,35,99,994	6	22,36,00,000	100.00%	23,60,99,994	6	23,61,00,000	100.00%	

* 6 individual shareholders with beneficiary interest being held by Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

(ii) Shareholding of Promoter

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1	Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited	22,35,99,994	100.00%	0%	23,60,99,994	100.00%	0%	0.00%
2	Nagarajan Srinivasan *	1	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
3	Sachin Pillai *	1	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
4	Gopal Mahadevan *	1	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
5	Vamsi Kumar *	1	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
6	Kishore Kumar Lodha *	1	0.00%	0%	0	0.00%	0%	0.00%
7	B Shanmugasundaram *	1	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
8	Vikas Jain *	-	0.00%	0%	1	0.00%	0%	0.00%
		22,36,00,000	100.00%	0%	23,61,00,000	100.00%	0%	

*Beneficiary interest in 6 equity shares are held by M/s. Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding

S. No.	Particulars	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1	Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited *						
	At the beginning of the year			223,599,994	100.00%	223,599,994	100.00%
	Changes during the year	28-Sep-22	Rights issue	2,150,000	100.00%	225,749,994	100.00%
	At the end of the year	20-Oct-22	Rights issue	6,250,000	100.00%	231,999,994	
		29-Mar-23	Rights issue	4,100,000	100.00%	236,099,994	
2	Nagarajan Srinivasan *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year					1	0.00%
3	Sachin Pillai *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year					1	0.00%
4	Gopal Mahadevan *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year					1	0.00%
5	Vamsi Kumar *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year					1	0.00%
6	Kishore Kumar Lodha *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			(1)	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year	17-Mar-23	Transfer of Shares			0	0.00%
7	B Shanmugasundaram *						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year					1	0.00%
8	Vikas Jain *						
	At the beginning of the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Changes during the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	At the end of the year	17-Mar-23	Transfer of Shares			1	0.00%

*Beneficiary interest in 6 equity shares are held by M/s. Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders

(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

S. No.	For each of the Top 10 shareholders	Reason	Date	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year			Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
	Changes during the year						
	At the end of the year						

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Reason	Date	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
Directors							
1	Mr. S.Nagarajan, Director**						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai, Managing Director*						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
3	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, Director*						
	At the beginning of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year			1	0.00%	1	0.00%

S. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Reason	Date	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
Other KMPs							
1	Mr. Prateek Parekh, Chief Financial Officer						
	At the beginning of the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	
	Changes during the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	
	At the end of the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	
2	Mr. Srinivas Rangarajan, Company Secretary						
	At the beginning of the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	
	Changes during the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	
	At the end of the year		-	0.00%	-	0.00%	

*Beneficiary interest in 6 equity shares are held by M/s. Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

#Resigned from the Board w.e.f March 17, 2023

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	325,386.14	-	-	325,386.14
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	520.91	-	-	520.91
Total (i+ii+iii)	325,907.05	-	-	325,907.05
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	260,987.59	-	-	260,987.59
* Reduction	(61,625.03)	-	-	(61,625.03)
Net Change	199,362.56	-	-	199,362.56
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	524,427.77	-	-	524,427.77
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	841.84	-	-	841.84
Total (i+ii+iii)	525,269.61	-	-	525,269.61

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name	Designation	Total Amount
		Sachin Pillai		-
		Managing Director		Nil

Note: Mr. Sachin Pillai, Managing Director has been nominated by Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited, the Holding Company and no remuneration is borne by this Company

B. Remuneration to other directors:

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
		Mr. Bhumika Batra	Mr. G S Sundararajan	Mr. Srinivas Acharya	Ms. Manju Agarwal	
	Independent Directors					
	- Fee for attending board / committee meetings	7.80	9.60	8.10	0.75	26.25
	- Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7.80	9.60	8.10	0.75	26.25

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Mr. Prateek Parekh	Mr. Srinivas Rangarajan		
		CFO	CS		
1	Gross Salary	75.46	12.80		88.26
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
2	Stock Option	-	-		-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-		-
4	Commission	-	-		-
	- as % of profit	-	-		-
	- others, specify	-	-		-
5	Others, please specify	-	-		-
	Total	75.46	12.80		88.26

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Rs. in Lakh	
					Appeal made, if any (give Details)	
A. COMPANY Penalty Punishment Compounding			Nil			
B. DIRECTORS Penalty Punishment Compounding			Nil			
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT Penalty Punishment Compounding			Nil			

Annexure - D**Form No. AOC-2**

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

All transactions entered into by the Company during the year with related parties were on an arm's length basis.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

The transactions entered into by the Company during the year with related parties on an arm's length basis were not material in nature

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Chennai
Date: 15 May 2023

G S Sundararajan
Independent Director
DIN: 00361030

Sachin Pillai
Managing Director
DIN: 06400793

Related Party Transaction Policy Version 2.0

Version Tracker			
Particulars	Date	Approved by	Version
Policy approved on	18 July 2016	Board	Version 1.0
Amended on	9 November 2018	Board	Version 2.0
Annual review	4 November 2019	Board	Version 2.0
Annual review	2 November 2020	Board	Version 2.0
Annual review	3 November 2021	Board	Version 2.0
Annual review	29 October 2022	Board	Version 2.0

1. Introduction

Hinduja Housing Finance Limited (the “Company”) is committed to upholding the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct in fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizes that related party transactions can present potential or actual conflicts of interest of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management, etc. with the interest of the Company.

In order to ensure that the transactions entered into with related parties (as defined below) are in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders, the Board of Directors of the Company adopts this policy regarding review and approval of Related Party Transactions and to set forth the procedures under which certain transactions must be reviewed and approved or ratified.

2. Policy Objectives

This policy is framed pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

Provisions of this policy are designed to ensure transparency in the approval process and reporting and disclosure requirements, in terms of the applicable laws.

3. Definitions

3.1 Applicable Law

Applicable law means the Companies Act, 2013, and such other secretarial and accounting standards as may be applicable including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

3.2 Arms’ length basis

Arm’s length basis means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest. For determining Arm’s Length Basis, guidance may be taken from the transfer pricing provisions under the Income Tax Act, 1961

3.3. Employees

Employees mean the employees and office-bearers of the Company, including but not limited to Whole-Time Directors.

3.4 Material Related Party Transaction

Material Related Party Transaction means a transaction with a Related Party as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, the rules made thereunder including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

3.5 Ordinary Course of business (existing definition removed and new definition inserted with more clarity)

Ordinary Course of Business means: -

a) all such acts and transactions undertaken by the Company in the normal routine to conduct its business operations and activities and includes all such activities which the Company can undertake as per the Objects clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company. The Company should take into account the frequency of the activity and its continuity carried out in a normal organized manner for determining what is in the Ordinary Course Business.

b) On occasions, the nature of the business carried out and industry practice in accordance with well settled customs and usages would help determining whether an activity is in the 'ordinary course of business' or not.

c) Activities in the ordinary course of business are likely to have a well-established precedence in the company history. If an activity is being conducted for the first time, it is likely not part of the ordinary course of business.

d) Regular and frequently occurring activities will typically be considered to be unremarkable and in the ordinary course of business. Transactions which are infrequent and occur only once in a while are not to be classified as 'ordinary'. We are assuming periodicity to be once every 18 months.

e) Activities where the quantum of transactions are consistent with past history

f) The following activities will generally not be Considered as part of the ordinary course of business:

- (i) Corporate Restructurings and Schemes of Arrangement between related entities
- (ii) Slump Sales or Hive-Offs to related entities
- (iii) Purchase of securities of related entities (other than for pure investment companies)
- (iv) Royalty fees paid or received from related entities
- (v) Providing capital support to group entities (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries)

Point (b) to (f) are based on the guidance provided in the report titled "A Framework to define Ordinary course of business" by Institutional Investor Advisory Services – A Proxy Advisory Firm

3.6 Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions means as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

All other words and expressions used but not defined in this Policy, but defined in the Companies Act, 2013 shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in such Acts, Rules or Regulations or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereto, as the case may be and as the context may require.

4. Related Party Transactions

All related party transactions and material related party transactions of the Company shall be carried out in accordance with the norms specified under the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

5. Related Party Transactions, which shall not require the approval

The following transactions shall not require separate approval under this Policy:

- (i) Any transaction that involves the providing of compensation to a Director or Key Managerial Personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the statutory laws stated herein this policy in connection with his or her duties to the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Associates, including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the Ordinary Course of Business;
- (ii) Indemnification and advancement of expenses made pursuant to any agreement or by-laws of the Company;
- (iii) Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Company and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro rata as the Related Party;
- (iv) Any transaction which is in the Ordinary Course of Business and on an Arm's Length Basis as determined in terms of this Policy;
- (v) Any transaction entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval

- (vi) Transactions that have been approved by the Board under the specific provisions of the Act, e.g. inter-corporate deposits, borrowings, investments with or in wholly owned subsidiaries or other Related Parties;
- (vii) Payment of Dividend;
- (viii) Transactions involving corporate restructuring, such as buy-back of shares, capital reduction, merger, demerger, approved by the Board and carried out in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act or the Listing Agreement;
- (ix) Contribution to Corporate Social Responsibility, subject to approval of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and within the overall limits approved by the Board of the Company;
- (x) Any other exception which is consistent with the Applicable Law, including any Rules or Regulations made thereunder, and must be approved in advance by the Audit Committee.

6. Related Party Transactions not previously approved

In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the Related Party Transaction, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the Related Party Transaction. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such Related Party Transaction to the Committee under this Policy and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

Further, if the Related Party Transaction is not ratified within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement is entered into, such contract or arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board and if the contract or arrangement is with a related party to any director, or is authorized by any other director, the directors concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.

The Company may proceed against a director or any other employee who had entered into such contract or arrangement in contravention of this Policy for recovery of any loss sustained by it as a result of such contract or arrangement and shall take any such action, it deems appropriate.

7. Disclosures:

All related party transactions during the quarter shall be reported to the Audit Committee during its quarterly / annual meetings considering unaudited / audited financial statements of the Company.

Such other disclosures as may be required under the statutory laws referred in this policy.

8. Power to amend the policy

The Board of Directors reserves the power to review and amend this policy from time to time as and when necessary.

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

Annexure - F

- (i) CSR Policy of the Company
CSR Policy of the Company specifies the activities to be undertaken by the Company as recommended by the CSR Committee and approved by the Board of Directors in such projects or programs relating to activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The Company's CSR Policy has been uploaded on the website of the Company under the web-link: www.hindujahousingfinance.com.

- (ii) Composition of CSR Committee

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of Meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. S. Nagarajan – Chairman*	Chairman	2	1
2	Mr. Sachin Pillai – Member/Chairman#	Managing Director	2	2
3	Ms. Bhumika Batra – Member	Independent Director	2	2
4	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan**	Non-Executive Director	2	0

*Resigned w.e.f 17 March 2023

Redesignated as Chairman of CSR committee w.e.f. 31 March 2023

** appointed as member of CSR committee w.e.f. 31 March 2023

- (iii) Provide the web-link (s) where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR Projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the company- www.hindujahousingfinance.com.
- (iv) Provide the executive summary along with web-link (s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub – rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable: **Not Applicable**
- (v) (a) Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of the section 135: **Rs. 8,534.78 Lakhs**
 (b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135 (5) of section 135: **Rs. 170.70 Lakhs**
 (c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial year - **Nil**
 (d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any – **NIL**
 (e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (v(a)+v(b)-v(c)): **Rs. 170.70 Lakhs**
- (vi) (a) Amount spent on CSR projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Projects): **NIL**
 (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads - **NIL**
 (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable. **Not Applicable**
 (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a) +(b) +(c)]. **NIL**
 (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year	Amount unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second provision to Section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
Nil	170.70	28.04.2023	Nil	Nil	Nil

Annexure - F

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any : **NIL**

S No	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	
(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 year if any.	
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding years [(iii) – (iv)]	

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

S.No	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account under Section 135 (6)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial year
				Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer	
1	FY 2020-21	65.15	46.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	19.14
2	FY 2021-22	104.36	59.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	45.25

(viii) Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: No

(ix) Specify the reasons, if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5)

The unspent amount on identified projects amounting to Rs.170.70 Lakhs pertains to ongoing CSR projects as indicated in clause (viii). Hence, such unspent amount has been transferred to unspent CSR account and will be spent on the ongoing projects.

