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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Vivriti Capital Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of matter

As more fully described in Note 79 to the standalone financial statements, the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will have impact on the Company's financial performance is dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain.

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



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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Impairment of loans and advances including off balance sheet elements	
Charge: INR 1,462.38 lakhs for year ended 31 March 2022 Provision: INR 3,132.16 lakhs as at 31 March 2022	
<i>Refer Notes 3.6, 7, 19, 28 and 79 to the standalone financial statements</i>	
<p>Under Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, credit loss assessment is based on expected credit loss (ECL) model. The Company's impairment allowance is derived from estimates including the historical default and loss ratios. Management exercises judgement in determining the quantum of loss based on a range of factors.</p> <p>Further, in relation to COVID-19 pandemic, judgements and assumptions include the extent and duration of the pandemic, the impacts of actions of governments and other authorities, and the responses of businesses and consumers in different industries, along with the associated impact on the economy</p> <p>The determination of impairment loss allowance is inherently judgmental and relies on managements' best estimate due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segmentation of loans given to the customer • Criteria selected to identify significant increase in credit risk, specifically in respect of moratorium benefit given to eligible borrowers, as per the Company's board approved policy, read with the RBI COVID 19 regulatory package • Increased level of data inputs for capturing the historical data to calculate the Probability of Default ('PDs') and Loss 	<p>In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following key audit procedures, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed process walkthroughs to identify the controls used in the impairment allowance processes. • Assessed the design and implementation of controls in respect of the Company's impairment allowance process such as the timely recognition of impairment loss, the completeness and accuracy of reports used in the impairment allowance process and management review processes over the calculation of impairment allowance. • Obtained understanding of management's revised processes, compliance with the RBI circulars pertaining to impairment loss allowance, systems and controls implemented in relation to impairment allowance process, specifically in view of providing moratorium as per board approved policy read with RBI COVID-19 regulatory package including management rationale for determination of criteria of significant increase in credit risk. • Evaluated whether the methodology applied by the Company is compliant with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards and confirmed that the calculations are performed in accordance with the approved methodology, including checking mathematical accuracy of the workings.

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Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Given Default (“LGD”) and the completeness and accuracy of that data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of management overlay for considering the forward looking macro-economic factors, economic environment and timing of cash flows. <p>The underlying forecasts and assumptions used in the estimates of impairment loss allowance are subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Company.</p> <p>Given the size of loan portfolio relative to the balance sheet and the impact of impairment loss allowance on the standalone financial statements, we have considered this as a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the periods considered for capturing underlying data as base to PD and LGD calculations are in line with Company’s recent experience of past observed periods. • Tested the accuracy of the key inputs used in the calculation and independently evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions made. • Challenged completeness and validity of impairment allowance including the management overlays, particularly in response to the pandemic with assistance of our financial risk modelling experts by critically evaluating the risks that have been addressed by management. • Performed test of details, on a sample basis, on underlying data relating to segmentation, staging as at 31 March 2022 and other key inputs for computation of ECL. • Assessed whether the disclosures on key judgements, assumptions and quantitative data with respect to impairment loss allowance in the standalone financial statements are appropriate and sufficient.

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Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Investment in subsidiaries and associates <i>Refer notes 3.3, 8, 22 and 36 to the standalone financial statements.</i></p>	
<p>Credavenue Private Limited ('CAPL') was a subsidiary of Vivriti Capital Private Limited ('VCPL') as at the beginning of the financial year.</p> <p>During the year, there were various shareholder transactions in respect of CAPL. These shareholder transactions included two rounds of fund raise at CAPL, renunciation of rights entitlement by VCPL in favour of founders in their capacity as founder shareholders etc. Such transactions and other shareholder arrangements resulted in dilution and loss of control of VCPL in respect of its investment in CAPL. Thus, CAPL became an associate. The investment continued to be accounted at cost in the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>We identified assessing the accounting of investment in subsidiaries and associate as a key audit matter because of the degree of complexity involved in financial reporting, judgements and estimates involved in valuation at various points in time, assessing loss / dilution of control, implications of related party transactions, tax considerations, disclosures etc.</p>	<p>In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following key audit procedures, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed process walkthroughs to identify the controls used over identification, compliance and disclosure of shareholder and investment related transactions/arrangements. • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over identification, compliance and disclosure of such transactions/arrangements. • Obtained and reviewed the shareholders agreements. • Inquired with those charged with governance, the substance and sequence of events/transactions and board decisions etc. • Obtained and confirmed the approvals / ratification of Audit Committee / Board of Directors on the shareholder / related party transactions. • Obtained and read the valuation reports, fairness opinion etc received by the Company from CAPL in connection with the related transactions and the timing thereof. • Reviewed management's evaluation of the financial reporting aspects of shareholder transactions and implications thereof to be within equity. • Obtained and read the legal opinion on the tax implications, if any, with respect to the Company together with founder shareholder support arrangements. • Assessed whether appropriate accounting and adequate disclosures regarding fund raise at CAPL, renunciation of rights to founders in their capacity as shareholders, dilution/loss of control etc have been made in the standalone financial statements. • Communicated the key implications of the shareholder transactions / arrangements to those charged with governance.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Such other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other Matter

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion vide their report dated 28 April 2021.



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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 the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) 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 standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 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 with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 38 to the standalone financial statements.
 - b) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Notes 7, 14 and 19 to the standalone financial statements.
 - c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45 to the standalone 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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- (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e) contain any material misstatement.
- e) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.-101248 W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No. 203491

UDIN: 22203491AJTVMP1293

Place: Chennai

Date: 27 May 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vivriti Capital Private Limited on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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- (i) (a)
- a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - b. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment wherein computer and accessories are verified once in a year and other property, plant and equipments are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, computer and accessories were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company without accepting deposits (NBFC-ND), primarily engaged in lending activities. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of certain current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

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- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments, provided guarantee or security, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, limited liability partnership and other parties in respect of which the requisite information is as below:
- a. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the principal business of the Company is to give loans. Accordingly, Clause 3(iii)(a) of the order is not applicable.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made, guarantees provided, security given during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and guarantees provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interests of the Company. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Having regard to the voluminous nature of loan transactions, it is not practicable to furnish entity-wise details of amounts, due date for repayment or receipt and the extent of delay (as suggested in the Guidance Note on CARO 2020, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for reporting under this clause) in this Annexure A, in respect of loans and advances which were not repaid/ paid when they were due or were repaid/ paid with a delay, in the normal course of lending business.

Further, except for those instances where there are delays or defaults in repayment of principal and / or interest as at the balance sheet date, in respect of which the Company has disclosed asset classification in note 42.3 (and summarised below) to the standalone financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.

Number of customers / borrowers	Amount (INR Lakhs)	Due Date	Extent of delay
8	366.72	Various due dates	Up to 30 days
6	1,569.55	Various due dates	31 – 89 days
9	1,091.69	Various due dates	More than 90 days

Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

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- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given except an amount of INR 1,091.69 lakhs (Principal amount) overdue for more than ninety days as at 31 March 2022. In our opinion, reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of the principal and interest. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- e. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the principal business of the Company is to give loans. Accordingly, Clause 3(iii)(e) of the order is not applicable.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") is not applicable to the Company. In relation to investments made by the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, to the extent applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of sales tax, service tax, employees state insurance, duty of excise, duty of customs, value added tax and cess.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Income-Tax, and other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful 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 by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. In respect of private placement of equity and preference shares made during the year, the Company has duly complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. The proceeds from issue of equity and preference shares have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.



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- (xi) (a) Based on 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 or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, we have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Company, non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors, to the extent considered applicable, are in accordance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act. Also refer Note 8.1 to the standalone financial statements.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and has obtained the registration.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.



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- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) The previous statutory auditors of the Company have resigned during the year pursuant to the requirements of the Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs)/Statutory Auditors (SAs) of Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs) dated 27 April 2021, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, and there are no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

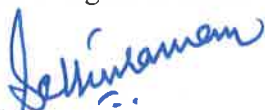
Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No.: 203491

ICAI UDIN: 22203491AJTVMP1293

Place : Chennai

Date : 27 May 2022

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditors’ report on the standalone financial statements of Vivriti Capital Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Page 1 of 2

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph 2A(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Vivriti Capital Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022 based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “ICAI”).

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Vivriti Capital Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Page 2 of 2

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.-101248 W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No. 203491

UDIN: 22203491AJTVMP1293

Place: Chennai

Date: 27 May 2022

Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	43,391.04	13,817.64
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	31,894.68	9,511.80
Receivables	6	423.41	424.44
Loans	7	296,048.09	162,044.92
Investments	8	98,544.16	29,397.85
Other financial assets	9	1,821.22	297.58
Total financial assets		472,122.60	215,494.23
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (Net)	10	1,859.81	943.23
Deferred tax assets (Net)		590.76	1,011.24
Investment property	11	948.61	-
Property, plant and equipment	12.1	719.41	527.82
Right of use assets	12.2	602.98	874.73
Intangible assets under development	12.3	14.06	48.96
Other intangible assets	12.4	317.99	93.28
Other non-financial assets	13	1,108.13	522.10
Total non-financial assets		6,161.75	4,021.36
Total assets		478,284.35	219,515.59
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	14	382.00	-
Trade Payables	15		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			1.72
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		954.58	821.11
Debt securities	16	107,051.35	39,953.41
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17	247,962.03	96,864.64
Other financial liabilities	18	1,756.13	1,517.50
Total financial liabilities		358,106.09	139,158.38
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	19	191.49	469.84
Other non-financial liabilities	20	372.11	173.18
Total non-financial liabilities		563.60	643.02
Total liabilities		358,669.69	139,801.40
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	21	1,252.24	1,146.39
Convertible preference share capital	21A	8,739.15	8,350.17
Other equity	22	109,623.27	70,217.63
Total equity		119,614.66	79,714.19
Total equity and liabilities		478,284.35	219,515.59

Significant accounting policies

2 and 3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

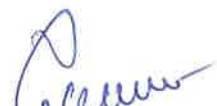


S Sethuraman
Partner
Membership No: 203491

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vivriti Capital Private Limited
CIN: U65929TN2017PTC117196

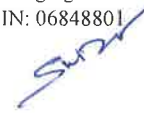


Vineet Sukumar
Managing Director
DIN: 06848801



Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 07767248




B Srinivasaraghavan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022


Amritha Paitenkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49121

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022

Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	23	32,344.09	20,124.26
Fees and commission income	24	1,359.31	1,728.03
Net gain on fair value change on financial instruments	25	739.71	73.90
Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments		44.08	12.00
Total revenue from operations		34,487.19	21,938.19
Other income	26	679.72	574.05
Total income		35,166.91	22,512.24
Expenses			
Finance costs	27	19,905.55	9,435.22
Impairment on financial instruments	28	1,462.38	2,989.74
Employee benefits expenses	29	2,309.07	3,668.93
Depreciation and amortisation	30	487.07	680.38
Other expenses	31	1,938.79	1,671.45
Total expenses		26,102.86	18,445.72
Profit before tax		9,064.05	4,066.52
Tax expense	32		
- Current tax		1,882.70	1,481.97
- Deferred tax charge/(benefit)		444.37	(415.96)
Total tax expense		2,327.07	1,066.01
Net profit after tax		6,736.98	3,000.51
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit asset/ (liability)		(2.48)	(15.12)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.62	3.81
Sub-total (A)		(1.86)	(11.31)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net gain / (loss) on financial instruments through OCI		232.31	165.71
Cash flow hedge reserve		(324.77)	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		23.27	(41.71)
Sub-total (B)		(69.19)	124.00
Other comprehensive income (A + B)		(71.05)	112.69
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		6,665.93	3,113.20
Earnings per equity share (Face value INR 10 per share)	33		
Basic (₹)		53.96	19.46
Diluted (₹)		7.76	3.57

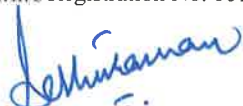
Significant accounting policies

2 and 3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022


S. Sethuraman

Partner
Membership No: 203491

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vivriti Capital Private Limited
CIN: U65929TN2017PTC117196



Vineet Sukumar
Managing Director
DIN: 06848801



Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 07767248




B. Srinivasaraghavan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022



Amritha Paitenkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49121

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022

Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	9,064.05	4,066.52
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & amortisation	487.07	680.38
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(222.44)	-
Gain on termination of finance leases	(220.65)	-
Impairment on financial instruments (net)	1,462.38	2,989.74
Fair valuation gain on derivative contract	382.00	-
Unrealised change in fair value of financial instruments	309.07	-
Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments	44.08	-
Employee share based payment expenses	78.49	138.40
Finance costs	19,905.55	9,435.22
Interest income on bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(445.98)	(629.14)
Stock compensation expenses	407.50	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	31,251.12	16,681.12
Changes in working capital and other changes		
Increase in loans	(136,458.24)	(82,501.34)
Decrease in trade receivables	0.15	231.71
Increase in other financial assets	(1,185.52)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-financial assets	(586.03)	124.27
Increase in trade payables and financial liability	131.75	628.51
(Increase)/Decrease in other liability	647.41	(472.81)
Increase in other non-financial liability	158.18	92.76
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(280.83)	221.04
Cash used in operating activities	(106,322.01)	(64,994.74)
Finance cost paid	(15,346.83)	(7,366.73)
Income tax paid (net)	(2,799.28)	(1,603.30)
Net Cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities	(124,468.12)	(73,964.77)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (net)	(22,382.88)	36,791.71
Interest received on bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	342.58	629.14
Purchase of property plant and equipment	(1,016.36)	(209.62)
Sale of property plant and equipment	644.77	-
Intangible assets under development (net)	34.90	(13.84)
Purchase of investments other than alternative investment funds (net)	(58,172.18)	(18,497.79)
Investment in alternative investment funds (net)	(11,375.66)	(813.01)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	(91,924.84)	17,886.59
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital including securities premium	32,554.59	9,912.22
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	84,473.03	34,500.00
Repayment of debt securities	(20,832.83)	(28,431.70)
Proceeds from borrowings (other than debt securities issued)	219,786.08	80,900.00
Repayment of borrowings (other than debt securities issued)	(69,619.41)	(29,747.73)
Payments of lease liabilities	(395.10)	(461.28)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	245,966.35	66,671.51
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	29,573.40	10,593.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13,817.64	3,224.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	43,391.04	13,817.64