Place: Chennai
Date: 15 May 2023

G S Sundararajan
Independent Director
DIN: 00361030

Sachin Pillai
Managing Director and
Chairman - CSR Committee
DIN: 06400793

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Hinduja Housing Finance Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Hinduja Housing Finance Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SA's or 'Standards') specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report and Annexures thereto but does not include the financial statements and our report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation, and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in Annexure 'A' to this Report, a statement on the matters specified in para 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

- 2) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report - that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure 'B';
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided for, any managerial remuneration to the directors during the year and accordingly reporting on compliance with section 197 is not applicable; and
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company did not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts that were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief (which are material either aggregate or individually), as disclosed in Note 41 to the financial statements, 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend to 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, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, (which are material either aggregate or individually), as disclosed in Note 41 to the financial statements, no funds 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 to 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; and
 - (c) Based on our audit procedures, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations provided by the management under sub-clause (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

- v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, for maintaining books of account using software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable with effect from 1 April 2023 to the company and accordingly, reporting under rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended, is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109983W

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner

Place: Chennai
Date: 15 May 2023

Membership No. 037457
UDIN: 23037457BGYRJT2286

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Hinduja Housing Finance Limited of even date)

(i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and the situation of its property, plant, and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use Assets.

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

(b) The Company has a program of Verification of Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties in books of account. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(c) of the Order does not arise.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant, and equipment right-of-use Assets or intangible assets during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(d) of the Order does not arise.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or is pending against the Company for holding any benami property, if any, under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988), as amended and Rules made thereunder. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(e) of the Order does not arise.

(ii) (a) The Company is a housing finance company and does not carry any inventory in the books of account. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order does not arise.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records examined by us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores, in aggregate, from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets, and as disclosed in Note 14.1 to the financial statements, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the Unaudited books of account of the Company. Further, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us,

i. The Company has not made investments in, stood any guarantee or provided any security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to firms and Limited Liability Partnerships.

ii. The Company has not made investments in, stood any guarantee or provided any security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies and other parties.

According to the information and the explanation given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has granted secured loans to its customers during the year, in respect of which:

(a) Reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(a) of the Order does not arise as it is not applicable to housing finance companies.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, in our opinion, the terms and conditions of all loans granted by the company during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the company’s interest.

(c) The schedule of repayment of principal and

payment of interest has been stipulated. Considering that the Company is engaged in the business of granting loans and the volume of transactions involved, the summary of loans where repayments or receipts are not regular is as disclosed in Note 39(i)(A) to the financial statements.

- (d) The total amount overdue for more than ninety days as at the balance sheet date is disclosed in Note 39(i)(A) to the financial statements. Based on our audit procedures and the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal and interest.
- (e) Reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(e) of the Order does not arise as it is not applicable to housing finance companies.
- (f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(f) of the Order does not arise.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loan, given any guarantee, or provided any security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not given any loan or made investment covered under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order does not arise.
- (v) The provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 made thereunder are not applicable to housing finance companies. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal in this regard. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (v) of the Order does not arise.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with

Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 (as amended) for the operations of the Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order does not arise.

- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company, if any, with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues, if any, outstanding as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. Sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, professional tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, if any, as at 31 March 2023 which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (vii)(b) of the Order does not arise.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction not recorded in the books of account, if any, as income in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order does not arise.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lenders during

the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix)(a) of the Order does not arise.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, on an overall basis, the company has applied the term loans for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the funds raised on a short-term basis have not been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix)(e) of the Order does not arise.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix)(f) of the Order does not arise.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order does not arise.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and during the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company, and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our audit procedures, no report under section 143(12) of the Companies

Act, 2013 has been filed during the year in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order does not arise.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the year under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors during the year, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xv) of the Order does not arise.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is a housing finance company and is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any housing finance activities during the year without a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the National Housing Bank / Reserve Bank of India, as applicable.

- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the Regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order does not arise.
- (d) The Company is a subsidiary of M/s Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited (Group) and as represented to us by the management, this Group does not have any Core Investment Companies.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order does not arise.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the

future viability of the company as the information provided being futuristic in nature has been verified only to the extent of information and explanations given to us. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither provide 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. We are not responsible for any reporting changes in current situation.

- (xx) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our audit procedures, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company is not required to transfer any amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xx)(a) of the Order does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our audit procedures, the Company has transferred the amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act
- (xxi) The Company is not required to prepare the consolidated financial statements and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109983W

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner

Place: Chennai
Date: 15 May 2023

Membership No. 037457
UDIN: 23037457BGYRJT2286

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Hinduja Housing Finance Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Hinduja Housing Finance Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. Our audit is conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 109983W

Tirtharaj Khot

Partner

Place: Chennai

Membership No. 037457

Date: 15 May 2023

UDIN: 23037457BGYRJT2286

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	9,034.79	1,268.21
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6	64.39	65.15
Receivables			
- Other Receivables	7	188.69	-
Loans	8	598,688.84	370,438.01
Investments	9	1,035.56	2,618.99
Other financial assets	10	10,729.00	5,172.66
		619,741.27	379,563.02
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)		273.24	244.12
Deferred tax assets (net)	27	-	507.54
Property, plant and equipment	11	620.88	249.63
Other Intangible assets	11A	70.25	0.89
Right to use asset	11B	76.76	-
Other non-financial assets	12	356.94	288.28
		1,398.07	1,290.46
TOTAL ASSETS		621,139.34	380,853.48
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
Trade Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	178.63	107.30
Borrowings	14	523,575.72	324,890.03
Other financial liabilities	15	4,299.66	1,640.56
		528,054.01	326,637.89
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	16	188.82	113.11
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	27	776.31	-
Other non-financial liabilities	17	509.45	325.50
		1,474.58	438.61
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	18	23,610.00	22,360.00
Other equity	19	68,000.75	31,416.98
		91,610.75	53,776.98
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		621,139.34	380,853.48

Significant accounting policies 1-4

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

for **Sharp & Tannan Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 109983W

Tirtharaj Khot

Partner

Membership No: 037457

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hinduja Housing Finance Limited

CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093

Sachin Pillai

Managing Director

DIN No. 06400793

Prateek Parekh

Chief Financial Officer

G S Sundararajan

Director

DIN No. 00361030

Srinivas Rangarajan

Company Secretary

Place : Chennai

Date : 15 May 2023

Place : Chennai

Date : 15 May 2023

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	20	62,088.22	38,429.41
Fees and commission income	20	874.89	278.46
Net Gain on Derecognition of Financial Instruments	20	7,219.68	3,998.51
Total Revenue from operations		70,182.79	42,706.38
Other Income	21	4,572.20	1,043.75
Total Income		74,754.99	43,750.13
Expenses			
Finance costs	22	32,187.81	19,711.46
Impairment on financial assets	23	4,083.35	4,317.43
Employee benefits expenses	24	6,570.04	4,201.94
Depreciation and amortization	25	201.78	119.65
Other expenses	26	3,245.29	1,920.00
Total Expenses		46,288.27	30,270.48
Profit before tax		28,466.72	13,479.65
Tax expense:	27		
Current tax		5,518.19	2,894.15
Deferred tax		1,268.22	(241.75)
Tax pertaining for earlier years		-	70.59
		6,786.41	2,722.99
Profit for the year		21,680.31	10,756.66
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		62.09	35.76
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(15.63)	(9.00)
Total other comprehensive income		46.46	26.76
Total comprehensive Income		21,726.77	10,783.42
Earnings per equity share (face value Rs.10 each)	28		
- Basic (in Rs.)		9.53	5.00
- Diluted (in Rs.)		9.53	5.00

Significant accounting policies

1-4

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Sharp & Tannan Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 109983W
Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: 037457

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093

Sachin Pillai
Managing Director
DIN No. 06400793
Prateek Parekh
Chief Financial Officer

G S Sundararajan
Director
DIN No. 00361030
Srinivas Rangarajan
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

Statement Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	28,466.72	13,479.65
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	201.78	119.65
Impairment on financial assets	4,083.35	4,317.43
Interest income on loans to customers	(61,848.50)	(38,016.83)
Net Gain on Derecognition of Financial Instruments	(7,219.68)	(3,998.51)
Income from interest on Income Tax refund	(17.20)	(43.75)
Finance costs	32,187.81	19,711.46
Interest on security deposit	(14.69)	(14.85)
Rent expense	10.38	14.52
Gratuity and Compensated Absences	130.98	93.03
CSR Expenditure	170.70	104.36
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(3,848.35)	(4,233.84)
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other bank balances	0.76	(65.15)
Loans	(226,935.14)	(126,963.77)
Other financial assets	1,489.34	1,215.37
Other non- financial assets	(62.96)	(259.15)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	71.33	(157.31)
Other financial liabilities	2,659.10	628.87
Provisions	(9.25)	(97.77)
Other non financial liabilities	13.24	(30.57)
Net cash (used in) operations	(226,621.93)	(129,963.32)
Finance costs paid	(32,543.74)	(19,274.83)
Interest income received	56,449.44	35,067.59
Taxes paid (net)	(5,530.11)	(2,823.71)
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(208,246.33)	(116,994.27)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment in securities (net)	1,583.43	1,769.18
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(719.14)	(231.68)
Net cash generated (used in) investing activities (B)	864.29	1,537.50
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium (net)	16,107.00	7,654.00
Proceeds from borrowings (net)	260,666.65	152,500.00
Repayment of borrowings	(61,625.03)	(44,461.82)
Net cash generated (used in) financing activities (C)	215,148.62	115,692.18

		(INR in Lakh)	
Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		7,766.58	235.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,268.21	1,032.80
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		9,034.79	1,268.21
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cheques on hand	5	228.15	70.28
Balances with banks			
- In current / cash credit accounts	5	2,305.35	1,197.93
- In deposit accounts - Original maturity less than 3 months	5	6,501.29	-
		9,034.79	1,268.21

Significant accounting policies 1-4

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Sharp & Tannan Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 109983W
Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: 037457

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093

Sachin Pillai Managing Director DIN No. 06400793	G S Sundararajan Director DIN No. 00361030
Prateek Parekh Chief Financial Officer	Srinivas Rangarajan Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A Equity Share Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	22,360.00	21,500.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	22,360.00	21,500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year		
- Shares Issued during the year	1,250.00	860.00
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	23,610.00	22,360.00

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total
	Securities Premium	Special Reserve*	Statutory Reserve**	Retained Earnings		
B Other Equity						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	2,334.78	436.93	11,061.18	6.67	13,839.56
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	26.76	26.76
Profit for the year	-	-	-	10,756.66	-	10,756.66
Premium on issue of share capital	6,794.00	-	-	-	-	6,794.00
Appropriation to Reserves	-	1,637.82	513.51	(2,151.33)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6,794.00	3,972.60	950.44	19,666.51	33.43	31,416.98
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6,794.00	3,972.60	950.44	19,666.51	33.43	31,416.98
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	46.46	46.46
Profit for the year	-	-	-	21,680.31	-	21,680.31
Premium on issue of share capital	14,857.00	-	-	-	-	14,857.00
Appropriation to Reserves	-	3,185.63	1,150.43	(4,336.06)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	21,651.00	7,158.23	2,100.87	37,010.76	79.89	68,000.75

* As per section 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

** As per Section 29C of The National Housing Bank Act, 1987 to be read with 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

Significant accounting policies 1-4

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Sharp & Tannan Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 109983W
Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: 037457

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093
Sachin Pillai **G S Sundararajan**
Managing Director Director
DIN No. 06400793 DIN No. 00361030
Prateek Parekh **Srinivas Rangarajan**
Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

Place : Chennai
Date : 15 May 2023

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Reporting entity

Hinduja Housing Finance Limited (the Company), incorporated on 15 April 2015 and headquartered in Chennai, India. The Company is registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) under section 29A of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 with effect from 30 September 2015. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing loans for the purchase or construction of residential houses.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as per Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter ("Ind AS").

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 15th May 2023.

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented separately.

Financial assets and financial liability are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- (i) The normal course of business
- (ii) The event of default

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs and at two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values.

A historical cost is a measure of value used in accounting in which the price of an asset on the balance sheet is based on its nominal or original cost when acquired by the Company.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised into fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Accounting

estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

i) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of business model and the solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost which are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

ii) Impairment of financial asset

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

The Company's expected credit loss ("ECL") calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- a) The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life time expected credit loss ("LTECL") basis.
- b) Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- c) Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as gross domestic products, lending interest rates and collateral values, and the effect on probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default ("LGD").
- d) Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into ECL models.

iii) Defined Benefit Plan

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Recognition of Interest Income

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery.

i) Interest income

Interest income on financial instruments is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where

appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income/expenses is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets/liabilities (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance). For credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses). If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

ii) Fee and Commission Income

The Company recognises revenue from contract with customers based on five step model as set out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to determine when to recognise revenue and at what amount. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for rendering the promised services to a customer. The amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if an entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

iii) Income from transfer and servicing of Assets

The Company transfers loans through direct assignment transactions. The transferred loans are de-recognized and gains/losses are accounted for, only if the Company transfers substantially all risks and rewards specified in

the underlying assigned loan contract. In accordance with the Ind AS 109, on de-recognition of a financial asset under assigned transactions, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company recognises either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for servicing contract. If the fee to be received is not expected to compensate the Company adequately for performing the servicing activities, a servicing liability for the servicing obligation is recognized at its fair value. If the fee to be received is expected to be more than adequate compensation for the servicing activities, a servicing asset is recognized. Corresponding amount is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Other Income

Other Income represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

3.2 Financial instrument - Initial recognition

i) Date of recognition

Debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model (refer note 3.3A) for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from this amount.

iii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at amortised cost.