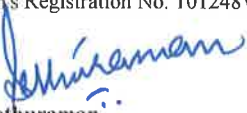
Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	4	43,391.04	13,817.64
Total cash and cash equivalents		43,391.04	13,817.64

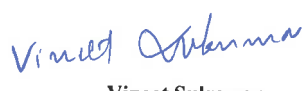
Significant accounting policies 2 and 3
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements


As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman
Partner
Membership No: 203491


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vivriti Capital Private Limited
CIN: U65929TN2017PTC117196


Vineet Sukumar
Managing Director
DIN: 06848801


B Srinivasaraghavan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022


Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 07767248


Amritha Paitenkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49121

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022



Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Equity Share capital
Balance as at 31 March 2020		1,130.02
Changes in equity share capital during the period		16.37
Balance as at 31 March 2021	21	1,146.39
Changes in equity share capital during the period		105.85
Balance as at 31 March 2022	21	1,252.24

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	Optionally Redeemable Preference Shares	Other Equity				Total		
			Reserves and Surplus		Employee Stock Option outstanding account	Retained Earnings		Other Comprehensive Income	
			Statutory Reserve	Securities Premium				Financial Instruments through OCI	Cash flow hedge reserve
Balance as at 31 March 2020	7,762.37	8.11	242.38	56,753.60	84.46	365.09	-	-	65,216.01
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021									
Shares issued during the year	579.69	-	-	11,371.50	-	-	-	-	11,951.19
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	(154.72)	-	-	-	-	(154.72)
Shares held by ESOP Trust (also refer note 39)	-	-	-	(1,873.12)	-	-	-	-	(1,873.12)
Stock compensation expense during the year	-	-	-	-	138.40	-	-	-	138.40
Stock compensation expense - recoverable from related parties	-	-	-	-	176.85	-	-	-	176.85
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	(11.31)	-	-	(11.31)
Fair valuation of investment in debt instruments (net)	-	-	-	-	-	(11.47)	124.00	-	124.00
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.51	11.47	-	3,000.51
Profit for the year	-	-	600.10	-	-	(600.10)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	842.48	66,097.26	399.71	2,742.71	-	-	78,567.80
Balance as at 31 March 2021	8,342.06	8.11	842.48	66,097.26	399.71	2,742.71	135.47	-	78,567.80
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022 (also refer note 8.1)									
Shares issued during the year	388.98	-	-	32,434.19	-	-	-	-	32,823.17
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	(7.68)	-	-	-	-	(7.68)
Stock Compensation expense during the year	-	-	-	-	78.49	-	-	-	78.49
Stock compensation expense - recoverable from related parties	-	-	-	-	234.71	-	-	-	234.71
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	(1.86)	-	-	(1.86)
Fair valuation of investment in debt instruments (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.84	-	173.84
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(243.03)	(243.03)
Profit for the year	-	-	1,347.40	-	-	6,736.98	-	-	8,084.38
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	2,189.88	98,523.77	712.91	(1,347.40)	-	-	2,578.16
Balance as at 31 March 2022	8,731.04	8.11	2,189.88	98,523.77	712.91	8,130.43	309.31	(243.03)	118,362.419

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

for BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248/W-1/00022

S Sethuraman
Partner
Membership No: 203491

Place: Chennai
Date: 27 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vivriti Capital Private Limited
CIN: U65929TN2017PTC117196

Vineet Sukumar
Managing Director
DIN: 06848801

Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 07767248

B Srinivasaraghavan
Chief Financial Officer

Amritha Patenkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49121



1 Corporate Information

Vivriti Capital Private Limited (the Company) is a private limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated on June 22, 2017 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank Of India ('RBI') under Section 45 IA of the RBI Act, 1934 as Non-Banking Financial Company (Non Deposit Accepting or Holding) (NBFC-ND) with effect from January 5, 2018. The Company is a systematically important Non Banking Finance Company - Investment & Credit Company (ICC) pursuant to circular dated February 22, 2019, issued by the RBI, which is engaged in financing to various corporates through enterprise financing and retail financing through co-lending and supply chain financing.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These Standalone Financial Statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, notified under Section 133 of the Act, other relevant provisions of the Act and in compliance with RBI requirements in this regard.

These standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 May 2022.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to the existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are disclosed in note 3.

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity, are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III as amended from time to time, for Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC') that are required to comply with Ind AS. The statement of cash flows has been presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. 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 in the notes to these financial statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities 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 recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis.

2.3 Functional and presentational currency

These standalone 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 (two decimals), unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Investments in Mutual Funds, Alternative Investment funds and Market Linked Debentures	Fair value
Liabilities for equity-settled share-based payment arrangements	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from novel coronavirus 2019 ('COVID-19'):

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of loans and fair value of investments. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports, related information and economic forecasts. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.



2.5 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Information about judgements, estimates and assumptions made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of business model test 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 or fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. 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) Fair value of financial instruments

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

iii) Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method

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

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

iv) Impairment of financial assets

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 consumer spending, 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.



v) **Provisions and other contingent liabilities**

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory inspections in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the outflow is considered to be probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

vi) **Other assumptions and estimation uncertainties**

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- b) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- c) Recognition of deferred taxes;
- d) Upfront recognition of Excess Interest Spread (EIS) in relation to assignment transactions.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115 :

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

A. Recognition of interest income on loans

Under Ind AS 109, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, financial instrument measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') and financial instrument measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss ('FVTPL'). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the financial instrument.

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company calculates interest income by applying EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit impaired assets.

In case of the penal interest relating to the loans are accounted on the collection basis.

B. Interest income on deposits

Interest income on deposits is recognised on a time proportionate basis.

C. Fees and commission income

Arranger fees and advisory fees are recognised after the performance obligation in the contract is fulfilled and commission income such as guarantee commission, service income etc. are recognised on point in time or over the period basis, as applicable.



D. Dividend income

Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

E. Other income

All items of other income is recognized on an accrual basis, when there is no uncertainty in the ultimate realisation / collection.

F. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Income and expenses in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.2 Financial instruments - Initial recognition

A. Date of recognition

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

B. Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model 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 FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from this amount.

C. 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 either:

- i) Amortised cost
- ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- iii) Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')

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) 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.



Sole Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process, the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets 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 a 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 (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI 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 financial assets are held to sale and collect contractual cash flows, they are measured at FVOCI.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. The Company records investments in Alternative investment funds (AIF), mutual funds and market linked debentures at FVTPL.

iv) Investment in subsidiaries and associate

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries and associates at cost.

3.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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 valued 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 Rate Method.

3.4 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

3.5 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A. Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a de-recognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

B. 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 derecognised 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 recognised 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.

ii) Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



3.6 Impairment of financial assets

A. Overview of Expected Credit Loss ('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) Lifetime expected credit losses (LTECL) (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

Both LTECLs and 12 months ECLs are calculated on collective basis.

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

Stage 1:

When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12 months ECL. Stage 1 loans includes those loans where there is no significant credit risk observed.

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 3:

Loans considered credit impaired are the loans which are past due for more than 90 days. The Company records an allowance for life time ECL.

B. Calculation of ECLs

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 derecognised 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, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise expected drawdowns on committed facilities and accrued interest from missed payments. In case of stage 3 loans, EAD represents exposure when the default occurred.

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 Company 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 analysed.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised 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 financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, 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 financial assets considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial assets.

C. Financial Assets measured at FVOCI

The ECLs for financial assets 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 recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

D. Loan Commitment

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 expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan. For an undrawn loan commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented under provisions.



E. Forward looking information

The Company considers a broad range of forward looking information with reference to external forecasts of economic parameters such as GDP growth, unemployment rates etc., as considered relevant so as to determine the impact of macroeconomic factors on the Company's ECL estimates. The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs are recalibrated periodically through the use of available incremental and recent information. Further, internal estimates of PD, LGD rates used in the ECL model may not always capture all the characteristics of the market / external environment as at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are made as temporary adjustments to reflect the emerging risks reasonably.

3.7 Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the asset. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment on financial instruments in the statement of profit and loss.

3.8 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives, investments etc at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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 categorised 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.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment**i. Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalised 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

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised 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 recognised 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 are as follows:

Asset category	Estimated Useful life
Computers and accessories	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years
Servers	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the remaining period of lease or estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).



3.10 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 capitalised 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 recognised in statement of 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 softwares	4 years

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

3.11 Investment property

Investment property represents property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on building classified as investment property has been provided on the straight-line method over a period of 60 years based on the Company's estimate of their useful lives taking into consideration technical factors, which is the same as the period prescribed in Sch II to the Companies Act 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an external independent valuer applying valuation models. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used. Impairment losses of continuing operations, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



3.13 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 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 recognised 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').

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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises 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 unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. 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 and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of such compensated absences is accounted as under :

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

iv. Share Based Payments

The Company operates an Employee Stock Option Scheme for its employees through a trust (ESOP Trust) formed for the purpose. Equity shares are issued to the trust on the basis of the Company's expectation of the number of options that may be exercised by employees. Stock options are granted to the employees under the stock option scheme. The costs of stock options granted to the employees (equity-settled awards) is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model. For each stock option, the measurement of fair value is performed on the grant date.

The grant date is the date on which the Company and the employees agree to the stock option scheme. The fair value so determined is revised only if the stock option scheme is modified in a manner that is beneficial to the employees. This cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in Employee Stock Option outstanding reserves in other equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share. If the options vests in instalments (i.e. the options vest pro rata over the service period), then each instalment is treated as a separate share option grant because each installment has a different vesting period.

The balance equity shares not exercised and held by the ESOP Trust are disclosed as a reduction from the share capital and securities premium account with an equivalent adjustment to the subscription loan advanced to the Trust.



3.14 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised 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 recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions when appropriate.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ 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.

3.15 Leases

The Company as lessee:

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration to assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee.

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

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

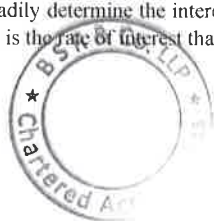
ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay for its borrowings.



3.16 Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated for changes in the forward looking estimates.

3.17 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 Rate Method.

3.18 Hedge Accounting policy

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate and foreign currency. In order to manage particular risks, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the Company would assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated

Cash flow hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss.

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve).

The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in Finance Cost in the statement of profit and loss.

When the hedged cash flow affects the statement of profit and loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the statement of profit and loss. When the forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognized in OCI are reversed and included in the initial cost of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognized when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

3.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises current account balances and demand deposits 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.

3.20 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.

All activities of the Company revolve around the main business of financing. The Company does not have any separate geographic segment other than India. Therefore, there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments".

3.21 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 net profit / loss after tax 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 after tax 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.



3.22 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit after 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 flows in foreign currencies are accounted at the actual rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

3.23 Securities Premium Account

Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It can be used to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares and issue expenses of securities which qualify as equity instruments.

3.24 Goods and Services Input Tax Credit

Input Tax Credit is accounted for in the books in the period when the underlying service / supply received is accounted to the extent permitted as per the applicable regulatory laws and when there is no uncertainty in availing / utilising the same. The ineligible input credit is charged off to the respective expense or capitalised as part of asset cost as applicable.

3.25 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when:

- (i) The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (ii) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation and when the effect of time value of money is material, the carrying amount of the provision is the present value of those cash flows.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- (i) A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or
- (ii) A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under such contract, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

3.26 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; and
- c) Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.



Vivriti Capital Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022***(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	43,391.04	13,817.64
	43,391.04	13,817.64
5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
- In deposit accounts - under lien*	31,894.68	9,511.80
	31,894.68	9,511.80
 *These deposits are earmarked against the bank overdraft and borrowings availed by the Company stated in Note 17 and earns interest at fixed rate ranging from 2.75% p.a to 8.3% p.a.		
6 Receivables		
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	423.41	438.01
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables credit impaired	196.24	141.55
	619.65	579.56
Loss allowance		
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(196.24)	(155.12)
Net trade receivables	423.41	424.44
Note:		
Of the above, receivable from related parties are as below		
Total receivables from related parties (refer note 36)	172.40	
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Net receivables from related parties	172.40	-



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
7 Loans (At Amortised cost)		
A Based on nature		
Term loans	280,887.85	160,308.18
Supply chain finance	17,809.14	3,319.45
Others	234.65	64.47
Total - Gross	298,931.64	163,692.10
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,883.55)	(1,647.18)
	296,048.09	162,044.92
B Based on security		
(i) Secured*	212,147.41	145,128.93
(ii) Unsecured	86,784.23	18,563.17
Total - Gross	298,931.64	163,692.10
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,883.55)	(1,647.18)
	296,048.09	162,044.92
C Based on region		
(i) Loans in India		
(a) Public Sector	-	-
(b) Others	298,931.64	163,692.10
Total	298,931.64	163,692.10
(ii) Loans outside India	-	-
Total - Gross	298,931.64	163,692.10
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,883.55)	(1,647.18)
	296,048.09	162,044.92

*These loans are secured by way of hypothecation of underlying loan/book debts receivables.

Loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, Key managerial personnels (KMPs), and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person.

Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related parties (refer note 36)	-	-
	-	-



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
8 Investments		
Investment in subsidiaries at cost (Unquoted)		
- Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited 1,68,92,746 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up (As at 31 March 2021: 1,68,92,746 shares of INR 10 each)	2,751.00	2,751.00
- Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited 28,03,738 Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each fully paid up (As at 31 March 2021: Nil)	3,000.00	-
Investment in associate at cost (Unquoted)		
Credavenue Private Limited 5,00,10,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up (As at 31 March 2021: 5,00,10,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each) (Credavenue Private Limited was a subsidiary till 20 September 2021) (Also refer note 8.1 below)	5,001.00	5,001.00
	10,752.00	7,752.00
Investments in Alternate investment fund - FVTPL (Unquoted)		
- Vivriti Samarth Bond Fund - 2,500 Class A units (31 March 2021 :1,000 units)	342.73	99.49
- Vivriti Short Term Bond Fund - Nil (31 March 2021 : 4,625 units)	-	462.50
- Vivriti India Impact Bond Fund - 12,686.08 units (31 March 2021: 3,353.79 units)	1,421.84	351.02
- Vivriti Emerging Corporate Bond Fund - 34,054.32 Class A1 units (31 March 2021: Nil)	7,964.00	-
- Vivriti Alpha debt fund enhanced - 3,930.83 Class B1 units (31 March 2021: Nil)	391.51	-
- Vivriti Alpha debt fund enhanced - 1472.97 Class B1 units (31 March 2021: Nil)	146.71	-
- Vivriti Promising lenders fund - 203,000 Class B units (31 March 2021: Nil)	2,021.88	-
	12,288.67	913.01
Investments in Mutual Funds - FVTPL (Quoted)		
IDFC Overnight Fund Direct plan - Growth 88,461.68 units (31 March 2021: Nil)	1,002.96	-
Axis Overnight Fund Direct Plan - Growth 89,508.18 units (As at 31 March 2021: Nil)	1,005.93	-
Nippon India Overnight Fund Direct Plan - Growth 8,77,472.17 units (As at 31 March 2021: Nil)	1,001.95	-
	3,010.85	-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	3,005.29	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	3,010.85	-
Aggregate amount of fair value changes in investments	5.56	-
Investments in Market Linked Debentures - FVTPL (Unquoted)	20,155.04	640.00
Others - Unquoted - FVOCI		
- Non convertible debentures	22,496.10	11,245.29
- Pass through certificates	29,841.50	8,847.55
	98,544.16	29,397.85

All investments disclosed above represents investments made in India.



8.1 Change in ownership interests in Credavenue Private Limited (CAPL)**A. Shareholder related transactions**

On 12 August 2021, the Company had received an offer for subscribing to the rights issue of 13,336,000 equity shares of its then wholly owned subsidiary "Credavenue Private Limited" ("CAPL") at an issue price of INR 15 per share. The management of CAPL had obtained a fair valuation report from a registered valuer with value of INR 15 per share and a fairness opinion from another independent chartered accountant firm on the aforesaid report.

In view of its strategic outlook and regulatory aspects, the Company did not seek to subscribe to such rights and renounced the rights entitlement on the aforesaid date in favor of Vineet Sukumar and Gaurav Kumar, in their capacity as founder shareholders of the Company ("Founder shareholders") without any consideration (to be received by VCPL) for the rights renunciation. This has been approved / ratified subsequently by the Board of directors including the investor shareholders of the Company.

Subsequently, on 13 August 2021, the founder shareholders subscribed to the rights issue of equity shares of CAPL and consequently, the holding in CAPL reduced from 100% to 80%.

During the same time, CAPL was also in discussion with various external investors for its first round of fund raising and subsequently, during September 2021, concluded the fund raise through issue of Series A CCPS at an issue price of INR 351 per share (also refer note B below).

The Company has evaluated the aforesaid shareholder transactions forming part of equity and believes that there are no material financial reporting / tax implications arising therefrom.

B. Loss / Dilution of control

CAPL did its first round of fund raise of INR 66,100 lakhs in September 2021 through issue of 19,115,999 number of Series A CCPS shares to various external investors at an issue price of INR 351 (including a premium of INR 301 per share). Consequent to the Series A funding in CAPL, VCPL's shareholding on a fully diluted basis, reduced to 58% and on the basis of the shareholders' agreement dated 20 September 2021, VCPL did not retain control over CAPL. As a consequence, CAPL became an associate of VCPL with effect from such date. Accordingly, the Company has elected to continue measuring its investment in CAPL at cost.

Further, on 6 March 2022, CAPL did another round of fund raise of INR 102,800 lakhs, through issue of 10,590,170 number of Series B CCPS to various external investors at an issue price per of INR 971 (including a premium of INR 921 per share). Consequent to the Series B funding, VCPL's shareholding on a fully diluted basis, has further reduced to 51%.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
9 Other financial assets		
Security deposits	257.74	255.42
Dues from related parties	1,303.34	30.16
Receivable from assigned loans	9.86	12.00
Other advances	250.28	-
	1,821.22	297.58
10 Current tax assets (net)		
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	1,859.81	943.23
	1,859.81	943.23
11 Investment Property		
Investment Property	948.61	-
	948.61	-

The Fair value of the investment property is based on the valuation by registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuer and Valuations) Rules, 2017. All the title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company.



Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

6.1 The ageing schedule of Trade receivables is as follows

i) As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	423.41	-	-	-	423.41
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	28.98	167.26	-	196.24
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss allowance	-	423.41	28.98	167.26	-	619.65
Total Receivables						<u>(196.24)</u> <u>423.41</u>

ii) As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	438.01	-	-	-	438.01
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	141.55	-	-	141.55
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss allowance	-	438.01	141.55	-	-	579.56
Total Receivables						<u>(155.12)</u> <u>424.44</u>



12.1 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers and accessories	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 31 March 2020	364.98	346.60	128.65	355.85	1,196.08
Additions	56.34	16.32	-	136.84	209.50
Disposals	-	-	-	(232.05)	(232.05)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	421.32	362.92	128.65	260.64	1,173.53
Additions	-	477.57	29.77	198.69	706.03
Adjustments*	38.19	11.79	29.62	28.06	107.66
Disposals	(459.51)	(374.71)	(158.27)	(10.20)	(1,002.69)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	477.57	29.77	477.19	984.53
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 31 March 2020	210.38	69.00	54.16	133.03	466.57
Additions	107.69	38.09	29.55	75.91	251.24
Disposals	-	-	-	(72.10)	(72.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	318.07	107.09	83.71	136.84	645.71
Additions	-	26.31	3.80	65.80	95.91
Adjustments*	36.51	11.97	14.68	40.71	103.87
Disposals	(354.58)	(119.06)	(98.39)	(8.34)	(580.37)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	26.31	3.80	235.02	265.12
Net block					
As at 31 March 2021	103.25	255.83	44.94	123.80	527.82
As at 31 March 2022	-	451.26	25.97	242.17	719.41

*Adjustments represents the presentation of the gross block and accumulated depreciation of fully depreciated assets as per asset category wise details maintained in the fixed asset register.

Notes

1. The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment.

12.2 Right of use assets ('ROUA')

Particulars	Office premises	Total
Gross block value		
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,587.32	1,587.32
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,587.32	1,587.32
Additions	1,575.43	1,575.43
Deletions	(2,453.27)	(2,453.27)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	709.48	709.48
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31 March 2020	322.67	322.67
Additions	389.93	389.93
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	712.61	712.61
Additions	309.40	309.40
Deletions	(915.51)	(915.51)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	106.49	106.49
Net block value		
As at 31 March 2021	874.71	874.71
As at 31 March 2022	602.98	602.98

Note : The Company has not revalued any of its right of use assets.



12.3 Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Software under development	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2020	35.12	35.12
Additions	13.84	13.84
Capitalized during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	48.96	48.96
Additions	14.06	14.06
Capitalized during the year	48.96	48.96
Balance as at 31 March 2022	14.06	14.06

As at 31 March 2022

CWIP Amount	Amount in Intangible asset under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	14.06	-	-	-	14.06
Projects suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2021

CWIP Amount	Amount in Intangible asset under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	48.96	-	-	-	48.96
Projects suspended	-	-	-	-	-

The Company does not have any intangibles under development which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence completion schedule is not applicable.

12.4 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Softwares and websites	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 31 March 2020	165.52	165.52
Additions	0.12	0.12
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	165.64	165.64
Additions	310.33	310.33
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	475.97	475.97
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31 March 2020	33.14	33.14
Additions	39.21	39.21
On disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	72.35	72.35
Additions	81.77	81.77
Adjustments*	3.86	3.86
On disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	157.98	157.98
Net block		
As at 31 March 2021	93.29	93.29
As at 31 March 2022	317.99	317.99

*Refer note under 12.1 above.



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
13 Others non financial assets		
Prepaid expenses	152.06	227.35
Advance to vendors	654.71	133.69
Balance with Government authorities	273.68	134.18
Deferred lease rentals	27.67	26.88
	1,108.13	522.10
14 Derivative Financial Instruments		
Currency derivatives		
Cross currency interest rate swaps - Refer Note 44	382.00	-
	382.00	-
15 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises - Refer Note 37	-	1.72
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	954.58	821.11
	954.58	822.83

15.1 The ageing schedule of Trade payables is as follows

i) As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	585.52	-	-	-	585.52
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	369.06	-	-	-	-	369.06
	369.06	585.52	-	-	-	954.58

ii) As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	1.72	-	-	-	1.72
(ii) Others	-	565.08	-	-	-	565.08
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	256.03	-	-	-	-	-
	256.03	566.80	-	-	-	566.80



Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
16 Debt securities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Redeemable Non-convertible debentures	98,693.74	39,953.41
Commercial papers	8,357.61	-
Total debt securities	107,051.35	39,953.41
Debt securities in India	107,051.35	39,953.41
Debt securities outside India	-	-
Total	107,051.35	39,953.41

16.1 Security

- (i) Redeemable Non-convertible debentures are secured by way of exclusive charge over identified loan portfolio.
(ii) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to its lenders during the current or previous period

(iii) Details of repayment such as date of repayment, interest rate and amount to be paid have been disclosed in note 16.2 based on the Contractual terms basis.
(iv) Quarterly returns and statements of current assets (identified loan portfolio) provided by the Company with the respective financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

16.2 Details of terms of redemption / repayment provided in respect of debt securities:

Debt Reference	Remaining maturity	Due date of redemption	Terms of repayment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
11.50% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	NA	16-Aug-21	Principal is Quarterly payment and Interest is Monthly payment	-	1,004.46
Market Linked Debentures - II	NA	13-Aug-21	Principal and interest is Bullet payment	-	603.04
10.00% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	< 1 year	16-Jun-21	Principal is Quarterly payment and Interest is Monthly payment	1,002.79	3,996.84
10.75% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	NA	31-Jul-23	Principal and interest is Half yearly payment	-	2,500.25
10.48% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	NA	31-Jul-23	Principal is Quarterly payment and Interest is Monthly payment	-	1,923.38
Market Linked Debentures - III	1-2 years	27-Nov-22	Principal and interest is Bullet payment	1,135.81	1,023.46
10.25% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	16-Jun-22	Principal is Quarterly payment and Interest is Monthly payment	1,997.66	1,995.58
10.71% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	5-Jul-22	Principal is bullet payment and interest is monthly payment	4,011.74	3,972.53
9.90% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	25-Aug-22	Principal is monthly payment and interest in monthly payment	2,479.88	7,500.00
10.50% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	25-Aug-22	Principal is bullet payment and interest in monthly payment	3,004.04	-
9.25% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	28-Feb-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	7,973.85	-
9.40% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	6-Jan-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	5,204.36	-
9.40% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	6-Feb-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	5,205.74	-
10.39% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	30-Dec-22	Principal is bullet payment and interest in monthly payment	5,495.74	-
8.90% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	3-Apr-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	5,049.47	-
9.00% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	24-Apr-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	5,046.45	-
8.65 % Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	4-Jun-23	Principal and interest in monthly payment	9,870.17	-
10.39 % Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	28-Feb-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	3,027.23	-
8.50% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	14-Jul-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	9,852.61	-
8.50% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	14-Jul-23	Principal and interest in Bullet payment	9,645.24	-
12.96% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	NA	3-Mar-23	Principal is bullet payment and interest is monthly payment	-	2,541.54