3.3 Financial assets and liabilities

A) Financial assets

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- a) How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel.
- b) The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- c) How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- d) The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process, the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/ discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual

cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

Accordingly, financial assets are measured as follows ;

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Since, the loans and advances are held to sale and collect contractual cash flows, they are measured at FVTOCI.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

ii) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gains and losses on derecognition is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

B) Financial liability

i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liability, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.4 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

3.5 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets other than due to substantial modification

i) Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Accordingly, gain on sale or derecognition of assigned portfolio are recorded upfront in the statement of profit

and loss as per Ind AS 109. Also, the Company recognizes servicing income as a percentage of interest spread over tenure of loan in cases where it retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset.

ii) Financial Liability

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

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

A) Overview of ECL principles

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses ECL model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- i) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- ii) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

Both Life Time ECLs and 12 months ECLs are calculated on collective basis.

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

Stage 1:

When loans are first recognized, the Company recognizes an allowance based on 12 months ECL. Stage 1 loans includes those loans where there is no significant credit risk observed and also includes facilities where the credit risk has been improved and the loan has been reclassified from stage 2 or stage 3.

Stage 2:

When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the life time ECL. Stage 2 loans also includes facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from stage 3.

Stage 3:**Loan commitments:**

When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Company estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down

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

PD:

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

EAD:

Exposure at Default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest

LGD:

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

The Company has calculated PD, EAD and LGD to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of loans and discounted at an approximation to the EIR. At every reporting date, the above calculated PDs, EAD and LGDs are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analyzed.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

Stage 1:

The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12 months ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-months default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 2:

When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination (if financial asset is more than 30 days but upto 90 days past due), the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3:

For loans considered credit-impaired (if financial asset is more than 90 days past due), the Company recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

B) Loans and advances measured at FVOCI

The ECLs for loans and advances measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognized in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognized in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

3.7 Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

3.8 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial

asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that possibility of recovery of debt from all sources is remote because the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities could result in impairment gains.

3.9 Determination of fair value

i) Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company has taken into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

Level 2 financial instruments: Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as

interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads; and

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

ii) Valuation Process

The management of the Company performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The fair values for loans are 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 borrowings 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.

3.10 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

3.11 Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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

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

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company follows estimated useful lives which are given under Part C of the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset category	Estimated Useful life
Furniture and fittings	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	5 years

3.12 Intangible assets

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including those acquired by the Company are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Asset category	Estimated Useful life
Computer software's	6 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

3.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company determines periodically whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of its non-financial assets. The recoverable amount (higher of net selling price and value in use) is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflow that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. The recoverable amounts of such asset are estimated, if any indication exists and impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3.14 Employee benefits

i) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plan and are charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when the services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company's gratuity plan is funded. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in Statement of profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in Statement of profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

ii) Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees can carry forward a portion of the

unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

iii) Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service.

3.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

ii) Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or; present obligation that arises from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for.

iii) Contingent asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

3.16 Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- c) Funding related commitment to associate; and
- d) Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

3.17 Leases**Operating lease:**

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves-

- a) the use of an identified asset,
- b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability, for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of profit and loss.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability has been presented in Note 15 "Other Financial Liabilities" and ROU asset has been presented in Note 11B "Property, Plant and Equipment" and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance lease:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs.

3.18 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction; temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.19 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowings costs are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss account on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Interest expenses are calculated using the EIR and all other Borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.20 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cheques on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.21 Segment reporting- Identification of segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

3.22 Earnings per share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share in accordance with Ind AS 33, Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the **net profit / loss (before other comprehensive income)** attributable to the equity share holders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed and disclosed by dividing the **net profit / loss (before other comprehensive income)** attributable to the equity

share holders for the year after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

3.23 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activities of the Company are segregated. Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

3.24 Goods and Services Input Tax Credit

Goods and Services tax input credit is recognized for in the books in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is recognized and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits.

3.25 Segment Reporting

The Company's main business is financing by way of loans for the purchase or construction of residential houses, commercial real estate or certain other purposes, in India. All other activities of the Corporation revolve around the main business. This in the context of Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments reporting is considered to constitute one reportable segment.

4 Standard Issued But Not Yet Effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods

beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
5 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	228.15	70.28
Balances with Banks		
- In current / cash credit accounts*	2,305.35	1,197.93
- In deposit accounts - Original maturity less than 3 months	6,501.29	-
Total	9,034.79	1,268.21
6 Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
CSR Accounts earmarked	64.39	65.15
Total	64.39	65.15
7 Other Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Receivables from others	188.69	-
Total	188.69	-
8 Loans		
At amortised cost		
A. Based on nature		
Retail Loans	582,166.06	349,512.00
Term Loans	25,890.41	27,371.33
Total gross	608,056.47	376,883.33
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(9,367.63)	(6,445.32)
Total net	598,688.84	370,438.01
B. Based on security		
(i) Secured by tangible assets	608,056.47	376,883.33
(ii) Unsecured	-	-
Total gross	608,056.47	376,883.33
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(9,367.63)	(6,445.32)
Total net	598,688.84	370,438.01
C. Based on region		
(I) Loans in India		
(i) Public Sector	-	-
(ii) Others	608,056.47	376,883.33
Total gross	608,056.47	376,883.33
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(9,367.63)	(6,445.32)
Total net (I)	598,688.84	370,438.01
(II) Loans outside India		
Loans outside India	-	-
Total net (II)	-	-
Total (I)+(II)	598,688.84	370,438.01

Notes :

1. Retail loans are secured exposures that are secured by assets mortgaged to the company.
2. Term loans are secured exposures that are secured by assets/ underlying portfolio hypothecated to the company by the borrower.

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
9 Investments		
At amortised cost		
Investment in Non-convertible debentures (unquoted)		
Muthoot Housing Finance Company Limited	-	251.01
Investment in Alternative Investment Fund		
Vivriti Samarath Bond Fund	1,038.01	1,033.75
Investment in pass-through certificates (unquoted)		
Aptus Value Housing Finance India Limited	-	496.04
India Shelters Finance Corporation Limited	-	844.40
Gross Investments	1,038.01	2,625.20
(i) Investments outside India	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	1,038.01	2,625.20
Gross Investments	1,038.01	2,625.20
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2.45)	(6.21)
Net Investments	1,035.56	2,618.99
10 Other financial assets		
Employee advances	21.59	4.62
Security deposits (Refer Note 29)	157.77	160.05
Receivable from assignment of portfolio	10,173.94	4,852.30
Receivables towards insurance refund	375.70	155.69
Total	10,729.00	5,172.66

11 Property, plant and equipment

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Vehicle	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost (gross carrying amount)					
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2.64	20.20	31.30	394.45	448.59
Additions	-	5.02	3.13	223.53	231.68
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2.64	25.22	34.43	617.98	680.27
Balance as at 1 April 2022	2.64	25.22	34.43	617.98	680.27
Additions	-	24.20	9.14	508.54	541.88
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.64	49.42	43.57	1,126.52	1,222.15
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 1 April 2021	0.83	8.86	22.33	280.16	312.18
Depreciation for the year	0.53	2.67	5.87	109.39	118.45
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1.36	11.53	28.20	389.55	430.63
Balance as at 1 April 2022	1.36	11.53	28.20	389.55	430.63
Depreciation for the year	0.53	4.38	3.55	162.18	170.64
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.89	15.91	31.75	551.73	601.27
Carrying amount (net)					
As at 31 March 2022	1.28	13.69	6.23	228.43	249.63
As at 31 March 2023	0.75	33.51	11.82	574.79	620.88

11A Other Intangible assets

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Cost (gross carrying amount)		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	6.82	6.82
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6.82	6.82
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6.82	6.82
Additions	80.68	80.68
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	87.50	87.50
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4.73	4.73
Amortisation for the year	1.20	1.20
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5.93	5.93
Balance as at 1 April 2022	5.93	5.93
Amortisation for the year	11.32	11.32
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	17.25	17.25
Carrying amount (net)		
As at 31 March 2022	0.89	0.89
As at 31 March 2023	70.25	70.25

11B Right to Use Asset

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Right to use asset	Total
Cost (gross carrying amount)		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Additions	96.58	96.58
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	96.58	96.58
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-
Amortisation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Amortisation for the year	19.82	19.82
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	19.82	19.82
Carrying amount (net)		
As at 31 March 2022	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	76.76	76.76

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
12 Other non-financial assets		
Prepaid Expenses	100.23	28.80
GST Input Tax Credit	221.97	258.35
Trade Advances	18.66	1.13
Others (Refer Note 33)	16.08	-
Total	356.94	288.28
13 Trade payable		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 34 & 35)	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	178.63	107.30
Total	178.63	107.30
14 Borrowings		
At amortised cost		
Secured borrowings		
Term Loan from banks (Refer Note 14.3)	484,109.44	307,090.40
Cash credit and working capital demand loans from banks*	39,466.28	17,799.63
Total	523,575.72	324,890.03
Borrowings in India	523,575.72	324,890.03
Borrowings outside India	-	-
Total	523,575.72	324,890.03
Total	523,575.72	324,890.03

Secured borrowing

14.1 Cash credit and working capital demand loans from banks carry interest rates ranging from "MCLR of the respective bank + nil spread" to "MCLR of the respective bank + 0.50% per annum". These loans are secured by hypothecation of designated assets on finance / loan and future receivables therefrom, and

investments in alternative investment funds and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.

14.2 The Company has not defaulted in repayment of borrowings and interest.

14.3 Details of terms of redemption/ repayment and security provided in respect of term loans:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount	Terms of redemption/repayment	Security
Term loans from banks			
Term loan - 1	9,333.00 (11,839.42)	Repayable in 96 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 45	Exclusive charge on Specific receivables
Term loan - 2	1,578.95 (2,631.57)	Repayable in 57 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 18	Exclusive hypothecation of standard receivables
Term loan - 3	8,056.00 (9,672.00)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 20	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 4	4,838.00 (5,806.00)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 20	Exclusive charge on the priority sector receivables (housing) (created out of loan proceeds)
Term loan - 5	6,417.73 (7,842.60)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 18	Exclusive charge on the receivables
Term loan - 6	6,055.73 (7,485.28)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 17	Exclusive floating charge on specific book debts and future receivables
Term loan - 7	3,544.93 (4,976.79)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 15	Exclusive charge on receivables of the company
Term loan - 8	2,661.36 (3,376.43)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 15	Exclusive Floating charge on specific book debts and future receivables
Term loan - 9	5,353.61 (6,781.74)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 10	Exclusive charge on receivables of the company
Term loan - 10	435.64 (629.16)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 9	Exclusive charge on specific receivables / book debts other than those specifically charged to other lenders
Term loan - 11	3,326.26 (5,000.28)	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 8	Exclusive charge on specific receivables
Term loan - 12	3,500.00 (4,500.00)	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 14	Exclusive charge on the unencumbered identified set of receivables from standard assets portfolio of receivables.
Term loan - 13	637.00 (961.00)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 8	Exclusive charge on specific receivables / book debts other than those specifically charged to other lenders
Term loan - 14	1,869.91 (3,119.92)	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 6	First charge by way of hypothecation of the specific future receivables from the performing loan portfolio, which are identified by the company from time to time