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Debt Reference	Remaining maturity	Due date of redemption	Terms of repayment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
12.12% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	1-2 years	26-Aug-22	Principal is Bullet payment and Interest is Half yearly payment	2,022.66	2,036.25
10.57% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	2-3 years	10-Feb-24	Principal is Quarterly payment and Interest is Monthly payment	675.21	1,013.19
Market Linked Debentures - IV	1-2 years	29-Jul-22	Principal and interest is Bullet payment	5,519.46	4,947.58
Market Linked Debentures - V	1-2 years	16-Oct-22	Principal and interest is Bullet payment	5,179.08	4,895.33
9.78% Vivriti Capital Private Limited	2-3 years	30-Sep-24	Principal and Interest is Quarterly payment	4,994.55	-
Commercial Paper I	< 1 year	28-Apr-22	Principal in Bullet Payment	993.86	-
Commercial Paper II	< 1 year	10-Aug-22	Principal in Bullet Payment	2,425.06	-
Commercial Paper V	< 1 year	23-May-22	Principal in Bullet Payment	987.57	-
Commercial Paper VI	< 1 year	23-May-22	Principal in Bullet Payment	2,967.38	-
Commercial Paper VII	< 1 year	30-Jun-22	Principal in Bullet Payment	983.74	-
Total				107,051.35	39,953.41



Vivriti Capital Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022***(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
17 Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Term loans (secured) (Refer note 17.1 and 17.2)		
From banks	159,606.23	58,882.55
From other parties	59,081.86	26,734.63
	218,688.09	85,617.18
(ii) Loans repayable on demand (secured) (Refer note 17.1 and 17.2)		
- From Banks (Overdrafts)	24,273.94	7,247.46
- Working capital demand loan from banks (Cash credit)	5,000.00	4,000.00
	29,273.94	11,247.46
	247,962.03	96,864.64
Borrowings in India	240,322.35	96,864.64
Borrowings outside India	7,639.68	-
	247,962.03	96,864.64

17.1 Security

(i) Loans from banks and financial institutions are secured by first ranking and exclusive charge over identified receivables and guaranteed by directors of the Company.

(ii) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest to its lenders during the current or previous period

(iii) Rate of interest payable on bank overdraft is 3.3% p.a (31 March 2021: 3.05% p.a to 3.4% p.a). The Company has taken bank overdraft against the deposit balances (also refer note 5)

(iv) Rate of interest payable on cash credit loans is 7.00-7.80% p.a. (31 March 2021: 10.30% p.a.)

(v) Quarterly returns and statements of current assets (identified loan portfolio) provided by the Company with the respective financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17.2 Details of term loans - Contractual repayment values

Particulars	Period	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date	Terms of repayment - principal	Terms of repayment - Interest	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Term Loan 1	< 1 year	11.50%	1 Feb-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	419.51
Term Loan 2	< 1 year	12.00%	20-Feb-22	Monthly	Monthly	-	730.80
Term Loan 3	< 1 year	10.50%	28-Mar-23	Monthly	Monthly	3,319.16	6,907.67
Term Loan 4	< 1 year	10.90%	30-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	199.82	996.52
Term Loan 5	< 1 year	11.25%	28-Jul-22	Monthly	Monthly	453.04	1,808.33
Term Loan 6	< 1 year	9.95%	3-Oct-22	Monthly	Monthly	733.58	1,986.03
Term Loan 7	1-2 years	10.30%	29-Sep-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,003.00	1,658.51
Term Loan 8	2-3 years	10.30%	22-Mar-25	Monthly	Quarterly	3,406.41	3,964.91
Term Loan 9	< 1 year	9.60%	27-Oct-22	Monthly	Monthly	729.47	1,989.17
Term Loan 10	< 1 year	7.80%	2-Feb-21	Bullet	Monthly	2,508.15	1,500.00
Term Loan 11	< 1 year	9.50%	21-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	935.98	2,188.46
Term Loan 12	2-3 years	10.25%	30-Apr-24	Monthly	Quarterly	1,863.16	2,475.96
Term Loan 13	1-2 years	11.35%	31-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,484.75	2,358.08
Term Loan 14	< 1 year	10.30%	30-Dec-21	Monthly	Annualy	2,447.09	2,466.00
Term Loan 15	< 1 year	9.65%	21-Dec-21	Monthly	Quarterly	-	538.88
Term Loan 16	< 1 year	9.85%	10-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	748.52	1,761.30
Term Loan 17	< 1 year	9.85%	14-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	374.04	878.89
Term Loan 18	< 1 year	10.30%	31-Jan-23	Monthly	Monthly	623.38	1,367.83
Term Loan 19	2-3 years	11.15%	3-May-24	Monthly	Monthly	3,528.90	4,886.36
Term Loan 20	< 1 year	10.75%	15-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	622.48	1,438.78
Term Loan 21	< 1 year	10.00%	3-Mar-23	Monthly	Monthly	753.57	1,503.18
Term Loan 22	1-2 years	11.70%	15-Mar-24	Monthly	Monthly	981.74	1,503.52
Term Loan 23	1-2 years	9.90%	12-Mar-24	Monthly	Monthly	1,759.40	2,505.95
Term Loan 24	2-3 years	10.45%	28-Feb-25	Quarterly	Monthly	7,543.93	9,926.21
Term Loan 25	< 1 year	10.75%	24-Mar-23	Monthly	Monthly	528.22	1,049.19
Term Loan 26	1-2 years	10.30%	31-Aug-23	Monthly	Monthly	605.32	1,000.28
Term Loan 27	1-2 years	9.45%	13-Jul-23	Quarterly	Monthly	3,925.23	-
Term Loan 28	< 1 year	5.75%	10-Jun-22	Quarterly	Monthly	5,016.65	-
Term Loan 29	1-2 years	10.00%	31-Jan-24	Quarterly	Monthly	1,992.73	-
Term Loan 30	2-3 years	9.90%	18-Aug-24	Quarterly	Monthly	2,499.25	-
Term Loan 31	1-2 years	9.95%	31-Aug-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,411.03	-
Term Loan 32	1-2 years	9.00%	30-Sep-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,142.77	-
Term Loan 33	2-3 years	9.50%	24-Sep-24	Monthly	Monthly	4,160.61	-
Term Loan 34	1-2 years	9.95%	24-Sep-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,492.63	-
Term Loan 35	2-3 years	9.35%	30-Sep-24	Monthly	Monthly	4,139.70	-
Term Loan 36	1-2 years	9.73%	30-Sep-23	Monthly	Monthly	4,479.98	-
Term Loan 37	2-3 years	11.15%	30-Jan-25	Monthly	Monthly	883.63	-
Term Loan 38	2-3 years	9.00%	30-Sep-24	Monthly	Monthly	4,011.89	-
Term Loan 39	2-3 years	10.00%	31-Oct-24	Monthly	Monthly	997.34	-
Term Loan 40	1-2 years	9.90%	3-Nov-23	Monthly	Monthly	2,508.04	-
Term Loan 41	2-3 years	11.15%	3-Jan-25	Monthly	Monthly	2,086.58	-
Term Loan 42	1-2 years	9.25%	15-Nov-23	Monthly	Monthly	2,514.06	-
Term Loan 43	2-3 years	9.70%	8-Dec-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,503.92	-
Term Loan 44	2-3 years	10.65%	10-Dec-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,492.68	-
Term Loan 45	3-4 years	10.45%	31-Mar-26	Monthly	Monthly	3,760.34	-
Term Loan 46	< 1 year	10.45%	27-Dec-22	Bullet	Monthly	997.07	-
Term Loan 47	2-3 years	9.00%	31-Dec-24	Monthly	Monthly	4,536.72	-
Term Loan 48	1-2 years	9.25%	27-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	670.02	-
Term Loan 49	1-2 years	9.75%	8-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,349.83	-
Term Loan 50	2-3 years	9.25%	28-Feb-25	Monthly	Monthly	2,408.09	-
Term Loan 51	1-2 years	9.40%	24-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	7,198.79	-
Term Loan 52	1-2 years	10.15%	25-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	1,945.56	-
Term Loan 53	1-2 years	9.95%	25-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	1,908.44	-
Term Loan 54	1-2 years	9.90%	28-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,464.21	-
Term Loan 55	1-2 years	9.30%	8-Mar-24	Monthly	Monthly	6,160.50	-
Term Loan 56	2-3 years	9.75%	22-Mar-25	Monthly	Monthly	10,444.79	-
Term Loan 57	3-4 years	9.75%	30-Mar-26	Monthly	Monthly	5,869.27	-
Term Loan 58	2-3 years	7.75%	10-Mar-25	Monthly	Monthly	11,989.10	-
Term Loan 59	2-3 years	7.75%	10-Mar-25	Monthly	Monthly	14,989.10	-
Term Loan 60	1-2 years	9.40%	31-Mar-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,491.81	-
Term Loan 61	2-3 years	10.00%	1-Dec-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,693.09	-
Term Loan 62	< 1 year	11.25%	27-Apr-22	Bullet	Monthly	1,499.80	-
Term Loan 63	< 1 year	8.41%	27-Feb-22	Bullet	Monthly	-	-
Term Loan 64	< 1 year	9.95%	24-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	913.22	1,902.74
Term Loan 65	1-2 years	9.50%	26-Nov-23	Monthly	Monthly	2,206.65	-



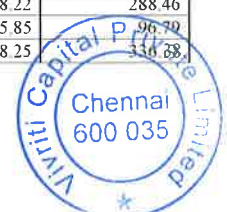
Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17.2 Details of terms loans - Contractual repayment values

Particulars	Period	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date	Terms of repayment - principal	Terms of repayment - Interest	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Term Loan 66 - External commercial borrowing from outside India	3-4 years	9.70%	30-Nov-26	Half Yearly	Half yearly	7,639.68	-
Term Loan 67	1-2 years	10.40%	28-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	1,412.42	-
Term Loan 68	< 1 year	11.30%	1-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	428.79	-
Term Loan 69	< 1 year	11.50%	28-Feb-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	689.43
Term Loan 70	1-2 years	11.00%	30-Jun-23	Half Yearly	Monthly	2,620.59	-
Term Loan 71	2-3 years	10.50%	30-Sep-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,563.33	-
Term Loan 72	2-3 years	12.75%	31-Mar-25	Monthly	Monthly	1,800.00	-
Term Loan 73	1-2 years	11.00%	28-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	529.41	789.13
Term Loan 74	2-3 years	9.60%	19-Jun-24	Monthly	Monthly	3,711.10	-
Term Loan 75	< 1 year	7.00%	31-Mar-21	Bullet	Monthly	4,000.00	-
Term Loan 76	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	131.15	306.91
Term Loan 77	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	103.02	241.28
Term Loan 78	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	131.40	306.91
Term Loan 79	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	103.11	241.28
Term Loan 80	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	131.40	306.49
Term Loan 81	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	103.07	240.87
Term Loan 82	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	131.23	306.49
Term Loan 83	< 1 year	11.10%	23-Dec-22	Monthly	Monthly	103.11	240.87
Term Loan 84	1-2 years	10.90%	25-Sep-23	Monthly	Monthly	2,255.77	-
Term Loan 85	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 86	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 87	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 88	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 89	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 90	< 1 year	11.25%	25-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	41.65
Term Loan 91	< 1 year	11.50%	24-Dec-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	93.51
Term Loan 92	< 1 year	11.50%	24-Dec-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	93.51
Term Loan 93	< 1 year	11.50%	24-Dec-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	93.51
Term Loan 94	< 1 year	11.50%	24-Dec-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	93.51
Term Loan 95	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 96	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 97	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 98	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 99	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 100	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 101	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 102	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 103	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 104	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	116.64
Term Loan 105	< 1 year	11.50%	19-Mar-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	187.39
Term Loan 106	< 1 year	11.50%	19-Mar-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	187.39
Term Loan 107	< 1 year	11.50%	19-Mar-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	187.39
Term Loan 108	< 1 year	11.50%	19-Mar-22	Monthly	Monthly	0.00	187.39
Term Loan 109	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	44.00	216.81
Term Loan 110	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	34.35	170.35
Term Loan 111	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	30.07	216.81
Term Loan 112	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	34.35	170.35
Term Loan 113	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	43.83	216.81
Term Loan 114	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	46.57	170.35
Term Loan 115	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	45.04	216.81
Term Loan 116	< 1 year	11.25%	24-Jun-22	Monthly	Monthly	34.37	170.35
Term Loan 117	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	88.07	262.21
Term Loan 118	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	69.04	206.02
Term Loan 119	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	88.07	262.21
Term Loan 120	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	70.10	206.02
Term Loan 121	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	88.07	262.21
Term Loan 122	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	68.96	206.02
Term Loan 123	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	88.07	262.21
Term Loan 124	< 1 year	11.10%	20-Sep-22	Monthly	Monthly	69.32	206.02
Term Loan 125	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	169.91	336.69
Term Loan 126	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	139.10	288.76
Term Loan 127	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	45.85	97.10
Term Loan 128	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	164.99	336.69
Term Loan 129	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	138.22	288.46
Term Loan 130	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	45.85	96.79
Term Loan 131	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	168.25	336.88



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17.2 Details of terms loans - Contractual repayment values

Particulars	Period	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date	Terms of repayment - principal	Terms of repayment - Interest	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tenn Loan 132	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	138.22	288.46
Tenn Loan 133	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	45.85	95.57
Tenn Loan 134	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	161.09	335.16
Tenn Loan 135	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	138.22	287.23
Tenn Loan 136	< 1 year	11.10%	10-Feb-23	Monthly	Monthly	48.64	95.57
Tenn Loan 137	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	233.99	-
Tenn Loan 138	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	233.99	-
Tenn Loan 139	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	233.99	-
Tenn Loan 140	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.41	-
Tenn Loan 141	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.41	-
Tenn Loan 142	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.41	-
Tenn Loan 143	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.41	-
Tenn Loan 144	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.32	-
Tenn Loan 145	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.32	-
Tenn Loan 146	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.32	-
Tenn Loan 147	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	234.32	-
Tenn Loan 148	1-2 years	11.00%	23-Jun-23	Monthly	Monthly	233.97	-
Tenn Loan 149	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	306.65	-
Tenn Loan 150	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	306.65	-
Tenn Loan 151	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	307.58	-
Tenn Loan 152	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	307.58	-
Tenn Loan 153	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	305.89	-
Tenn Loan 154	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	309.61	-
Tenn Loan 155	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	306.65	-
Tenn Loan 156	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	306.65	-
Tenn Loan 157	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	315.31	-
Tenn Loan 158	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	317.22	-
Tenn Loan 159	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	322.02	-
Tenn Loan 160	1-2 years	10.65%	20-Dec-23	Monthly	Monthly	132.58	-
Tenn Loan 161	1-2 years	10.40%	9-Feb-24	Monthly	Monthly	2,871.54	-
Tenn Loan 162	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	111.20
Tenn Loan 163	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	111.20
Tenn Loan 164	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	111.20
Tenn Loan 165	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	111.20
Tenn Loan 166	< 1 year	11.25%	20-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	111.20
Tenn Loan 167	2-3 years	10.30%	1-Jan-25	Quarterly	Monthly	2,992.84	-
Tenn Loan 168	1-2 years	11.25%	1-Sep-23	Quarterly	Monthly	1,501.60	2,518.47
Tenn Loan 169	< 1 year	12.00%	31-Jul-22	Monthly	Monthly	166.54	498.73
Tenn Loan 170	1-2 years	11.40%	30-Nov-23	Monthly	Monthly	921.33	1,350.33
Tenn Loan 171	2-3 years	11.75%	31-Jan-25	Quarterly	Monthly	1,279.92	-
Tenn Loan 172	< 1 year	11.75%	3-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	296.98
Tenn Loan 173	< 1 year	11.50%	30-Apr-22	Monthly	Monthly	113.80	638.74
Tenn Loan 174	1-2 years	10.75%	22-Aug-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,817.02	-
Tenn Loan 175	< 1 year	10.50%	31-Mar-23	Monthly	Monthly	649.12	1,194.66
Tenn Loan 176	1-2 years	10.10%	5-Oct-23	Monthly	Monthly	1,653.67	-
Tenn Loan 177	1-2 years	10.10%	5-Oct-23	Monthly	Monthly	566.68	-
Tenn Loan 178	1-2 years	10.10%	5-Oct-23	Monthly	Monthly	246.00	-
Tenn Loan 179	< 1 year	11.00%	15-Jan-22	Monthly	Monthly	-	722.45
Tenn Loan 180	< 1 year	10.50%	30-Nov-22	Monthly	Monthly	399.57	995.85
Tenn Loan 181	< 1 year	9.85%	2-May-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	229.00
Tenn Loan 182	< 1 year	11.25%	30-Jun-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	218.48
Tenn Loan 183	< 1 year	9.75%	30-Sep-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	2,336.43
Tenn Loan 184	< 1 year	6.57%	10-Apr-21	Monthly	Monthly	-	280.92
Tenn Loan 185	< 1 year	12.80%	20-Feb-22	Monthly	Monthly	-	738.96
Tenn Loan 186	< 1 year	11.00%	23-Feb-22	Monthly	Monthly	-	2,816.15
				Total		223,688.09	89,617.18



Vivriti Capital Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022***(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
18 Other financial liabilities		
Lease Liability	620.63	1,038.49
Employee benefits payable	286.78	250.00
Advances received against loan agreements	259.83	27.36
Dues to partners towards collections from co-lending loans	588.66	-
Remittances payable on assets derecognised	0.23	189.27
Payable to capital creditors	-	12.38
	1,756.13	1,517.50
19 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 34)	34.64	18.08
- Compensated absences	104.48	59.42
Provision on non-fund exposure	52.37	392.34
	191.49	469.84
20 Other non financial liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	372.11	173.18
	372.11	173.18



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
21 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
20,900,000 (As at 31 March 2021: 15,900,000 shares) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	2,090.00	1,590.00
	2,090.00	1,590.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
16,326,754 (As at 31 March 2021: 15,641,010 shares) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,632.67	1,564.10
Less: Shares held under Vivriti ESOP trust	(380.43)	(417.71)
	1,252.24	1,146.39

A. Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	15,641,010	1,564.10	14,489,700	1,448.97
Issued during the year	685,744	68.57	1,151,310	115.13
As at the end of the year	16,326,754	1,632.67	15,641,010	1,564.10

Equity shares held by the trust

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	4,177,060	417.71	3,189,500	318.95
Issued during the year	-	-	987,560	98.76
Transferred during the year	(372,735)	(37.27)	-	-
As at the end of the year	3,804,325	380.43	4,177,060	417.71

B. Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company are given below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	%	Number	%
Vineet Sukumar	4,900,000	30.01%	4,900,000	31.33%
Gaurav Kumar	4,900,000	30.01%	4,900,000	31.33%
Vivriti ESOP Trust	3,934,425	24.10%	4,177,060	26.71%

C. Details of shares held by the promoter at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	%	Number	%
Vineet Sukumar	4,900,000	30.01%	4,900,000	31.33%
Gaurav Kumar	4,900,000	30.01%	4,900,000	31.33%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

D. Terms/Rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has a single class of equity shares. 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 subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. Dividend proposed by the board of directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

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



Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
21A Convertible preference share capital		
Authorised		
87,937,063 (As at 31 March 2021: 83,437,063) Compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 10 each	8,793.71	8,343.71
850,000 (As at 31 March 2021: 850,000 shares) Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of Rs. 60 each	510.00	510.00
	9,303.71	8,853.71
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
87,310,410 (As at 31 March 2021: 83,420,634) 0.001% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 10 each	8,731.04	8,342.06
Issued, subscribed and partially paid up		
811,402 (As at 31 March 2020: 811,402) Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 60 each (Amount paid up INR 1 per share)	8.11	8.11
	8,739.15	8,350.17

A. Reconciliation of number of convertible preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

i. Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	83,420,634	8,342.06	77,623,698	7,762.37
Issued during the year	3,889,776	388.98	5,796,936	579.69
As at the end of the year	87,310,410	8,731.04	83,420,634	8,342.06

ii. Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	811,402	8.11	811,402	8.11
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	811,402	8.11	811,402	8.11

B. Details of convertible preference shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company are given below:

i. Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	%	Number	%
Creation Investments LLC	64,124,177	73.44%	63,266,409	75.84%
Lightrock Growth Fund I S.A (Formerly known as Lightstone Fund SA)	11,593,166	13.28%	10,077,112	12.08%
Financial Investments SPC (affiliate of Lightrock Growth Fund I S.A., SICAV-RAIF)	11,593,067	13.28%	10,077,113	12.08%

ii. Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	%	Number	%
Vineet Sukumar	405,701	50.00%	405,701	50.00%
Gaurav Kumar	405,701	50.00%	405,701	50.00%



C. Details of convertible preference shares held by the promoters at the beginning and at end of the reporting period

i. Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Promoters do not hold any compulsorily convertible preference shares.

ii. Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	%	Number	%
Vineet Sukumar	405,701	50.00%	405,701	50.00%
Gaurav Kumar	405,701	50.00%	405,701	50.00%

D. Terms/rights attached to convertible preference shares

i. Compulsorily convertible preference shares

During the year ended, the Company has issued 38,89,776, 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") of face value Rs. 10/- aggregating Rs. 388.98 Lakhs which are convertible into equity shares at the option of CCPS holder during the conversion period.

Conversion of CCPS into equity shares will be as per the respective shareholders agreement and are treated pari-passu with equity shares on all voting rights. The CCPS if not converted by the preference shareholders shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares upon any of the following events:

- In connection with an IPO, immediately prior to the filing of red herring prospectus (or equivalent document, by whatever name called) with the competent authority or such later date as may be permitted under applicable law at the relevant time; and
 - By delivering a Conversion Notice at any time during the relevant Conversion Period as per the respective shareholders agreement.
- The CCPS holders have a right to receive dividend, prior to the Equity shareholders and will be cumulative if preference dividend is not declared or paid in any year.

Lightstone Fund SA has changed its name to Lightrock Growth Fund I S.A., SICAV-RAIF, with effective from March 9, 2021.

ii. Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares ('OCRPS')

The OCRPS shall not carry any voting rights, until such OCRPS is converted into Equity Share(s) in accordance with the terms of the OCRPS. The right to convert OCRPS shall be exercisable by the holder at any time during the Conversion Period by delivering to the Company a notice in writing, subject to payment of balance subscription price. The OCRPS, shall be entitled to divided equivalent to 0.001% per annum of the paid-up portion of such OCRPS.

As at the balance sheet date, these OCRPS held by the promoters have been paid up to the extent of INR 1 per share. Subsequent to the year end, these OCRPS have been fully paid up on 26 April 2022. Further, these 811,402 OCRPS of face value INR 60 per share are converted into 4,227,828 equity shares of INR 10 per share ranking pari passu with existing fully paid-up equity shares of the Company.



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
22 Other Equity		
Statutory reserve	2,189.88	842.48
Share options outstanding account	712.91	399.71
Securities premium	98,523.77	66,097.26
Other comprehensive income	66.28	135.47
Retained earnings	8,130.43	2,742.71
	109,623.27	70,217.63
i Statutory reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	842.48	242.38
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	1,347.40	600.10
Balance at the end of the year	2,189.88	842.48
ii Employee stock options outstanding account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	399.71	84.46
Add: Share based payment expenses incurred during the year	78.49	138.40
	234.71	176.85
Add: Stock compensation expense - recoverable from related parties (also refer note 36)		
Balance at the end of the year	712.91	399.71
iii Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	66,097.26	56,753.60
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year	32,067.44	11,371.50
Add: Stock compensation expenses (refer note 31.2)	366.75	-
Less: Utilised during the year for share issue expenses	(7.68)	(154.72)
Less: Premium on shares issued to Vivriti ESOP trust	-	(1,873.12)
Balance at the end of the year	98,523.77	66,097.26
iv Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	135.47	-
Add/ (Less) : Fair valuation of investment in debt instruments (net)	255.58	124.00
Add/ (Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve	(324.77)	-
Add: Transfer from retained earnings pertaining to prior years	-	11.47
Balance at the end of the year	66.28	135.47
v Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,742.71	365.09
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the year	6,736.98	3,000.51
Add/ (Less) : Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(1.86)	(11.31)
Add/ (less) : Transfer to other comprehensive income	-	(11.47)
Less: Transfer to statutory reserve	(1,347.40)	(600.10)
Balance at the end of the year	8,130.43	2,742.71

Also refer Note 8.1

Statutory Reserve u/s. 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 ("the RBI Act, 1934")

Reserve u/s. 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934 is created in accordance with section 45 IC(1) of the RBI Act, 1934. As per Section 45 IC(2) of the RBI Act, 1934, no appropriation of any sum from this reserve fund shall be made by the non-banking financial company except for the purpose as may be specified by RBI.

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, write-off equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Employee stock option outstanding account

The Company has stock option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to eligible employees and key management personnel. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments.

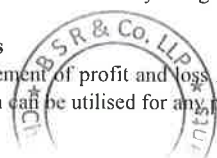
Other comprehensive income

a. The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI reserve within equity - financial instruments through OCI.

b. The Company has applied hedge accounting for designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity as cash flow hedge reserve.