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount	Terms of redemption/repayment	Security
Term loan - 15	300.00 (900.00)	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 2	Exclusive charge on specific loan receivables
Term loan - 16	3,600.00 (8,400.00)	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 3	Exclusive Charge on Book debts
Term loan - 17	625.00 (1,125.00)	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 5	Exclusive charge on Specific receivables
Term loan - 18	625.00 (3,125.00)	Repayable in 16 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 1	Exclusive charge on the unencumbered identified set of receivables from standard assets portfolio of receivables.
Term loan - 19	0.00 (416.66)	Repayable in 12 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 0	Hypothecation of exclusive charge on specific receivables
Term loan - 20	5,529.71 (7,199.43)	Repayable in 72 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 40	Exclusive charge on specific receivables
Term loan - 21	15,695.72 (18,556.04)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 22	Exclusive charge on the receivables
Term loan - 22	4,583.33 (6,250.00)	Repayable in 18 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 11	Exclusive charge on the unencumbered identified set of receivables from standard assets portfolio of receivables
Term loan - 23	8,792.82 (10,644.97)	Repayable in 81 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 57	Exclusive charge on specific receivables
Term loan - 24	5,354.08 (6,467.24)	Repayable in 81 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 58	Exclusive charge on the priority sector receivables (housing)
Term loan - 25	8,560.26 (9,994.45)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 24	First charge by way of hypothecation of the specific future receivables from the performing loan portfolio, which are identified by the company from time to time
Term loan - 26	7,688.73 (9,227.79)	Repayable in 26 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 20	Exclusive charge on the receivables
Term loan - 27	6,000.00 (7,999.94)	Repayable in 60 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 36	Exclusive charge on the priority sector receivables (housing)
Term loan - 28	2,000.00 (3,000.00)	Repayable in 3 Equal Annual installments Remaining no. of installments: 2	Exclusive charge on the unencumbered identified set of receivables from standard assets portfolio of receivables.
Term loan - 29	7,843.47 (9,272.35)	Repayable in 84 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 66	Exclusive charge of specific receivables from the performing loan portfolio

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount	Terms of redemption/repayment	Security
Term loan - 30	19,285.15 (11,999.95)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 27	Exclusive charge on the receivables
Term loan - 31	7,197.53 (7,999.40)	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 18	Exclusive charge on specific housing loan receivables
Term loan - 32	6,388.89 (7,499.99)	Repayable in 81 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 69	Exclusive hypothecation of PSL receivables
Term loan - 33	8,000.00 (3,000.00)	Repayable in 60 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 48	Exclusive charge on specific loan receivables
Term loan - 34	9,606.84 (7,999.46)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 27	Exclusive charge on the standard receivables
Term loan - 35	19,163.86 (19,998.27)	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 23	Exclusive charge on standard loan receivables
Term loan - 36	8,602.38 (9,857.42)	Repayable in 96 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 83	Exclusive charge on priority sector house mortgage loans/ assets
Term loan - 37	9,892.98 (9,999.59)	Repayable in 96 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 95	Exclusive charge on priority sector house mortgage loans/ assets
Term loan - 38	12,096.00 (14,032.00)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 25	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 39	18,065.00 (5,000.00)	Repayable in 31 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 28	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 40	4,062.48 (5,000.00)	Repayable in 16 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 13	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 41	16,923.08 (20,000.00)	Repayable in 26 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 22	Exclusive charge on the receivables
Term loan - 42	8,808.99 (7999.37)	Repayable in 84 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 74	Exclusive hypothecation of book debts
Term loan - 43	25,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 26 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 26	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 44	11,305.56 (0.00)	Repayable in 18 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 17	Exclusive charge on identified receivables of the company
Term loan - 45	4,722.23 (0.00)	Repayable in 18 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 17	Exclusive charge on identified receivables of the company
Term loan - 46	10,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 30 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 30	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount	Terms of redemption/repayment	Security
Term loan - 47	5,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 81 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 81	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables which are forming part of PSL portfolio
Term loan - 48	10,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 81 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 81	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables which are forming part of Non PSL portfolio
Term loan - 49	7,016.11 (0.00)	Repayable in 93 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 87	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 50	7,096.77 (0.00)	Repayable in 93 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 88	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 51	10,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 93 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 93	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 52	9,992.57 (0.00)	Repayable in 96 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 96	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 53	8,000.00 (0.00)	Repayable in 96 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 96	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 54	29,999.86 (0.00)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 28	Exclusive charge on the company's receivables
Term loan - 55	19,985.21 (0.00)	Repayable in 72 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 72	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 56	19,521.65 (0.00)	Repayable in 84 Equal Monthly installments Remaining no. of installments: 82	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 57	9,640.70 (0.00)	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 27	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 58	4,781.49 (0.00)	Repayable in 23 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 22	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Term loan - 59	9,999.93 (0.00)	Repayable in 18 Equal Quarterly installments Remaining no. of installments: 18	Exclusive charge of specific standard receivables
Total term loans from banks	4,84,961.49 (3,07,586.52)		

Note:

- (i) Figures in bracket represents the figures for FY 2021-22
- (ii) Maturity profile above is disclosed at face value which excludes the impact of effective rate of interest and interest accrued amounting to INR 841.84 Lakh (31 March 2022 - INR 520.91 Lakh)

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
15 Other financial assets		
Accrued employee benefits expenses	496.79	338.90
Payable to customer	1,967.83	343.50
Payable towards assignment of portfolio	1,780.67	958.16
Lease liability	48.94	-
Other Payable	5.43	-
Total	4,299.66	1,640.56
16 Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	-	9.26
- Compensated Absences (Refer Note 33)	188.82	103.85
Total	188.82	113.11
17 Other non-financial liabilities		
Statutory dues	274.35	155.99
Others (Refer Note 32)	235.10	169.51
Total	509.45	325.50

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
18 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
400,000,000 (31 March 2022: 400,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	40,000.00	40,000.00
	40,000.00	40,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up		
236,100,000 (31 March 2022: 223,600,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	23,610.00	22,360.00
	23,610.00	22,360.00

Notes:**a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and amount outstanding as at beginning and as at end of the year:**

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023		Year ended 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	223,600,000	22,360.00	215,000,000	21,500.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	12,500,000	1,250.00	8,600,000	860.00
At the end of the year	236,100,000	23,610.00	223,600,000	22,360.00

b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll

(not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. On winding up, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity shares				
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited, holding company and it's nominees	236,100,000	100.00%	223,600,000	100.00%

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity shares				
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited, holding company and it's nominees	236,100,000	100.00%	223,600,000	100.00%

e) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year Promoter name	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change During the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change During the year
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited	236,099,994	100%	-	223,599,994	100%	-
Nagarajan Srinivasan*	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sachin Pillai*	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gopal Mahadevan*	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kishore Kumar Lodha*	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vikas Jain*	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vamsi Kumar*	1	-	-	1	-	-
B Shanmugasundaram*	1	-	-	1	-	-

* Beneficiary interest in 6 equity shares are held by Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited

f) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued during the year of five years immediately preceding the reporting date is nil (31 March 2022: nil)

19 Other Equity

Particulars	(INR in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Special Reserve (As per section 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,972.60	2,334.78
Add: Amount transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	3,185.63	1,637.82
Balance at the end of the year	7,158.23	3,972.60
b) Statutory Reserve (As per section 29C of The National Housing Bank Act, 1987)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	950.44	436.93
Add: Amount transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	1,150.43	513.51
Balance at the end of the year	2,100.87	950.44
c) Retained Earnings (Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,666.51	11,061.18
Add: Profit for the year	21,680.31	10,756.66
Less : Transferred to Special Reserve	(3,185.63)	(1,637.82)
Less : Transferred to Statutory Reserve	(1,150.43)	(513.51)
Balance at the end of the year	37,010.76	19,666.51
d) Other comprehensive income (Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	33.43	6.67
Add: Comprehensive Income for the year	46.46	26.76
Balance at the end of the year	79.89	33.43
e) Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,794.00	-
Add: Premium on issue of share capital	14,857.00	6,794.00
Balance at the end of the year	21,651.00	6,794.00
Total	68,000.75	31,416.98

Nature and purpose of reserve

19.1 Statutory & Statutory Reserve

Section 29C (i) of The National Housing Bank (NHB), 1987 defines that every housing finance institution which is a company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty percent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss before any dividend is declared. For this purpose any special reserve created by the company under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, is considered to be an eligible transfer. The Company does not anticipate any withdrawal from Statutory & Special Reserves in the foreseeable future.

19.2 Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss is the accumulated profit of the Company carried forward from earlier years. These reserve are free reserves which can be utilised for any purpose as may be required.

19.3 Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities comprise actuarial gain or loss, return on plan assets excluding interest and the effect of asset ceiling, if any.

20 Revenue from operations

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- Interest income on loans to customers	61,848.50	38,016.83
- Interest income from investments		
- on pass through certificates	62.65	223.68
- on debentures	15.58	41.71
- on alternative investment funds	136.92	132.34
- on fixed of deposit	9.88	-
- Interest on security deposit	14.69	14.85
Total (A)	62,088.22	38,429.41
Fees and commission income		
- Service charges	874.89	278.46
Total (B)	874.89	278.46
Net Gain on Derecognition of Financial Instruments		
- Income on assignment of loans	7,219.68	3,998.51
Total (C)	7,219.68	3,998.51
Total	70,182.79	42,706.38

21 Other Income

- Income from interest on Income Tax refund	17.20	43.75
- Income from marketing/display services	4,555.00	1,000.00
Total	4,572.20	1,043.75

22 Finance costs

Finance costs on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on borrowings		
- on term loans	31,653.27	18,969.22
- on cash credits and working capital demand loans	530.97	742.24
Interest on deferred lease liability	3.57	-
Total	32,187.81	19,711.46

23 Impairment on financial assets

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Provision for expected credit loss		
- on loans	2,922.30	3,573.55
- on investments	(3.75)	(10.03)
Others - Waiver	1,164.80	753.91
Total	4,083.35	4,317.43

24 Employee benefits expenses

Salaries, wages and bonus	6,027.96	3,866.48
Contribution to provident and other funds	286.40	189.76
Staff welfare expenses	124.70	52.66
Gratuity and Compensated Absences (Refer Note 33)	130.98	93.03
Total	6,570.04	4,201.94

25 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 11)	170.64	118.45
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 11A)	11.32	1.20
Amortisation of right to use assets (Refer Note 11B)	19.82	-
Total	201.78	119.65

26 Other expenses

Rent	160.07	60.32
Insurance	175.82	127.00
Electricity charges	29.56	10.30
Communication expenses	176.43	112.52
Legal and professional charges	1,152.73	759.81
Payment to Auditors	49.01	35.62
Rates and taxes	98.36	95.78
Bank charges	63.58	53.81
Printing and stationery	136.05	66.32
Travelling and conveyance	639.22	264.74
Subscription and licensing charges	12.30	0.25
Sitting fees to directors	26.25	11.70
Advertisement and sale promotion	68.15	20.61
Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility	170.70	104.36
Manpower Cost	194.94	145.63
Miscellaneous expenses	92.12	51.23
Total	3,245.29	1,920.00

Note: Payment to auditors

Statutory audit	25.62	21.07
Tax audit	1.91	1.64
Certification	6.37	5.91
Limited Review	10.90	6.54
Reimbursement of expenses	4.21	0.46
	49.01	35.62

27 Income Tax

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax	5,518.19	2,894.15
Deferred tax	1,268.22	(241.75)
Tax pertaining for earlier years	-	70.59
Total tax charge	6,786.41	2,722.99

27.1 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 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is, as follows:-

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	28,466.72	13,479.65
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	7,164.50	3,392.56
Tax effect of :		
Deduction under section 36(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(801.76)	(564.57)
CSR expenses	42.96	26.28
Effect of current tax related to earlier years	-	70.59
Non deductible items and other adjustments	380.71	(201.86)
Tax expenses	6,786.41	2,722.99
Effective tax rate	23.84%	20.20%
Tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	6,786.41	2,722.99

27.2 Deferred tax

The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense

INR in Lakh

	As at 31 March 2022	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehen- sive income	As at 31 March 2023
Component of Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Deferred tax asset / (liability) in relation to:				
Difference between WDV of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and income tax records	(0.29)	(15.19)	-	(15.48)
Impairment on financial assets	1,322.62	444.12	-	1,766.74
Provision for employee benefits	62.09	(14.55)	(15.63)	31.91
Excess Interest Spread upfronting	(876.87)	(1,682.60)	-	(2,559.47)
Total	507.54	(1,268.22)	(15.63)	(776.31)
	As at 31 March 2021	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehen- sive income	As at 31 March 2022
Component of Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Deferred tax asset / (liability) in relation to:				
Difference between WDV of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and income tax records	1.60	(1.89)	-	(0.29)
Impairment on financial assets	578.08	744.54	-	1,322.62
Provision for employee benefits	38.66	32.43	(9.00)	62.09
Excess Interest Spread upfronting	(343.56)	(533.31)	-	(876.87)
Total	274.78	241.77	(9.00)	507.54

28 Earnings per share ("EPS")

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	21,680.31	10,756.66
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	227,514,520	215,259,178
Face value per share	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share		
- Basic	9.53	5.00
- Diluted	9.53	5.00

29 Related party disclosure

Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

Holding company / Ultimate holding company	Amas Holdings S.A. – Holding Company of MDC
	Machen Development Corporation ("MDC")
	– Holding Company of Machen
	Machen Holdings S.A ("Machen") – Holding Company of HAL
	Hinduja Automotive Limited ("HAL") – Holding Company of ALL
	Ashok Leyland Limited ("ALL") – Holding Company of HLF
	Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited ("HLF")
Associate of the holding company	- Holding company of Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
	Hinduja Housing Finance Limited ("HHF")
Key management personnel ("KMP")	HLF Services Limited ("HSL")
	Mr. S Nagarajan, Chairman (Resigned on 17 March 2023)
	Mr. Sachin Pillai, Managing Director
	Mr. Gopal Mahadevan, Director
	Mr. G S Sundararajan, Independent Director
	Ms. Bhumika Batra, Independent Director
	Mr. Srinivas Acharya, Independent Director
	Ms. Manju Agarwal, Independent Director
	(Appointed from 29 March 2023)

Related party transactions	(INR in Lakh)		
	Holding company (HLF)	Associate of the holding company (HSL)	KMP
Allotment of equity shares (including securities premium)	16,107.00	-	-
	(7,654.00)	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of HHF	415.93	-	-
	(364.64)	-	-
Managerial Services	130.00	-	-
	(5.00)	-	-
Service provider fees	-	5,056.16	-
	-	(2,919.95)	-
Rental expense	10.38	-	-
	(14.52)	-	-
Interest on security deposit	14.69	-	-
	(14.85)	-	-
Directors sitting fee			
- Mr. G S Sundararajan	-	-	9.60
	-	-	(5.70)
- Ms. Bhumika Batra	-	-	7.80
	-	-	(4.50)
- Mr. Srinivas Acharya	-	-	8.10
	-	-	(1.50)
- Ms. Manju Agarwal	-	-	0.75
	-	-	-

Note: Figures in bracket represents the figures for FY 2021-22

Related party balances

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited		
Security deposit (recoverable)	131.10	149.80
Right to use asset	30.26	-
Prepaid rent	-	10.38

29.1 There are no provisions for doubtful debts / advances or amounts written off or written back for debts due from/ due to related parties.

29.2 The transactions disclosed above are exclusive of GST.

29.3 The Company enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving related parties and their business associates, or close family members, in the ordinary course of business under the same commercial and market terms, interest and commission rates that apply to non-related parties.

29.4 There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans, that are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person.

30 Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged into business of providing housing & term loans. The company has its operations within India and all revenues are generated within India. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the provisions of IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities	- There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2023. (31 March 2022: Nil)
b) Commitments	- Sanctioned and undisbursed amounts of loans for stage 1 and stage 2 assets as at 31 March 2023 : INR 18,570.76 lakh (31 March 2022 : INR 12,354.95 lakh)

32 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	170.70	104.36
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	170.70	104.36
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	235.10	169.51
(e) Reason for shortfall	The Company has identified CSR projects and allocated the CSR budget. As the project is ongoing, the unspent amount has been transferred to unspent CSR account and will be spent towards the projects.	
(f) Nature of CSR activities	1. Water Conservation 2. Road to School (Education)	
(g) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Nil	Nil
(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	Nil	Nil

33 Retirement benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund for the year aggregated to INR 285.43 lakh (31 March 2022 : INR 188.86 lakh)

(b) Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity plan

Financial assets not measured at fair value

The Company operates a defined benefit plan (the gratuity plan) covering eligible employees. 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/ resignation date.

The defined benefit plans expose the Company to risks such as actuarial risk, investment risk, liquidity risk, market risk, legislative risk etc. These are discussed as follows:

Interest Rate Risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If the bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Investment Risk: For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments

backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

Salary Inflation Risk: The benefits under the plan are related to the employee's last drawn salary. Consequently, any unusual rise in future salary of the employee raises the quantum of benefit payable by the company, which results in a higher liability for the company and is therefore a plan risk for the company.

Market Risk: Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in defined benefit obligation of the plan benefits and vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

Legislative Risk: Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan as required under IND AS 19. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Particulars	(INR in Lakh)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of obligations	93.95	107.70
Fair value of plan assets	110.03	98.45
Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	16.08	(9.25)
Movement in present values of defined benefit obligations		
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	107.70	97.75
Current service cost	45.69	41.54
Interest cost	7.48	6.93
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(62.19)	(38.01)
Benefits paid by the plan	(4.73)	(0.51)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	93.95	107.70

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Movement in fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	98.45	-
Contributions paid into the plan	9.26	97.75
Benefits paid by the plan	(4.73)	(0.51)
Expected Interest income of assets	7.15	3.46
Actuarial (losses) / gains	(0.10)	(2.25)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	110.03	98.45
Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Current service cost	45.69	41.54
Interest on obligation	7.48	6.93
Expected return on plan assets	(7.15)	(3.46)
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	(62.09)	(35.76)
Total	(16.08)	9.25
Remeasurements on the net defined benefit liability :		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	6.36	(45.75)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(24.26)	(19.90)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience DBO	(44.29)	(12.16)
- Return on plan assets more/less than expected based on discount rate	0.10	2.25
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(62.09)	(35.76)
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.00%	7.10%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.00%	7.11%
Attrition rate	M1-M7: 38% M8-M12: 26%	38.00%
Future salary increases	8%	15.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

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

regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions.

Five year information

(INR in Lakh)

Gratuity	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligation	93.95	107.70	97.75	64.12	20.29
Fair value of plan assets	110.03	98.45	-	-	-
Deficit in plan	(16.08)	9.25	97.75	64.12	20.29
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(62.09)	(35.76)	(15.67)	8.64	2.34
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis

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

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	93.95	107.70

(INR in Lakh)				
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023		Year ended 31 March 2022	
100 base points increase/decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	(3.01)	3.21	(8.11)	9.24
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.20%	3.40%	-7.53%	8.58%
Future salary growth (- / + 1%)	3.16	(3.02)	6.60	(6.11)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3.40%	-3.20%	6.13%	-5.67%
Attrition rate (- / + 1%)	(1.30)	1.34	(4.58)	5.00
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-1.40%	1.40%	-4.25%	4.64%

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

(c) Other long term employee benefits

The liability for compensated absences as at 31 March 2023 is INR 188.82 lakh (31 March 2022 - INR 103.85 lakh).

(d) Code on Social Security, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

34 Micro and small enterprises

'Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. There have been no reported cases of delays in payments to micro and small enterprises or of interest payments due to delays in such payments. The disclosure as required by section 22 of MSMED Act has been given below:

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

35 Trade Payable ageing schedule

Year ended 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						(INR in Lakh)
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	178.63	-	-	-	-	-	178.63
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						(INR in Lakh)
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	107.30	-	-	-	-	-	107.30
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

36 Maturity Analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the company uses the same basis of expected repayment behavior as used for estimating the EIR.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
	(INR in Lakh)			(INR in Lakh)		
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9034.79	-	9,034.79	1,268.21	-	1,268.21
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	64.39	-	64.39	65.15	-	65.15
Receivable	188.69	-	188.69	-	-	-
Loans	37,956.19	560,732.65	598,688.84	23,995.19	346,442.82	370,438.01
Investments	37.92	997.64	1,035.56	1,288.75	1,330.24	2,618.99
Other financial assets	3,410.01	7,318.99	10,729.00	1,726.82	3,445.84	5,172.66
Non-financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	273.24	273.24	-	244.12	244.12
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	507.54	507.54
Property, plant and equipment	-	620.88	620.88	-	249.63	249.63
Other Intangible assets	-	70.25	70.25	-	0.89	0.89
Right to use asset	-	76.76	76.76	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	340.86	16.08	356.94	288.28	-	288.28
TOTAL ASSETS	51,032.85	570,106.49	621,139.34	28,632.41	352,221.08	380,853.48
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	178.63	-	178.63	107.30	-	0
0						
Borrowings	127,533.19	396,042.53	523,575.72	73,072.11	251,817.92	324,890.03
Other financial liabilities	4,271.48	28.18	4,299.66	1,640.56	-	1,640.56
Non-financial liabilities						
Provisions	110.57	78.25	188.82	47.96	65.15	113.11
Deferred tax liabilities (net)-	-	776.31	776.31	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	509.45	-	509.45	325.50	-	325.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES	132,603.32	396,925.27	529,528.59	75,193.42	251,883.07	327,076.50
NET	(81,570.47)	173,181.22	91,610.75	(46,561.03)	100,338.01	53,776.98

37 Financial instrument fair value measurement

a. Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 were as follows:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets not measured at fair value*					
Receivables	188.69	-	-	188.69	188.69
Loans	598,688.84	-	-	598,688.84	598,688.84
Investments	1,035.56	-	-	1,035.56	1,035.56
Receivable from assignment of portfolio	10,173.94	-	-	10,173.94	10,173.94
Other financial assets	555.06	-	-	-	-
Total	610,642.09				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*					
Trade payables	178.63	-	-	178.63	178.63
Borrowings	523,575.72	-	-	523,575.72	523,575.72
Other financial liabilities	4,299.66	-	-	-	-
Total	528,054.01				

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets not measured at fair value*					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	370,438.01	-	-	370,438.01	370,438.01
Investments	2,618.99	-	-	2,618.99	2,618.99
Receivable from assignment of portfolio	4,852.30	-	-	4,852.30	4,852.30
Other financial assets	320.36	-	-	-	-
Total	378,229.66				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*					
Trade payables	107.30	-	-	107.30	107.30
Borrowings	324,890.03	-	-	324,890.03	324,890.03
Other financial liabilities	1,640.56	-	-	-	-
Total	326,637.89				

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments which are short term in nature because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

(INR in Lakh)

	Increase	Decrease
For the year ended 31 March, 2023		
Loans		
Interest rates (1% movement)	4,645.48	(4,645.48)
For the year ended 31 March, 2022		
Loans		
Interest rates (1% movement)	2,892.66	(2,892.66)

b. Measurement of fair values

Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only.

Short-term financial assets and liabilities

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 cash equivalent, other financial assets (excluding security deposit), trade payables and other financial liability.

Loans and advances to customers

In case of retail loans and term loans with floating rates, the interest rate represents the market rate. Consequently the carrying amount represents the fair value.

Term loans with fixed rate:- The fair values are estimated by discounted cash flow model that incorporates assumptions for credit risk, probability of default and loss given default estimates.

Investments

The fair values are estimated by discounted cash flow

model that incorporates assumptions for credit risk, probability of default and loss given default estimates.

Borrowings

In case of borrowings with floating rates, the interest rate represents the market rate. Consequently the carrying amount represents the fair value.

c. 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 maximize shareholder value.

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.

The company monitors capital using adjusted net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) to equity ratio.

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Gross Debt	523,575.72	324,890.03
Less:		
Cash and Cash equivalent	9,034.79	1,268.21
Adjusted Net Debt	514,540.93	323,621.81
Total Equity	91,610.75	53,776.98
Adjusted Net Debt to Equity Ratio	5.62	6.02

The Company is subject to capital adequacy ratio ("CAR") requirements which are prescribed by the NHB. Refer Note 54

38 Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio

(INR in Lakh)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Q1 FY23		Q2 FY23		Q3 FY23		Q4 FY23	
	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)
Total High Quality Liquid Assets								
1. Cash in hand including demand deposits with Banks	1,078.13	1,078.13	1,420.65	1,420.65	2,112.05	2,112.05	3,418.86	3,418.86
Cash outflows								
2. Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 liquid facilities								
6. Other contractual funding obligations	7,961.88	9,156.16	4,900.00	5,635.00	5,843.02	6,719.47	8,027.91	9,232.09
7. Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash outflows	7,961.88	9,156.16	4,900.00	5,635.00	5,843.02	6,719.47	8,027.91	9,232.09
Cash inflows								
8. Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Inflows from fully performing exposures	6,988.33	5,241.25	8,721.00	6,540.75	8,579.74	6,434.81	9,555.12	7,166.34
10. Other cash inflows	21,887.50	16,415.63	4,822.12	3,616.59	15,533.71	11,650.28	26,037.41	19,528.06
Total Cash inflows	28,875.83	21,656.88	13,543.12	10,157.34	24,113.45	18,085.09	35,592.53	26,694.40
Total High Quality Liquid Assets	1,078.13	1,078.13	1,420.65	1,420.65	2,112.05	2,112.05	3,418.86	3,418.86
Total Net Cash outflows		2,289.04		1,408.75		1,679.87		2,308.02
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		47.10%		100.84%		125.73%		148.13%

38 Disclosure on Liquidity Risk Management

Public disclosure on liquidity risk

(a) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty* (both deposits and borrowings):

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Number of Significant Counterparties	16	16
Balance as at year-end	515,353.01	324,316.89
% of Total Deposits	Not applicable	Not applicable
% of Total Liabilities	82.97%	85.16%

*Significant counterparty is as defined in RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.