Retained earnings

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



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

23 Interest income

	Year ended 31 March 2022			
	On financial assets measured at			
	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Interest on loans	28,634.13	-	-	28,634.13
Interest income from investments	1,713.68	1,550.30	-	3,263.98
Interest on deposits	445.98	-	-	445.98
	30,793.79	1,550.30	-	32,344.09

	Year ended 31 March 2021			
	On financial assets measured at			
	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Interest on loans	17,192.40	-	-	17,192.40
Interest income from investments	1,785.62	517.10	-	2,302.72
Interest on deposits	629.14	-	-	629.14
	19,607.16	517.10	-	20,124.26

24 Fee and commission income

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Fee and commission income	1,359.31	1,728.03
	1,359.31	1,728.03

25 Net gain on fair value changes

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
On alternative investment funds	656.27	12.92
On mutual funds investments	73.80	-
Profit on sale of investments in NCD's and PTC's	9.64	60.98
	739.71	73.90
Fair value changes		
Realised	430.64	60.98
Unrealised	309.07	12.92
	739.71	73.90

26 Other income

Gain/Loss on sale of fixed assets	222.44	-
Gain on termination of finance leases	220.65	-
Rental income (refer note 36)	104.30	171.10
Interest on rental deposit	1.95	12.43
Interest on income tax refund	-	11.43
Reimbursement of expenses (refer note 36)	130.38	379.09
	679.72	574.05

27 Finance costs

Interest on borrowings	13,303.39	5,745.42
Interest on debt securities	6,107.58	3,377.59
Interest on bank overdraft	324.78	164.56
Interest on lease liability	164.76	135.67
Finance cost on rental deposit	5.04	11.98
	19,905.55	9,435.22

28 Impairment on financial instruments

Impairment loss allowance on		
- Loans	1,236.37	582.67
- Investments	256.94	53.05
- Guarantees	(72.05)	392.34
- Receivables	41.12	79.20
Write off on		
- Loans	-	950.51
- Investments	-	389.86
- Guarantees	-	542.11
Less: Recovery	-	-
	1,462.38	2,989.74



Vivriti Capital Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

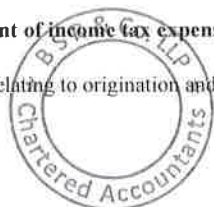
	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
29 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and bonus	2,075.91	3,423.99
Contribution to provident and other funds	41.70	80.04
Staff training and welfare expenses	98.88	17.72
Gratuity expenses	14.09	8.78
Share based payments to employees	78.49	138.40
	2,309.07	3,668.93
30 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Property, plant and equipment	95.91	251.24
Right of use assets	309.40	389.93
Intangible assets	81.77	39.21
	487.07	680.38
31 Other expenses		
Information technology cost	196.28	375.43
Maintenances of premises	148.11	181.62
Professional fees (refer note 31.2)	922.69	523.93
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 31.1)	60.00	44.65
Communication Expenses	34.36	49.83
Director sitting fees	21.80	26.16
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 31.3)	44.00	10.94
Insurance	78.33	93.16
Rates and Taxes	59.07	20.71
Recruitment related Fees	34.63	47.71
Subscription expenses	12.20	7.98
Administrative expenses	5.08	6.82
Travelling expenses	152.35	109.46
Miscellaneous expenses	169.89	173.05
	1,938.79	1,671.45
31.1 Auditors' Remuneration		
Statutory audit including limited review	57.00	22.00
Tax audit	-	2.00
Other services and reimbursement of expenses	3.00	20.65
	60.00	44.65
31.2 Stock compensation expenses		
Professional fees for year ended 31 March 2022 includes share based payment of INR 407.50 lakhs to one advisor by allotment of Series 1C shares in May 2021 considering the fair value on the date of such allotment.		
31.3 Details of expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR)		
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	37.94	10.94
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	38.00	-
(c) Amount spent during the year (in cash):		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	44.00	8.11
(d) Contribution to related parties	-	-
(e) Excess amount spent / Shortfall	(6.06)	2.83
	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening balance	2.83	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	37.94	10.94
Amount spent during the year	(44.00)	(8.11)
Closing balance	(3.23)	2.83

Nature of CSR activities

The expenditure on CSR activities are spent through contributing towards Bhumi Foundation and Care Earth Trust.

32 Income tax
The component of income tax expenses:

Current tax	1,882.70	1,481.97
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	444.37	(415.96)
	2,327.07	1,066.01



32.1 Reconciliation of total tax expenses

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 March 31, 2022 and 2021 are, as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Accounting profit before tax	9,064.05	4,066.52
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	2,281.42	1,023.54
Tax effect of :		
Permanent differences	45.65	42.47
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss excluding change in estimates relating to previous years	2,327.07	1,066.01
Effective tax rate	25.67%	26.21%

32.2 Deferred tax

The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the income tax expenses

Components of deferred tax asset (liability)	As at 31 March 2021	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax asset/ (liability) in relation to -				
Fixed assets	52.96	(64.49)	-	(11.53)
Impairment on financial assets	534.82	190.03	-	724.85
Provision for employee benefits	82.42	24.77	0.62	107.81
Unamortised processing fee income (net)	300.36	(639.40)	-	(339.04)
Others	40.68	44.72	23.27	108.67
	1,011.24	(444.37)	23.89	590.76

Components of deferred tax asset (liability)	As at 31 March 2020	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax asset/ (liability) in relation to -				
Fixed assets	21.15	31.81	-	52.96
Impairment on financial assets	235.38	299.44	-	534.82
Provision for employee benefits	46.80	31.81	3.81	82.42
Unamortised processing fee income (net)	288.03	12.33	-	300.36
Others	41.82	40.57	(41.71)	40.68
	633.18	415.96	(37.90)	1,011.24

33 Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Profit for the year	6,736.98	3,000.51
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic EPS	12,485,534	15,420,211
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares:		
Convertible preference shares	71,402,633	65,773,841
Employee stock options	2,909,817	2,790,515
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of diluted EPS	86,797,984	83,984,567
Face value per share	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share (in Rs.)		
- Basic	53.96	19.46
- Diluted	7.76	3.57



34 Employee benefits**34.01 Defined contribution plan**

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The company has recognised Rs.41.70 Lakhs (As at 31 March 2021 : Rs. 80.04 Lakhs) as contribution to provident fund in the statement of profit and loss account.

34.02 Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past services and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The Calculation of the Company's obligation under the plan is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Risks associated with defined benefit plan

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the following risks:

Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate, which is linked to the Government Securities rate, will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members, As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level may increase the plan's liability.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Asset Liability Matching (ALM) Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Change in present value defined benefit of obligations		
Change in defined benefit obligations during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	18.08	35.82
Current service cost	12.81	6.25
Interest cost	1.28	2.53
Acquisitions/Divestures/Transfer	-	(41.63)
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income	2.48	15.12
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	34.64	18.08
B. Change in fair value of plan assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
C. Actual return on plan assets		
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
D. Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	34.64	18.08
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	34.64	18.08
The liability in respect of the gratuity plan comprises of the following non-current and current		
Current	1.61	0.04
Non-current	33.03	18.03
	34.64	18.08



	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
E. Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	12.81	6.25
Interest cost	1.28	2.53
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss	14.09	8.78

F. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss / (gain) on defined benefit obligation	2.48	15.12
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
	2.48	15.12

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
G. Assumptions as at balance sheet date		
Discount rate (refer note (b))	7.50%	6.79%
Interest rate (rate of return on assets)	-	-
Future salary increase (refer note (a))	8.00%	3.00%
Mortality table	2 - 12.5%	0.9 - 3.82%
Attrition rate (refer note (a))	15.00%	5.00%

Notes:

- The estimate of future salary increase takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Further, the Management re-visits the assumptions such as attrition rate, salary escalation etc., taking into account, the business conditions, various external / internal factors affecting the Company.
- Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.
- Experience adjustments:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Defined benefit obligation	34.64	18.08	35.82	27.57	4.97
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	(34.64)	(18.08)	(35.82)	(27.57)	(4.97)
Experience adjustments on plan	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets -	-	-	-	-	-

d) **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:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate		
-1% increase	(3.51)	-1.91
-1% decrease	4.17	2.26
Future salary growth		
-1% increase	3.13	2.23
-1% decrease	(2.76)	-1.91
Employee Turnover		
-1% increase	(0.42)	0.33
-1% decrease	0.43	(0.43)

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.

34.03 Note on Social Security code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('The Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits, received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also released draft rules thereunder on 13 November 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders, which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will evaluate the rules, assess the impact, if any, and account for the same once the rules are notified and become effective.

35 Segment information

The Company has been operating only in one segment viz, financing activities and the operations being only in India, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 is not applicable.



36 Related Party information

36.1 Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Subsidiary Companies	Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited
Associate	Credavenue Private Limited (Subsidiary till September 20, 2021 - also refer note 8.1)
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Vineet Sukumar, Managing Director Mr. Gaurav Kumar, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. August 5, 2021) Mr. John Tyler Day, Nominee Director Mr. Kenneth Dan Vander Weele, Nominee Director Ms. Namrata Kaul, Independent Director Mr. Kartik Srivatsa, Nominee Director Ms. Anita P Belani, Independent Director (w.e.f. May 07, 2021) Mr. Sridhar Srinivasan, Independent Director (resigned on August 28, 2020)
Entity in which KMP is a Director	Mr. Vineet Sukumar Managing Director, Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited Director, Credavenue Private Limited Mr. Gaurav Kumar Director, Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited Managing Director, Credavenue Private Limited

36.2 Transactions during the year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Interest Income		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	20.46	201.65
Rent income		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	13.92	2.48
Credavenue Private Limited	84.00	168.62
Reimbursement of expenses		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	1,605.05	3.36
Credavenue Private Limited	655.78	374.62
Platform fees expense:		
Credavenue Private Limited	2,811.69	396.84
Sale of fixed assets		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	4.93	-
Credavenue Private Limited	640.80	159.95
Transfer of Provision for Employee Benefits		
Credavenue Private Limited	-	329.51
Employee share option recoverable		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	40.14	16.25
Credavenue Private Limited	194.59	160.60
Fees and commission income:		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	33.30	11.45
Credavenue Private Limited	1,136.09	69.71
Rental Deposit recoverable		
Credavenue Private Limited	150.00	-
Loan Given		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	550.00	500.00
Loans repaid		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	550.00	1,400.00
Debt Securities		
Credavenue Private Limited	7,930.07	-



Vivriti Capital Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022***(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)*

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Equity contribution		
Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited	3,000.00	2,750.00
Credavenue Private Limited	-	5,001.00
Directors Sitting fees		
Mr. Sridhar Srinivasan	-	8.25
Ms. Namrata Kaul	11.00	13.80
Ms. Anita P Belani	9.00	-
Remuneration paid		
Mr. Vineet Sukumar	292.19	194.69
Mr. Gaurav Kumar	241.35	194.69

Also refer Note 8.1 for renunciation of rights

Note:

Managerial remuneration above does not include gratuity and compensated absences, since the same are provided on actuarial basis for the company as a whole and the amount attributable to the key managerial personnel cannot be ascertained separately.

36.3 Balances as at the year-end:**Loan outstanding**

Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited

-

-

Interest accrued but not due on loan

Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited

-

-

Debt Securities

Credavenue Private Limited

7,930.07

-

Trade payables

Credavenue Private Limited

535.42

131.09

**Receivables from related parties
receivables**

Credavenue Private Limited

172.40

Other financial assets

Vivriti Asset Management Private Limited

874.88

298.56

Credavenue Private Limited

428.46

-

Notes:

1. There are no provision for doubtful debts/ advances or amounts written off or written back for debts due from/ due to related parties.
2. The transactions disclosed above are exclusive of GST.



37 Micro, small and Medium enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act, 2006'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2022 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal	-	1.72
- Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

38 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**38.1 Contingent liabilities**

Guarantees issued to third party

4,156.80

4,946.13

38.2 Commitments

Capital commitments

1,171.11

98.83

Undrawn committed sanctions to borrowers

6,905.17

325.00

38.3 Pending litigations

Suits filed by the Company against counterparties

1,553.20

592.52



39 Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)

The Company constituted the Vivriti ESOP Trust (the Trust) to administer the Employee Stock Options (ESOP) scheme and allotted 6,81,000 (31 March 2021: 15,19,000) equity shares to Trust. The Trust has granted 6,81,000 (31 March 2021: 15,19,000) options under the Employee Stock Option Scheme to employees spread over a vesting period of 2 to 5 years. The details of which are as follows;

Plan	Grant date	Number of options	Exercise price in Rs.	Vesting period	Vesting condition
Scheme 1	30-Jun-18	745,250	10.00	2 to 5 years	Time based vesting
Scheme 2	19-Jul-19	246,700	47.48	1 to 5 years	Time based vesting
Scheme 3	18-Nov-19	47,500	71.67	1 to 5 years	Time based vesting
Scheme 4	15-Dec-19	5,000	71.67	1 to 5 years	Time based vesting
Scheme 5	18-Nov-19	188,700	47.48	4 Years	Time based vesting
Scheme 6	30-Sep-20	465,625	71.67	4 Years	Time based vesting
Scheme 7	31-Dec-20	1,772,740	173.66	4 Years	Time based vesting

39.1 Reconciliation of outstanding options

The details of options granted under the above schemes are as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Weighted average exercise price per option	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per option	Number of options
Outstanding at beginning of year	85.97	3,983,750	38.85	2,905,900
Forfeited during the year	109.80	(558,000)	108.11	(314,500)
Exercised during the year	48.17	(635,235)	27.11	(126,650)
Granted during the year	173.66	681,000	173.66	1,519,000
Outstanding as at end of year	107.48	3,471,515	85.97	3,983,750
Vested and exercisable as at end of year	82.73	651,915	66.94	350,375

39.2 Fair value methodology

The fair value of the options is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Share price on Grant date (In Rs.)	10.00 - 356.89	10.00 - 173.66
Exercise price (In Rs.)	10.00 - 173.66	10.00 - 173.66
Fair value of options at grant date	2.40 - 230.80	2.40 - 59.98
Expected dividends*	Nil	Nil
Option term	2 - 6 years	2 - 6 years
Risk free interest rate	4.09% - 8.32%	4.09% - 8.32%
Expected volatility**	14.70% - 33.04%	14.70% - 31.75%
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	3.10	3.73

* Company has not paid any dividend till date.