(b) Top 20 large deposits:

Not applicable. The Company does not accept public deposits.

(c) Top 10 Borrowings

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance as at year-end for Top 10 Borrowings	449,144.54	275,005.44
% of Total Borrowings	85.78%	84.65%

(d) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument / product@:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Term Loans	484,109.44	307,090.40
% of Total Liabilities	77.94%	80.63%
(ii) Working Capital Loans	39,466.28	17,799.63
% of Total Liabilities	6.35%	4.67%

@ Significant instrument/productise as defined in RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.

(e) Stock Ratios:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2021
(i) Commercial papers	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(ii) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(iii) Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(f) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company have adopted the ALM policy, which contains the guidelines and framework for Liquidity Risk management, among other things. The changes brought in the Liquidity Risk Management Framework vide its Circular No. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 November 04, 2019 are also being covered as part of the ALM Policy which will be reviewed by the Board periodically for compliance and implementation.

The Board shall has the overall responsibility for management of liquidity risk by reviewing the implementation of the ALM Policy. The Asset-Liability Management Committee constituted by the Board carries out the functions as listed out in the circular.

(g) Liquidity Coverage Ratio

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	For the quarter ended 31 March 2023	For the quarter ended 31 March 2022
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	148.13%	47.52%

39 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's financial assets include loans, cash and cash equivalents, investments and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises primarily from the Company's loans and investments.

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

A. Loans and advances

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is

analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information etc.

The Company's gross exposure to credit risk for loans and investments by type of counterparty is as follows:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Retail loans	582,166.06	349,512.00
Term loans	25,890.41	27,371.33
Investments	1,038.01	2,625.20
	609,094.48	379,508.53

The above exposure is entirely concentrated in India. There are no overseas exposure.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date based on the facts and circumstances existing on that date to identify expected losses on account of time value of money and credit risk. For the purposes of this analysis, the loan receivables are categorised into groups based on days past due. Each group is then assessed for impairment using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model as per the provisions of Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.

Staging:

As per the provision of Ind AS 109 general approach all financial instruments are allocated to stage 1 on initial recognition. However, if a significant increase in credit risk is identified at the reporting date compared with the initial recognition, then an instrument is transferred to stage 2. If there is objective evidence of impairment, then the asset is credit impaired and transferred to stage 3.

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments

For financial assets in stage 1, the impairment calculated based on defaults that are possible in next twelve months, whereas for financial instrument in stage 2 and stage 3 the ECL calculation considers default event for the lifespan of the instrument.

As per Ind AS 109, Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date

from the initial recognition. Company has staged the assets based on the day past dues criteria and other market factors which significantly impact the portfolio. market factors which significantly impacts the portfolio.

Days past dues status	Stage	Provisions
Current - 31 Days*	Stage 1	12 Months Provision
32 - 90 Days	Stage 2	Lifetime Provision
90+ Days	Stage 3	Lifetime Provision

* All financial assets with current / zero days past due upto one month past due (30 / 31 days past due depending on the number of days in the month of reporting) shall be classified as Stage 1 assets.

Grouping

As per Ind AS 109, Company is required to group the portfolio based on the shared risk characteristics. Company has assessed the risk and its impact on the various portfolios and has divided the portfolio into following groups:

- Retail Loans
- Retail Loans
- Investments

Expected credit loss ("ECL"):

ECL on financial assets is an unbiased probability weighted amount based out of possible outcomes after considering risk of credit loss even if probability is low. ECL is calculated based on the following components:

- a. Marginal probability of default ("MPD")
- b. Loss given default ("LGD")
- c. Exposure at default ("EAD")
- d. Discount factor ("D")

Marginal probability of default:

PD is defined as the probability of whether borrowers will default on their obligations in an ensuing period of 12 months. Historical PD is derived from the HFC's internal data calibrated with forward looking macroeconomic factors. Macroeconomic factors having a high correlation with the HFC's internal data are selected as references for estimating future probabilities of default, which are:

1. GDP
2. Domestic Demand

Loss given default ("LGD"):

LGD is an estimate of the loss from a transaction given that a default occurs. Under Ind AS 109, lifetime LGD's are defined as a collection of LGD's estimates applicable to different future periods.

Various approaches are available to compute the LGD. Company has considered workout LGD approach. The following steps are performed to calculate the LGD:

- 1) Haircut was applied on the value of the collateral (asset cost) as of reporting date.
- 2) The outstanding amount was adjusted with the haircut adjusted collateral value.
- 3) LGD has been computed using the outstanding amount in step (2).

Exposure at default ("EAD"):

As per Ind AS 109, EAD is estimation of the extent to which the financial entity may be exposed to counterparty in the event of default and at the time of counterparty's default. Company has modelled EAD based on the contractual and behavioral cash flows till the lifetime of the loans considering the expected prepayments.

Company has considered expected cash flows for all the loans at DPD bucket level for each of the segments, which was used for computation of ECL. Moreover, the EAD comprised of principal component, accrued interest and also the interest on the outstanding exposure for the ensuing 12 months. So discounting was done for computation of expected credit loss.

Discounting:

As per Ind AS 109, ECL is computed by estimating the timing of the expected credit shortfalls associated with the defaults and discounting them using effective interest rate.

ECL computation:

Conditional ECL at DPD pool level was computed with the following method:

Conditional ECL for year (yt) = EAD (yt) * conditional PD (yt) * LGD (yt) * discount factor (yt)

The calculation is based on provision matrix which considers actual historical data adjusted appropriately for the future expectations and probabilities. Proportion of expected credit loss provided for across the stage is summarized below:

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Stage 1	414.01	289.23
Stage 2	1,058.58	717.18
Stage 3	7,897.49	5,445.12
Amount of expected credit loss provided for	9,370.08	6,451.53

The loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over past years. These loss rates are then adjusted appropriately to reflect differences between current and historical economic conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the loan receivables. Movement in provision of expected credit loss has been provided in below note.

Movement of ECL:

Particulars	(INR in Lakh)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening provision of ECL	6,451.53	2,888.01
Addition during the year	4,167.17	4,723.56
Utilization / reversal during the year	(1,248.62)	(1,160.05)
Closing provision of ECL	9,370.08	6,451.53

Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	289.23	717.18	5,445.12	6,451.53
Assets repaid (excluding write offs)*	(29.64)	(68.04)	(687.95)	(785.63)
Transfers from Stage 1 **	(320.08)	17.96	1.72	(300.40)
Transfers from Stage 2 **	167.53	168.14	73.58	409.25
Transfers from Stage 3 **	86.09	47.19	3,008.52	3,141.80
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	220.87	176.16	56.50	453.53
Gross carrying amount closing balance	414.00	1,058.59	7,897.49	9,370.08

Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	805.59	853.53	1,228.88	2,888.01
Assets repaid (excluding write offs)*	(93.20)	(77.92)	(41.23)	(212.36)
Transfers from Stage 1 **	(919.29)	65.02	4.55	(849.72)
Transfers from Stage 2 **	334.39	(208.85)	80.16	205.70
Transfers from Stage 3 **	8.96	5.83	4,164.10	4,178.89
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	152.77	79.58	8.64	240.99
Gross carrying amount closing balance	289.23	717.18	5,445.12	6,451.53

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount :

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	329,861.24	35,192.21	11,247.42	376,300.87
Assets repaid (excluding write offs)*	(41,896.23)	(3,655.50)	(1,510.64)	(47,062.37)
Transfers from Stage 1 **	(76,672.22)	27,973.45	2,678.71	(46,020.06)
Transfers from Stage 2 **	9,001.22	(14,524.97)	3,953.55	(1,570.20)
Transfers from Stage 3 **	564.02	282.92	119.86	966.80
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	310,725.77	9,434.37	490.71	320,650.85
Gross carrying amount closing balance	531,583.80	54,702.48	16,979.61	603,265.89

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	208,326.08	35,582.95	6,367.93	250,276.96
Assets repaid (excluding write offs)*	(23,996.40)	(3,248.70)	(348.26)	(27,593.36)
Transfers from Stage 1 **	(52,656.86)	16,695.80	1,165.28	(34,795.78)
Transfers from Stage 2 **	13,940.40	(18,162.51)	3,341.34	(880.77)
Transfers from Stage 3 **	75.70	49.20	646.00	770.90
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	184,172.33	4,275.47	75.13	188,522.93
Gross carrying amount closing balance	329,861.24	35,192.21	11,247.42	376,300.87

Note: The gross carrying value includes retail loans, term loans and investments.

* Excludes the unamortized component of sourcing cost/ income which is adjusted as part of loan balances.

** Represents the balance outstanding as at beginning of the year, net of repayments made during the year, if any. The repayments are forming part of "Assets repaid (excluding write offs)".

In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. In accordance with Company's accounting policy relating to impairment of financial assets, which include loans assets, with balances as at 31 March 2023, aggregating INR 16,979.61 lakh were categorised as credit impaired ("Stage 3") and INR 54,702.47 lakh were categorised as those where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition ("Stage 2"). Total amount overdue for more than ninety days is INR 3,849.57 lakh as on 31 March 2023.

B. Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral. The main types of collateral obtained are mortgaged properties based on the nature of loans. Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement. The Company advances loan to maximum extent of 90% of the value of the mortgaged properties.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due. The Company is monitoring its liquidity risk by estimating the future

inflows and outflows during the start of the year and planned accordingly the funding requirement. The Company manages its liquidity by unutilized cash credit facility, term loans and direct assignment.

The composition of the Company's liability mix ensures healthy asset liability maturity pattern and well diverse resource mix. The total cash credit and working capital limit available to the Company is INR 29,500 lakh spread across 7 banks. The utilization level is maintained in such a way that ensures sufficient liquidity on hand. Majority of the Company's portfolio is individual housing loans. The company does not have any off book assets under management.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments along with its carrying value as at the balance sheet date.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments along with its carrying value as at the balance sheet date.

As at 31 March 2023		Contractual cash flows					(INR in Lakh)
	Carrying Amount	0-1 Year	1-3 Year	3-5 Year	More than 5 Year		
Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payable	178.63	178.63	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	523,575.72	127,533.19	172,098.90	138,950.00	84,993.63	84,993.63	
Other financial liabilities	4,299.66	4,271.48	28.18	-	-	-	-
Total	528,054.01	131,983.30	172,127.08	138,950.00	84,993.63	84,993.63	
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9,034.79	9,034.79	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	64.39	64.39	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	188.69	188.69	-	-	-	-	-
Loan & Investments	599,724.40	37,994.11	60,992.67	68,036.52	432,701.10	432,701.10	
Other financial assets	10,729.00	3,409.69	4,133.49	1,970.33	1,215.49	1,215.49	
Total	619,741.27	50,691.67	65,126.16	70,006.85	433,916.59	433,916.59	
As at 31 March 2022		Contractual cash flows					(INR in Lakh)
	Carrying Amount	0-1 Year	1-3 Year	3-5 Year	More than 5 Year		
Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payable	107.30	107.30	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	324,890.03	58,459.36	115,716.39	89,719.34	60,994.94	60,994.94	
Other financial liabilities	1,640.56	1,640.56	-	-	-	-	-
Total	326,637.89	60,207.22	115,716.39	89,719.34	60,994.94	60,994.94	
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,268.21	1,268.21	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	65.15	65.15	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan & Investments	373,057.00	62,383.67	93,299.88	69,483.79	147,889.66	147,889.66	
Other financial assets	5,172.66	1,726.82	1,794.17	935.61	716.06	716.06	
Total	379,563.03	65,443.85	95,094.05	70,419.40	148,605.72	148,605.72	

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The

Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's investment in bank deposits and variable interest rate borrowings and lending. Whenever there is a change in borrowing interest rate for the Company, necessary change is reflected in the lending interest rates over the timeline in order to mitigate the risk of change in interest rates of borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates lending and borrowings carried at variable rate.

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023		Year ended 31 March 2022	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Change in interest rates				
Variable rate borrowings	-	-	-	-
Impact on profit for the year	(3,845.62)	3,845.62	(2,569.94)	2,569.94

40 Leases

The company has taken office premises on lease. These leases are generally renewed on mutual consent and at prevailing market rate. Short term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Amortisation for right of use assets	19.82	-
Interest expense on deferred lease liabilities	3.57	-
Expenses pertaining to short term leases	160.07	60.32
Total cash outflow for leases	167.41	45.80
Additions to right of use asset (Refer note 11B)	96.58	-

(i) Refer note 11B for carrying amount of right of use assets as at end of the reporting period

(ii) Contractual cash maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis :

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Within one year	23.76	-
After one year but not more than five years	28.71	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	52.47	-

41 As a part of normal lending business, the Company grants loans and advances on the basis of security / guarantee provided by the borrower / co-borrower. These transactions are conducted after exercising proper due diligence.

a. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(is) including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in a party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries);

b. No funds have been received by the Company 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.

42 RBI vide Circular dated November 12, 2021 and further clarified vide circular dated February 15, 2022. - "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 has complied with the said norms with effect from 01 October 2022.

43 The Company does not hold any immovable property as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. All the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company for properties where the company is the lessee.

44 No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (prohibition) Act 1988 and rules made thereunder, as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

As per our report of even date

for **Sharp & Tannan Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 109983W

Tirtharaj Khot

Partner

Membership No: 037457

Place : Chennai

Date : May 15, 2023

45 The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India, during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

46 There are no pending charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

47 The company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

48 The company has taken borrowings from banks and utilised them for the specific purpose for which they were taken as at the Balance sheet date.

49 There have been no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of accounts, that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. There have been no previously unrecorded income and related assets which were to be properly recorded in the books of account during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

50 The company has not traded or investment in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

51 There are no significant subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of these financial statements.

52 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hinduja Housing Finance Limited

CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093

S Nagarajan

Chairman

DIN No. 06400793

Prateek Parekh

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai

Date : May 15, 2023

Sachin Pillai

Managing Director

DIN No. 00361030

Srinivas Rangarajan

Company Secretary

53 Disclosure required as per Annexure III of Non-Banking Financial Company - Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, dated 17 February 2021.

Schedule to Balance sheet

Liabilities Side

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	
	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
1 Loans and advances availed by the HFC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:		
(a) Debentures		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
(b) Deferred Credits	-	-
(c) Term Loans	484,109.44	-
(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
(e) Commercial Paper	-	-
(f) Public Deposits	-	-
(g) Other Loans		
- Cash credit and Working capital demand loans from bank	39,466.28	-
2 Break up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid) :		
(a) In form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
(b) In form of partly secured debentures	-	-
(c) Other public deposits	-	-

Asset Side

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
	Amount Outstanding
3 Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables (other than those included in (4) below):	
(a) Secured	602,227.89
(b) Unsecured	-

4 Break up of Leased Assets and stocks on hire and other assets counting towards asset financing activities

(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
(a) Financial lease		-
(b) Operating lease		-
(ii) Stocks on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors		
(a) Assets on hire		-
(b) Repossessed Assets		-
(iii) Other loans counting towards asset financing activities		
(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed		-
(b) Loans other than (a) above		-

5 Break-up of Investments

<i>Current Investments</i>	
(i) Quoted	
(a) Shares	
- Equity	-
- Preference	-
(b) Debentures and Bond	-
(c) Units of mutual fund	-
(d) Government securities	-
(e) Others	-
(ii) Unquoted	
(a) Shares	
- Equity	-
- Preference	-
(b) Debentures and Bond	-
(c) Units of mutual fund	-
(d) Government securities	-
(e) Others	-

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
	Amount Outstanding
Asset	
<i>Long Term Investments</i>	
(i) Quoted	
(a) Shares	
- Equity	-
- Preference	-
(b) Debentures and Bond	-
(c) Units of mutual fund	-
(d) Government securities	-
(e) Others	-
(ii) Unquoted	
(a) Shares	
- Equity	-
- Preference	-
(b) Debentures and Bond	-
(c) Units of mutual fund	-
(d) Government securities	-
(e) Others	
- Investment in Alternative Investment Fund	1,038.01
- Investment in pass-through certificates	-

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

(INR in Lakh)

Category	Amount net of provision		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total
(i) Related Party			
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
(c) Other related party	-	-	-
(ii) Other than related party	602,227.89	-	602,227.89

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

(INR in Lakh)

Category	Market value/Break up or fair value/NAV	Book Value (net of provision)
(i) Related Party		
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-
(c) Other related party	-	-
(ii) Other than related party	-	1,038.01

8 Other Information

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets	
(a) Related parties	-
(b) Other than related parties	17,890.08
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets	
(a) Related parties	-
(b) Other than related parties	9,978.63
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-

54 Disclosure required as per Annexure IV of Non-Banking Financial Company - Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, dated 17 February 2021.

(i) Capital

Particulars	(INR in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
CRAR %	20.26%	18.78%
CRAR - Tier I Capital %	20.16%	18.67%
CRAR - Tier II Capital %	0.10%	0.11%
Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier II Capital	-	-
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments	-	-

(ii) Reserve fund u/s 29C of NHB Act, 1987

Statutory reserve	(INR in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning		
a) Statutory reserve as per section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	950.44	436.93
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income tax Act, 1961 taken in to account for the purpose of statutory reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	3,972.60	2,334.78
c) Total	4,923.04	2,771.71
Addition/Appropriation/withdrawals during the year		
<i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred as per section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	1,150.43	513.51
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income tax Act, 1961 taken in to account for the purpose of statutory reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	3,185.63	1,637.82
<i>Less:</i>		
a) Amount appropriated as per section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	-	-
b) Amount withdrawn from special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income tax Act, 1961 taken in to account for the purpose of statutory reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	-	-
Balance as at end of the year		
a) Statutory reserve as per section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	2,100.87	950.44
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income tax Act, 1961 taken in to account for the purpose of statutory reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	7,158.23	3,972.60
c) Total	9,259.10	4,923.04

(iii) Investments

(INR in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1 Value of investment		
(i) Gross value of investment		
(a) In India	1,035.56	2,618.99
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
(ii) Provision for depreciation		
(a) In India	Nil	Nil
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
(iii) Net Value of Investment		
(a) In India	1,035.56	2,618.99
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
2 Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance		
(ii) Add : Provisions made during the year		
(iii) Less: Write off/ write back of excess provisions during the year	Nil	Nil
(iv) Closing balance		

(iv) Derivatives

There have been no forward rate contracts / interest rate swaps or any other derivative transactions carried out by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(v) Asset Liability Management (ALM)

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

(INR in Lakh)

[illegible]

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

INR in Lakh

[illegible]

*Cash credit borrowings and working capital demand loan from banks are usually for a period of 1 year. As per the prevalent practice, these facilities are renewed on a year to year basis. Accordingly, repayments of cash credit borrowings and working capital demand loans from banks aggregating INR 39,466.28 Lakh (31 March 2022 - INR 17,799.62 Lakh) has been distributed over the same period as the maturity pattern of assets on finance.

**54 Disclosure required as per Annexure IV of the Notification No - RBI/2020-21/73
DOR.FIN.HFC.CC.No.120/03.10.136./2020-21 issued by RBI**

(vi) A. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

(INR in Lakh)		
Category	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) Direct exposure		
(i) Residential Mortgage Lending fully secured by mortgage on residential property that is or will be occupied by borrower or that is rented	576,258.56	346,225.28
(ii) Commercial real estate Lending fully secured by mortgage on commercial real estate (Office building or retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential building, multi-tenanted commercial building, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisitions, developments and constructions, etc.). Exposure would also include Non-Fund Based (NFB) limits.	-	-
(iii) Investment in mortgage back securities (MBS) and Other securitized exposures		
(a) Residential	-	1,340.44
(b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
(b) Indirect Exposure		
Fund based and non fund based exposure on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Corporations (HFCs)	27,007.33	28,735.15

* Includes exposures to Non-Housing loans secured by residential mortgages

(vi) B. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

(INR in Lakh)		
Category	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(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	-	-
(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 equity oriented 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) Underwriting commitments taken up by the NBFCs in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(ix) Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(x) All exposures to Alternative Investment Funds:		
(a) Category I	-	-
(b) Category II	1,038.01	1,033.75
(c) Category III	-	-

C. Details of financing of parent company products

There is no exposure to financing of parent company products during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

D. Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/ Group Borrower Limit (GBL)

During the year, the company had not exceeded the single borrower limit and group borrower limit as stipulated by the Prudential Norms in respect of loans and advances.

E. Unsecured loans

There is no exposure to unsecured loans during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

F. Exposure to group companies engaged in real estate business

There is no exposure to group companies engaged in real estate business during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

55 Miscellaneous - Disclosure required as per Annexure IV of Non-Banking Financial Company - Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, dated 17 February 2021.

(i) Registration/ license/ authorization obtained from other financial sector regulators

Registration/ License	Authority issuing the registration / license	Registration / License reference
Certificate of registration	National Housing Bank	09.0129.15

(ii) Disclosure of Penalties imposed by NHB

(INR in Lakh)		
Items	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Penalty if any levied by National Housing Bank	-	Penalty -
b) Adverse remarks	-	-

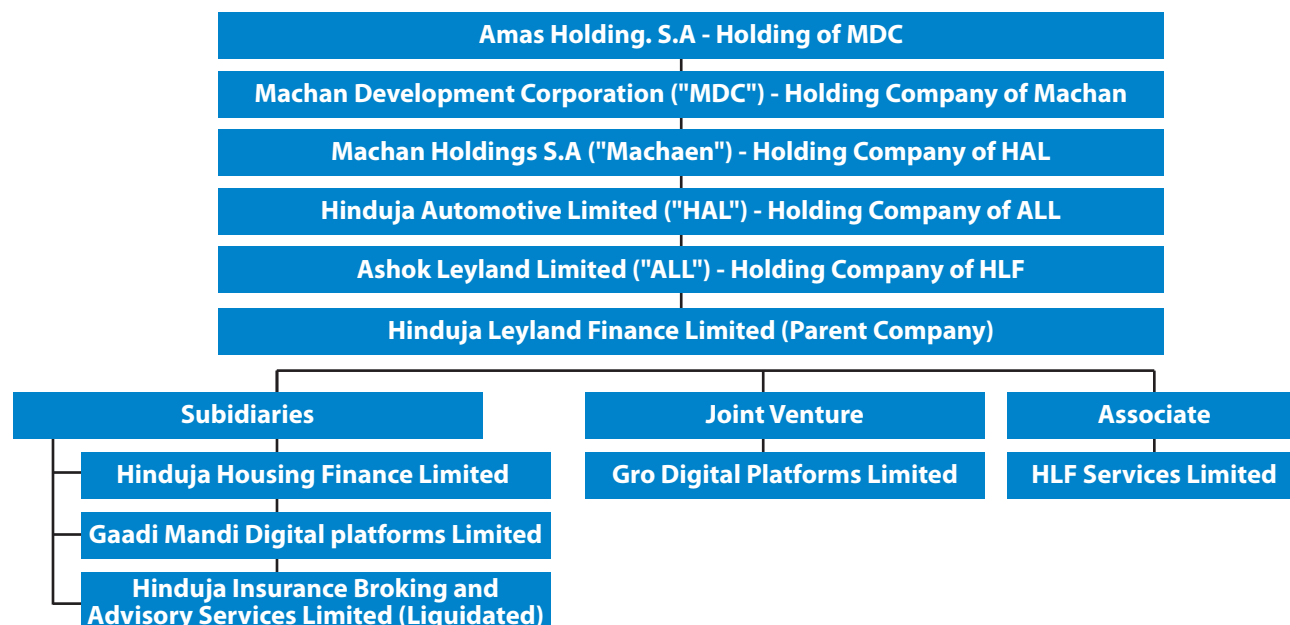
(iii) Related Party Transactions

(a) Details of all material transactions with related parties - Refer note 29

(b) The policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions - Refer Board's Report

(iv) Group Structure

Diagrammatic representation of group structure



(v) Ratings assigned by credit rating agency and migration of ratings during the year

Facility	Rating agency	As at 31 March 2023	Date of rating
Long-term : Bank borrowings	CARE	AA/Stable	23-Dec-22
Short-term : Bank borrowings	CARE	AA/Stable	23-Dec-22
Short-term : Commercial paper	CARE	A1+	23-Dec-22
Long-term: Non-convertible debentures	CRISIL	AA/Stable	20-Mar-23
Long-term: Subordinated debt	CRISIL	AA/Stable	20-Mar-23
Short-term : Commercial paper	CRISIL	A1+	20-Mar-23

(vi) Remuneration to Director

There are no pecuniary relationship or transaction with non-executive directors of the company during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. For Remuneration paid to independent directors as sitting fee Refer noter no 29.