** Company is a unlisted entity and having no listed peer companies, so volatility of BSE Finance Index for the historical period as per the time to maturity in each vesting has been considered.



40 Leases

The disclosures as required under Ind AS 116 are as follows;

(i) Measurement of Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Lease Liabilities	620.63	1,038.49

The Company has considered weighted average rate of borrowings for discounting.

The Company has entered into leasing arrangements for premises. ROU has been included after the line 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and Lease liability has been included under 'Other Financial Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Amounts recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Right-of-use assets (net)	602.98	874.73
b) Lease liabilities		
Current	97.64	422.46
Non-current	522.99	616.03
Total Lease liabilities	620.63	1,038.49
c) Additions to the Right-of-use assets	1,575.43	-

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	309.40	389.93
b) Interest expense (included in finance cost)	164.76	135.67
c) Expense relating to short-term leases	2.51	0.30

(iv) Cash Flows

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The total cash outflow of leases	395.10	843.07

(v) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Not later than one year	158.03	546.19
Later than one year and not later than five years	632.84	1,757.14
Later than five years	-	-



41 Financial Instruments

A Fair value measurement

Valuation principles

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

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value as of 31 March 2022 were as follows

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:						
Investments						
- Pass-through certificates		29,841.50			29,841.50	29,841.50
- Non convertible debentures		22,496.10			22,496.10	22,496.10
- Alternative Investment Funds	12,288.67				12,288.67	12,288.67
-Market linked debentures	20,155.04			20,155.04		20,155.04
- Mutual funds	3,010.85		3,010.85			3,010.85
Financial liabilities:						
Derivative financial instruments		382.00		382.00		382.00

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value as of 31 March 2021 were as follows

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:						
Investments						
- Pass-through certificates		8,847.55			8,847.55	8,847.55
- Non convertible debentures		11,885.29			11,885.29	11,885.29
- Alternative Investment Funds	913.01				913.01	913.01
-Market linked debentures	640.00			640.00		640.00
- Mutual funds						

Reconciliation of fair value measurement is as follows

Particulars	Year ended	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
<i>Financial assets measured at FVOCI</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	97.28	14.91
Total gains/(losses) measured through OCI	107.11	82.37
Balance at the end of the year	204.39	97.28
<i>Financial assets measured at FVTPL</i>		
Fair value adjustment	309.07	12.92

Sensitivity analysis - Increase/ decrease of 100 basis points

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Financial assets:				
Investments				
- Pass through certificates	(161.10)	158.18	(2.72)	95.63
- Non convertible debentures	(514.99)	494.00	(93.00)	194.63
- Alternative Investment Funds	122.89	(122.89)	17.43	8.42
- Market linked debentures	201.55	(201.55)	6.40	(6.40)
- Mutual funds	30.11	(30.11)	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	3.82	(3.82)	-	-



A Fair value measurement (continued)

The carrying value of other financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value				
	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Cash and cash equivalents	43,391.04				-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	31,894.68				-
Trade receivables	423.41				-
Loans	296,048.09				-
Investments	10,752.00				-
Other financial assets	1,821.22				-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Trade payables					-
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises					-
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	954.58				-
Debt securities	107,051.35				-
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	247,962.03				-
Other financial liabilities	1,756.13				-

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value				
	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,817.64				-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9,511.80				-
Trade receivables	424.44				-
Loans	162,044.92				-
Investments	7,752.00				-
Other financial assets	30.16				-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Trade payables					-
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises					-
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,072.85				-
Debt securities	39,953.41				-
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	96,864.64				-
Other financial liabilities	1,267.50				-

For all the financial assets and liabilities which are not carried at fair value, disclosure of fair value is not required as the carrying amounts approximates the fair values.

Note:

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

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

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

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.

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 equivalents, balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities without a specific maturity.

Borrowings

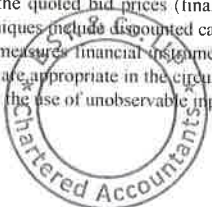
The debt securities, borrowings and subordinated liabilities are primarily variable rate instruments. Accordingly, the fair value has been assumed to be equal to the carrying amount.

Loans

The Loans are primarily variable rate instruments. Accordingly, the fair value has been assumed to be equal to the carrying amount.

Transfers between levels I and II

There has been no transfer in between level I and level II. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (fair value of the consideration given or received). Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company determines the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets using the quoted bid prices (financial assets held) or quoted ask prices (financial liabilities held) and using valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method, market comparable method, recent transactions happened in the company and other valuation models. The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments (other than equity investments in Subsidiaries, etc.) at fair value. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.



42 Capital management

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting the capital adequacy requirements of the local banking supervisor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of India. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI. The Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported period.

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy is to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

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

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Total Debt*	329,960.31	136,818.05
Total equity	119,614.66	79,714.19
Debt equity ratio	2.76	1.72

* Debt-equity ratio is (Debt Securities+Borrowings (Other than debt securities) - Bank overdrafts - Unamortized issues expenses) / net worth i.e. Equity share capital + Other equity + Convertible preference share capital

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

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.

42.1 Regulatory Capital

The Company has to mandatorily comply with the capital adequacy requirements stipulated by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Capital adequacy ratio or capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) is computed by dividing company's Tier I and Tier II capital by risk weighted assets.

Tier I capital comprised of share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit and Tier II capital comprises of provision on standard assets. Risk weighted assets represents the weighted sum of company's credit exposures based on their risk. Also refer note 47

42.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has operations in India. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it is managed through an integrated risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to various operating and business risks.

42.2.1 Risk Management structure

The Company's board of directors and risk management committee has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors and risk management committee along with the top management are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

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

The Company's 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.

The Company's Treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Company.

The Company's policy is that risk management processes throughout the Company are audited annually by the Internal Auditors, who examine both the adequacy of the procedures and the Company's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board and Audit Committee.

The company has put in place a robust risk management framework to promote a proactive approach in reporting, evaluating and resolving risks associated with the business. Given the nature of the business, the company is engaged in, the risk framework recognizes that there is uncertainty in creating and sustaining value as well as in identifying opportunities. Risk management is therefore made an integral part of the company's effective management practice.



42.2.2 Risk Measurement and reporting systems

The Company's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Company also runs worst-case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Company. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Company as well as the level of risk that the Company is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Company's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify risks on a timely basis. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, and the head of each business division. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, VaR, liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks takes place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a monthly basis. The Board receives a comprehensive risk report once a quarter which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Company.

At all levels of the Company's operations, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

It is the Company's policy that a monthly briefing is given to the Board of Directors and all other relevant members of the Company on the utilisation of market limits, analysis of VaR, proprietary investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

Stress testing is a fundamental pillar of the Company's risk management toolkit, to simulate various economic stress scenarios to help the Company set and monitor risk appetite and to ensure that the Company maintains a conservative risk profile. The outcome of tests is embedded into the individual credit, liquidity and funding risk profiles through limits and mitigation contingency plans and includes both financial and regulatory measures.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that a robust risk awareness is embedded in its organisational risk culture. Employees are expected to take ownership and be accountable for the risks the Company is exposed to that they decide to take on. The Company's continuous training and development emphasises that employees are made aware of the Company's risk appetite and they are supported in their roles and responsibilities to monitor and keep their exposure to risk within the Company's risk appetite limits. Compliance breaches and internal audit findings are important elements of employees' annual ratings and remuneration reviews.

42.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

Credit risk is monitored by the credit risk department of the Company's independent Risk Controlling Unit. It is their responsibility to review and manage credit risk, including environmental and social risk for all types of counterparties. Credit risk consists of line credit risk managers who are responsible for their business lines and manage specific portfolios and experts who support both the line credit risk manager, as well as the business with tools like credit risk systems, policies, models and reporting.

The Company has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Company to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

42.3.1 Impairment assessment

The references below show where the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies.

Grouping

As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to group the portfolio based on the shared risk characteristics. The Company has assessed the risk and its impact on the various portfolios and has divided the portfolio into following groups namely Loans, investments in pass through securities, investment in non-convertible debentures, colending and partial guarantees towards pooled bond & loan issuances.

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")

Expected Credit Losses are measured via a combination of Monte Carlo Simulations across three major cohorts of exposure and the losses across these three cohorts are then added and loss distribution is used to arrive at Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

- 12 month expected credit losses (basis defaults in Monte Carlo simulation) across the financial instruments on Stage I assets
- Lifetime expected credit losses (basis defaults in Monte Carlo simulation) across the financial instruments which have either become NPA (Stage III) or have displayed significant increase in credit risk (Stage II assets)
- Partial Guarantee product losses wherein a partial guarantee is extended to a pool of issuers- in this case; the entire EAD of all the issuances is considered to arrive at expected credit losses.



42.3.1 Impairment assessment (continued)

a) Marginal probability of default: PD is defined as the probability of whether borrowers will default on their obligations in the future. PD is derived from the external rating of the borrower by following steps:

- 1) To arrive at the PD, the annual default study published by rating agencies is relied upon. The default numbers published against each rating category in different studies are then aggregated to arrive at internal PD matrix for each rating category
- 2) The PD numbers published are on an annual scale and since the exposure of the instruments are on monthly basis, the monthly PD is then interpolated on a monthly basis by fitting the data points from annual PD curve using cubic splines.
- 3) Finally, the Through the Cycle (TTC) PDs are converted to Point in Time (PIT) PDs using forward looking variables (GDP etc) using combinations of correlation of underlying sectors asset quality and Pluto Tasche model.
- 4) The PDs derived from the methodology described above, are the cumulative PDs, stating that the borrower can default in any of the given years, however to compute the loss for any given year, these cumulative PDs have to be converted to 12 month marginal PDs, Marginal PDs is probability that the obligor will default in a given year, conditional on it having survived till the end of the previous year.

b) 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.

The formula for the computation is as below:

The Company has considered an LGD of 65% on unsecured exposures and 50% on secured exposures as recommended by the Foundation Internal Ratings Based (FIRB) approach under Basel II guidelines issued by RBI.

c) 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. The Group has modelled EAD based on the contractual and behavioural cash flows till the lifetime of the loans considering the expected prepayments.

The Company has considered outstanding expected future cash flows (including interest cashflows). SLCE for all the loans at DPD bucket level for each of the risk segments, which was used for computation of ECL. Moreover, the EAD comprised of principal component, accrued interest and also the future interest for the outstanding exposure. So discounting was done for computation of expected credit loss.

EAD is taken as the gross exposure under a facility upon default of an obligor. The amortized principal and the interest accrued is considered as EAD for the purpose of ECL computation

The advances have been bifurcated into following three stages:

Stage I – Advances with low credit risk and where there is no significant increase in credit risk. Hence, the advances up to 0 to 29 days are classified as Stage I.

Stage II – Advances with significant increase in credit risk. Hence the advances from 30 to 89 days are classified as Stage II.

Stage III – Advances that have defaulted / Credit impaired advances. Hence the advances with 90 days past due or Restructured Advances are classified as Stage III. Another loan of the same borrower whether in Stage I or Stage II is also considered as Stage III loan.

The Company had provided moratorium on the payment of all principal amounts and/or interest, as applicable, falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020 to all eligible borrowers. The Company has recognised for interest on interest for the moratorium cases.

d) Discounting Factor: 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 which is obtained from the underlying yield (inclusive of processing fee) for each instrument.

Additionally, the model also uses correlation matrix for deriving correlation in events of stress between different borrowers in same segment.

Correlation Matrix: This provides correlation between different entities/sectors which are present in the structure. When defaults are simulated on the portfolio, these entities in same or different sectors default together to the extent of strength of correlation. The correlation between two entities is derived as follows:

- Inherently, the entire NBFC sector carries a bit of correlation in terms of liquidity risk- in event of stress, we see the liquidity vanishing from NBFC sector very quickly
- There is slight overlap between entities operating in the same sector- for example event like GST and demonetization did impact all small business loans establishments, although to a varying extent
- For microfinance sector, since the loans are more homogenous, geopolitical, and social issues do tend to dominate majority of stress events and hence geographically exclusivity will help
- Occupation profiles of the underlying borrowers served by entities

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)



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42.3.1 Impairment assessment (continued)

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 summarised below:

Particulars	Provisions	As at	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Stage 1	12 month provision	1,749.30	1,418.46
Stage 2	Life time provision	876.52	-
Stage 3	Life time provision	842.11	855.02
Amount of expected credit loss provided for		3,467.93	2,273.48

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.

Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at the beginning of the year	163,099.58	-	592.52	163,692.10	82,595.45	-	592.52	83,187.97
New assets originated *	435,440.73	-	-	435,440.73	220,626.49	-	-	220,626.49
Asset derecognised or repaid	(300,190.03)	-	(11.16)	(300,201.19)	(139,163.77)	-	-	(139,163.77)
Transfer from stage 1	-	1,569.55	510.33	2,079.88	-	-	958.59	958.59
Transfer from stage 2	(1,569.55)	-	-	(1,569.55)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	(510.33)	-	-	(510.33)	(958.59)	-	-	(958.59)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(958.59)	(958.59)
As at the end of the year	296,270.40	1,569.55	1,091.69	298,931.64	163,099.58	-	592.52	163,692.10

* New assets originated are those assets which have originated during the year.