(vii) Management - Refer Director's Report for relevant disclosures**(viii) Net Profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies**

The Company does not have any prior period items /

change in accounting policies during the current year other than disclosed in financials.

(ix) Revenue Recognition

There has been no instance in which revenue recognition has been postponed pending the resolution of significant uncertainty.

(x) Accounting Standard 21 - Consolidated Financial Statements, is not applicable**56 Additional Disclosures required as per Annexure IV of Non-Banking Financial Company - Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, dated 17 February 2021.****(i) Provisions and Contingencies**

Particulars	(INR in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provisions for depreciation on investment	-	-
Provisions made towards income tax	5,518.19	2,894.15
Provisions towards non-performing assets	2,466.31	4,216.23
Provision for Standard Assets	452.24	(652.72)
Other provision and contingencies		
- Provision for Expenses	356.06	238.43
- Provision for Employee Benefits	555.69	378.51

(ii) break up of loans and advances and provisions thereon

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Housing loan as at		Non-housing loan as at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Standard assets				
Total outstanding	380,978.95	227,808.26	204,396.86	137,245.19
Provisions	(893.49)	(574.67)	(565.15)	(431.73)
Sub-standard assets				
Total outstanding	5,311.10	3,450.17	3,010.53	1,273.56
Provisions	(561.38)	(396.79)	(304.89)	(146.47)
Doubtful assets 1				
Total outstanding	2,536.11	1,144.91	597.66	479.00
Provisions	(1,476.58)	(723.08)	(365.22)	(302.52)
Doubtful assets 2				
Total outstanding	1,647.23	2,214.43	431.50	563.54
Provisions	(1,017.20)	(1,398.55)	(272.52)	(355.91)
Doubtful assets 3				
Total outstanding	1,067.86	-	132.60	-
Provisions	(674.42)	-	(83.74)	-
Loss assets				
Total outstanding	2,663.92	1,922.39	491.56	199.42
Provisions	(2,663.92)	(1,922.39)	(491.56)	(199.42)
Total				
Total outstanding	394,205.17	236,540.17	209,060.71	139,760.71
Provisions	(7,286.99)	(5,015.48)	(2,083.08)	(1,436.04)

Note: The total outstanding amount mean principal + accrued interest + other charges pertaining to loans without netting off.

(iii) Draw Down from Reserves

There has not been any draw down from the reserves during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(iv) Concentration of public deposits, Advances*, exposure# and NPAs

(INR in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
1	Concentration of Public Deposits (for Public Deposit taking/holding HFCs)	NA	NA
2	Concentration of loans & advances		
	Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	26,081.43	27,378.84
	Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the HFC	4.32%	7.28%
3	Concentration of all Exposures (including off-balance sheet exposures)		
	Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	27,017.33	28,841.09
	Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the HFC on borrowers / customers	4.34%	7.41%
4	Concentration of NPAs		
	Total exposure to top ten NPA accounts	950.23	874.95

(v) Sector wise NPA

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	% of NPAs to total advances in that sector	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A. Housing Loans		
Individuals	3.36%	3.69%
Builders/Project Loans	0.00%	0.00%
Corporates	0.00%	0.00%
Others (specify)	0.00%	0.00%
B. Non-Housing Loans:		
Individuals	2.23%	1.80%
Builders/Project Loans	0.00%	0.00%
Corporates	0.00%	0.00%
Others (specify)	0.00%	0.00%

(vi) Movement of NPAs

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	1.68%	1.56%
(ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
(a) Opening balance	11,247.42	6,367.93
(b) Additions during the year	9,085.11	5,388.49
(c) Reductions during the year	(2,442.45)	(509.00)
(d) Closing balance	17,890.08	11,247.42
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
(e) Opening balance	5,802.29	5,139.04
(f) Additions during the year	7,391.47	3,994.89
(g) Reductions during the year	(3,215.13)	(3,331.64)
(h) Closing balance	9,978.63	5,802.29
(iv) Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a) Opening balance	5,445.13	1,228.89
(b) Provisions made during the year	3,353.10	4,273.17
(c) Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	(886.78)	(56.93)
(d) Closing balance	7,911.45	5,445.12

(vii) Overseas assets

The Company does not have any joint ventures and subsidiaries abroad during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

(viii) Off-balance sheet SPVs sponsored

There were no off-balance sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(ix) Customer Complaints*

(a) Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1 No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	1	-
2 No. of complaints received during the year	686	484
3 No. of complaints redressed during the year	662	483

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
3(i) Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	0	0
4 Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	25	1
Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5 Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1 Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.2 Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation / mediation / advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3 Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6 Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

(ix) (b) Top five grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers

(INR in Lakh)

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase / decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
For Year ended 31 March 2023					
EMI	1	164	Increase by 82%	13	-
PMAY Subsidy	-	143	Increase by 8%	-	-
Foreclosure	-	117	Decrease by 3%	12	-
Loan Documents	-	107	Increase by 45%	-	-
Insurance	-	74	Increase by 80%	-	-
For Year ended 31 March 2022					
EMI	-	90	Increase by 217%	1	-
PMAY Subsidy	-	133	Increase by 8%	-	-
Foreclosure	-	120	Increase by 1%	-	-
Loan Documents	-	74	Increase by 42%	-	-
Insurance	-	41	Increase by 1%	-	-

57 Disclosure as per RBI Scale Based Regulation (SBR) notification dated 22 October 2021**(i) - Exposure****(i)(a) - Exposure to Real Estate Sector - Refer note no 54(vi)(a)****(i)(b) - Exposure to Capital Market - Refer note no 54(vi)(b)****(i)(c) - Sectoral Exposure**

(INR in Lakh)

Sectors	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	Total Exposure (including on balance sheet and off balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (including on balance sheet and off balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agricultural and Allied activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
(i).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Services						
(i).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans						
(i). Housing	412,219.76	13,226.22	3.21%	247,969.69	8,731.90	3.52%
(ii). Non Housing	182,609.56	4,663.85	2.55%	110,563.96	2,515.52	2.28%
Others						
Total of Personal Loans	594,829.32	17,890.07	3.01%	358,533.65	11,247.42	3.14%
5. Others if any	27,007.33	-	-	30,515.59	-	-

(i)(d) - Intra Group Exposures

For intra group exposures during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 - Refer note no 29

(i)(e) - Unhedged foreign currency exposure

There is no unhedged foreign currency exposures during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(ii) Disclosure of Complaints - Refer note no 56(ix)

57 (iii) Related Party Disclosure Related party transactions - For year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Parent (as per owner ship or control)	Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Others (Associate of holding company)	Others (Directors)	Total
1. Borrowing								
2. Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Placement of Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Interest Paid	14.69 (14.85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.69 (14.85)
9. Interest Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Allotment of equity shares (including securities premium)	16,107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,107.00
(b) Reimbursement of expenses	(7,654.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,654.00)
	415.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	415.93
	(364.64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(364.64)
(c) Managerial Services	130.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.00
	(5.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.00)
(d) Rental expense	10.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.38
	(14.52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14.52)
(e) Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Chief Financial Officer	-	-	-	75.46 (64.08)	-	-	-	75.46 (64.08)
- Company Secretary	-	-	-	12.80 (11.38)	-	-	-	12.80 (11.38)
(f) Service provider fees	-	-	-	-	-	5,056.16 (2,919.95)	-	5,056.16 (2,919.95)
(g) Sitting Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. G S Sundararajan	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60 (5.70)	9.60 (5.70)
- Ms. Bhumika Batra	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.80 (4.50)	7.80 (4.50)
- Mr. Srinivas Acharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.10 (1.50)	8.10 (1.50)
- Ms. Manju Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.75

Note: Figures in bracket represents the figures for FY 2021-22

58 Disclosure required as per Notification No - RBI/DOR/2021-22/86 DOR.STR.REC.51/21.04.048/2021-22

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	For the quarter ended 31 March 2023	
	Transferred	Acquired
Aggregate amount of loans transferred / acquired (INR in lakh)	30,249.16	2,292.57
Weighted average maturity (in years)	9.95	18.52
Weighted average holding period (in years)	0.70	1.73
Retention of beneficial economic interest by the Originator	10%	10%
Tangible security coverage	254%	226%
Rating-wise distribution of rated loans	Not applicable	Not applicable

59 Principal Business Criteria - as per para 4.1.17 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021, dated 17 February 2021.

Housing Finance Company shall mean a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 that fulfills the following conditions;

- It is an NBFC whose financial assets, in the business of providing finance for housing, constitute at least 60% of its total assets (netted off by intangible assets)
- Out of the total assets (netted off by intangible assets), not less than 50% should be by way of housing financing for individuals.

The company meets the aforesaid principal business criteria ;

(INR in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total Assets	621,139.34	380,853.48
Less: Intangible assets	70.25	508.43
Net total assets	621,069.09	380,345.05
Housing Finance	390,940.33	233,666.19
Individual Housing Finance	390,940.33	233,666.19
Percentage of housing finance to total assets (net of intangible assets)	62.95%	61.44%
Percentage of individual housing finance to total assets (net of intangible assets)	62.95%	61.44%

**60 Comparison of Provision under IRACP Norms and Impairment Allowance under IND AS 109 as per RBI Guidelines.
For year ending 31 March 2023**

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset Classification as per INDAS	Gross Carrying amount as per INDAS	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
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	531,417.67	403.03	531,014.64	1,640.93	(1,237.90)
	Stage 2	53,958.14	1,027.93	52,930.21	171.01	856.92
Subtotal - Standard		585,375.81	1,430.96	583,944.85	1,811.94	(380.98)
Non performing assets						
Substandard	Stage 1	166.14	0.10	166.04	24.92	(24.82)
	Stage 2	744.33	13.58	730.75	111.65	(98.07)
	Stage 3	7,411.16	852.32	6,558.84	1,111.68	(259.36)
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	3,133.78	1,841.80	1,291.98	783.44	1,058.36
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	2,078.73	1,289.72	789.01	831.49	458.23
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,200.46	758.16	442.30	1,200.46	(442.30)
Subtotal - Doubtful		6,412.97	3,889.68	2,523.29	2,815.39	1,074.29
Loss assets	Stage 3	3,155.48	3,155.48	-	3,155.48	-
Subtotal - NPA		17,890.08	7,911.16	9,978.92	7,219.12	692.04
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc, which are in scope of IND AS 109 but not covered under current IRACP norms	Stage 1	17,634.84	10.88	17,623.96	-	10.88
	Stage 2	935.92	17.07	918.85	-	17.07
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	531,583.81	414.01	531,169.80	1,640.93	(1,226.92)
	Stage 2	54,702.47	1,058.58	53,643.89	171.01	887.57
Subtotal - Doubtful	Stage 3	16,979.61	7,897.48	9,082.13	7,219.12	678.36
	Total	603,265.89	9,370.07	593,895.82	9,031.06	339.01

**60 Comparison of Provision under IRACP Norms and Impairment Allowance under IND AS 109 as per RBI Guidelines.
For year ending 31 March 2022**

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset Classification as per INDAS	Gross Carrying amount as per INDAS	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
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	329,861.24	281.03	329,580.21	1,048.52	(767.49)
	Stage 2	35,192.21	708.38	34,483.83	115.64	592.74
Subtotal - Standard		365,053.46	989.41	364,064.05	1,164.16	(174.75)
Non performing assets						
Substandard	Stage 3	4,723.73	543.25	4,180.48	708.56	(165.31)
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	1,623.91	1,025.60	598.31	405.98	619.62
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	2,777.97	1,754.46	1,023.51	1,111.19	643.27
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Doubtful		4,401.88	2,780.06	1,621.82	1,517.16	1,262.89
Loss assets	Stage 3	2,121.81	2,121.81	-	2,121.81	-
Subtotal - NPA		11,247.42	5,445.12	5,802.29	4,347.53	1,097.59
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc, which are in scope of IND AS 109 but not covered under current IRACP norms	Stage 1	12,054.72	8.19	12,046.53	-	8.19
	Stage 2	693.64	8.80	684.84	-	8.80
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	329,861.24	289.22	329,572.02	1,048.52	(759.30)
	Stage 2	35,192.21	717.18	34,475.03	115.64	601.54
	Stage 3	11,247.42	5,445.12	5,802.30	4,347.53	1,097.59
	Total	376,300.87	6,451.52	369,849.35	5,511.70	939.83

61 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hinduja Housing Finance Limited
 CIN No: U65922TN2015PLC100093

Sachin Pillai
Managing Director
 DIN No. 06400793
Prateek Parekh
Chief Financial Officer

G S Sundararajan
Director
 DIN No. 00361030
Srinivas Rangarajan
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
 Date : 15 May 2023

Hinduja Housing Finance Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

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