As at the balance sheet date, the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest, except for the following:

Extent of delay	Number of customers / borrowers	Amount (INR Lakhs)	Due Date
Up to 30 days	8	366.72	Various due dates
31 - 89 days	6	1,569.55	Various due dates
More than 90 days	9	1,091.69	Various due dates

Analysis of changes in the ECL allowance

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at the beginning of the year	1,418.46	-	855.02	2,273.48	675.52	-	495.97	1,171.49
Additions	409.08	870.33	255.01	1,534.42	748.21	-	2,241.54	2,989.75
Reversals	(72.05)	-	-	(72.05)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.27	5.27
Transfer from stage 2	(6.19)	-	-	(6.19)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	6.19	-	6.19	(5.27)	-	-	(5.27)
Write offs	-	-	(267.92)	(267.92)	-	-	(1,887.76)	(1,887.76)
As at the end of the year	1,749.30	876.52	842.11	3,467.93	1,418.46	-	855.02	2,273.48

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, vehicles, loan portfolios and 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.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of the aforesaid balances.

Investments

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The exposure to credit risk for investments is to other non-banking finance companies and financial institutions.

The risk committee has established a credit policy under which each new investee pool 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. For investments the collateral is the underlying loan pool purchased from the financial institutions.

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 investments 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. Further, the risk management committee periodically assesses the credit rating information.

Cash and cash equivalent and Bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and bank deposits is limited as the Company generally invests in term deposits with banks



42.4 Market Risk

Market Risk is the possibility of loss arising from changes in the value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates and other asset prices. The company's exposure to market risk is a function of asset liability management activities. The company is exposed to interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

The Company continuously monitors these risks and manages them through appropriate risk limits. The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) reviews market-related trends and risks and adopts various strategies related to assets and liabilities, in line with the company's risk management framework. ALCO activities are in turn monitored and reviewed by a board sub-committee.

42.5 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events.

The operational risks of the company are managed through comprehensive internal control systems and procedures and key backup processes. In order to further strengthen the control framework and effectiveness, the company has established risk control self assessment at branches to identify process lapses by way of exception reporting. This enables the management to evaluate key areas of operational risks and the process to adequately mitigate them on an ongoing basis.

The company also undertakes Risk based audits on a regular basis across all business units / functions. While examining the effectiveness of control framework through self-assessment, the risk-based audit would assure effective implementation of self-certification and internal financial controls adherence, thereby, reducing enterprise exposure.

The company has put in place a robust Disaster Recovery (DR) plan, which is periodically tested. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is further put in place to ensure seamless continuity of operations including services to customers, when confronted with adverse events such as natural disasters, technological failures, human errors, terrorism, etc. Periodic testing is carried out to address gaps in the framework, if any. DR and BCP audits are conducted on a periodical basis to provide assurance regarding the effectiveness of the company's readiness.

42.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the company on acceptable terms. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources and adopted a policy of availing funding in line with the tenor and repayment pattern of its receivables and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The company has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of unencumbered receivables which could be used to secure funding by way of assignment if required. The company also has lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs.

Refer Note No 43 for the summary of maturity profile of undiscounted cashflows of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at reporting period.

42.7 Interest Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The core business of the company is providing loans. The Company borrows through various financial instruments to finance its core lending activity. These activities expose the company to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is measured through earnings at risk from an earnings perspective and through duration of equity from an economic value perspective. Further, exposure to fluctuations in interest rates is also measured by way of gap analysis, providing a static view of the maturity and re-pricing characteristic of Balance sheet positions. An interest rate sensitivity gap report is prepared by classifying all rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities into various time period categories according to contracted/behavioural maturities or anticipated re-pricing date. The difference in the amount of rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities maturing or being re-priced in any time period category, gives an indication of the extent of exposure to the risk of potential changes in the margins on new or re-priced assets and liabilities. The interest rate risk is monitored through above measures on a quarterly basis. Substantially all loans repriced frequently, with interest rates reflecting current market pricing.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being considered as constant) of the Company's statement of profit and loss and equity.

42.8 Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk for the Company arises majorly on account of foreign currency borrowings. The Company manages this foreign currency risk by entering into cross currency interest rate swaps. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being as hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match with the terms of the hedge exposure. The Company's policy is to fully hedge its foreign currency borrowings at the time of drawdown and remain so till repayment.

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as cross currency interest rate swap to mitigate risk of changes in exchange rate in foreign currency and floating interest rate. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in market place.



43 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. Derivatives have been classified to mature and/ or be repaid within 12 months, regardless of the actual contractual maturities of the products. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of expected repayment behaviour as used for estimating the EIR.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	43,391.04	-	43,391.04	13,817.64	-	13,817.64
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	29,482.68	2,412.00	31,894.68	7,287.91	2,223.89	9,511.80
Receivables	423.41	-	423.41	424.44	-	424.44
Loans	208,851.06	87,197.03	296,048.09	107,781.14	54,263.79	162,044.93
Investments	51,443.27	47,100.88	98,544.16	11,394.70	18,003.15	29,397.85
Other financial assets	1,672.37	148.85	1,821.22	42.16	255.42	297.58
Current tax assets (net)	-	1,859.81	1,859.81	-	943.23	943.23
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	590.76	590.76	-	1,011.24	1,011.24
Investment Property	-	948.61	948.61	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	719.41	719.41	-	527.82	527.82
Right of use asset	-	14.06	14.06	-	48.96	48.96
Intangible assets under development	-	602.98	602.98	-	874.73	874.73
Other intangible assets	-	317.99	317.99	-	93.28	93.28
Other non-financial assets	1,080.46	27.67	1,108.13	495.22	26.88	522.10
Total assets	336,344.29	141,912.39	478,256.68	141,243.21	78,272.39	219,515.60
Liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	382.00	382.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	1.72	-	1.72
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	954.58	-	954.58	821.11	-	821.11
Debt securities	63,020.52	44,030.83	107,051.35	11,746.22	28,207.19	39,953.41
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	133,607.22	114,354.81	247,962.03	56,480.82	40,383.82	96,864.64
Other financial liabilities	1,233.14	522.99	1,756.13	1,517.50	-	1,517.50
Provisions	191.49	-	191.49	469.84	-	469.84
Other non-financial liabilities	372.11	-	372.11	173.18	-	173.18
Total Liabilities	199,379.06	159,290.63	358,669.69	71,210.39	68,591.01	139,801.40
Total equity			119,614.66			79,714.19

43A Change in Liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Cash flows	Exchange difference	Others*	As at 31 March 2022
Debt Securities	39,953.41	63,640.19	-	3,457.75	107,051.35
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	96,864.64	150,166.67	71.78	858.94	247,962.03

Particulars	As at 1 April 2020	Cash flows	Exchange difference	Others*	As at 31 March 2021
Debt Securities	30,446.55	6,068.30	-	3,438.56	39,953.41
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	47,218.16	51,152.27	-	(1,505.79)	96,864.64

*Others includes effect of amortisation of processing fee and interest accruals.



44 Impact of hedging activities

Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

As at 31 March 2022								
Type of hedge risks	Nominal Value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity Date	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness	Line item in Balance Sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Cash flow hedge								
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	7,639.68	-	382.00	30-Nov-26	382.00	57.23	Borrowings other than debt securities

As at 31 March 2021								
Type of hedge risks	Nominal Value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity Date	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness	Line item in Balance Sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Cash flow hedge								
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance:

For the year ended 31 March 2022				
Type of hedge	Change in value of the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit and loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to statement of profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	(324.77)	-	-	Not applicable

For the year ended 31 March 2021				
Type of hedge	Change in value of the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit and loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to statement of profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	Not applicable

45 Additional Regulatory Information

- i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)



Balance sheet disclosure as required under Master Direction - Non-banking Financial Company -Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

The following disclosures are made pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 01, 2016 (as amended), to the extent applicable to the Company.

46 Gold loan portfolio

The Company has not provided loan against gold during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

47 Disclosures Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03/10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019

- A** As per the Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for NBFCs issued by RBI vide notification no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20, all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size more than INR 5,000 crores are required to maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) from December 1, 2020, with the minimum LCR to be 30%, progressively increasing, till it reaches the required level of 100%, by December 1, 2024. The Company has not crossed the threshold limit for asset size of more INR 5,000 crores as at 31 March 2022. Therefore, the requirement of this disclosure is not applicable.

B Capital adequacy ratio

The Company's capital adequacy ratio, calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India guidelines, is as follows:

Particulars	Tier 1 capital/ Tier 2 capital/Total Capital	Risk weighted assets	Current period	Previous reporting period	Variance	Reasons for variance (if above 25%)
As at 31 March 2022						
CRAR	120,466.32	407,202.41	29.57%	40.31%	-10.74%	-
Tier I Capital	118,236.67	407,202.41	29.03%	39.70%	-10.68%	-
Tier II Capital	2,229.65	407,202.41	0.54%	0.61%	-0.06%	-
As at 31 March 2021						
CRAR	79,049.94	196,087.45	40.31%	64.48%	-24.17%	-
Tier I Capital	77,860.24	196,087.45	39.70%	64.13%	-24.43%	-
Tier II Capital	1,189.70	196,087.45	0.61%	0.35%	0.26%	-



48 Investments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Value of investment		
Gross value of investments		
- In India	98,544.16	29,397.85
- Outside India	-	-
Provisions for investments		
- In India	-	-
- Outside India	-	-
Net value investments		
- In India	98,544.16	29,397.85
- Outside India	-	-
Movement of provisions held towards investments		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
Less: Write off/ write back/ reversal of provision during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

49 Derivatives**a) Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) / Interest Rate Swap (IRS)**

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The notional principal of swap agreements	7,500.00	-
Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreemer	-	-
Collateral required by the Company upon entering into swaps	-	-
Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
The fair value of the swap book (Asset / (Liability))	-	-

b) Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives

The Company has not entered into any exchange traded derivative.

c) Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives**Qualitative Disclosures**

The Company undertakes the derivatives transaction to prudently hedge the risk in context of a particular borrowing and to maintain fixed and floating borrowing mix. The Company does not indulge into any derivative trading transactions. The Company reviews, the proposed transaction and outline any considerations associated with the transaction, including identification of the benefits and potential risks (worst case scenarios); an independent analysis of potential savings from the proposed transaction. The Company evaluates all the risks inherent in the transaction viz., counter party risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, basis risk etc.

Credit risk is controlled by restricting the counterparties that the Company deals with, to those who either have banking relationship with the Company or are internationally renowned or can provide sufficient information. Market/Price risk arising from the fluctuations of interest rates and foreign exchange rates or from other factors shall be closely monitored and controlled. Normally transaction entered for hedging, will run over the life of the underlying instrument, irrespective of profit or loss. Liquidity risk is controlled by restricting counterparties to those who have adequate facility, sufficient information, and sizable trading capacity and capability to enter into transactions in any markets around the world.

The respective functions of trading, confirmation and settlement should be performed by different personnel. The front office and back-office role is well defined and segregated. All the derivatives transactions are quarterly monitored and reviewed. All the derivative transactions have to be reported to the board of directors on every quarterly board meetings including their financial positions.

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Currency Derivatives*	Interest Rate Derivatives	Currency Derivatives	Interest Rate Derivatives
Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)	-	7,639.68	-	-
- For hedging	-	-	-	-
Marked to Market Positions	-	382.00	-	-
(a) Asset [+]/ Estimated gain	-	-	-	-
(b) Liability [-]/ Estimated loss	-	-	-	-
Credit exposure	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Exposures	-	-	-	-

* Cross currency interest rate swap.



50 Disclosure of frauds reported during the year ended 31 March 2022

Nature of Fraud	No of Cases	Amount of fraud	Amount written off
Cash misappropriation by employee	-	-	-
Fraudulent representation by customers	-	-	-

The above summary with respect to fraud is based on the information available with the Company which has been relied upon by the auditors.

51 Exposure to real estate sector

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A. Direct Exposure		
i. Residential Mortgages (refer note below)		
(Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented)	730.80	553.09
ii. Commercial Real Estate –		
(Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits)	-	-
iii. Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures –		
a) Residential (refer note below)		
b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b. Indirect Exposure		
Fund and non fund based exposure to housing finance companies	4,173.85	8,090.25
Total exposure to real estate sector		

52 Exposure to capital market

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i) Direct Investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity- oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-
(ii) Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPO's/ESOP's), 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) All exposures to venture capital funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-

53 Disclosures relating to Securitisation

53.1 Details of assignment transactions undertaken

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Number of Accounts	15.00	10.00
Aggregate value of account sold	1,682.95	844.95
Aggregate consideration	1,508.40	760.45
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	-	-

53.2 Details of securitisation transactions undertaken

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
No of SPVs sponsored by the NBFC for securitisation transactions	-	2.00
Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored by the NBFC	-	5,248.33
Total amount of exposures retained by the NBFC to comply with MRR		738.16
a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
* First loss		-
* Others		-
b) On-balance sheet exposures		
* First loss		738.16
* Others - over collateral		-



53.3 Details of securitisation transactions undertaken (Continued)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		361.01
i) Exposure to own securitisations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others - corporate guarantee	-	-
ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-
b) On-balance sheet exposures		
i) Exposure to own securitisations		
* First loss - cash collateral	-	-
* Others	-	-
ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
* First loss	-	-
* Others	-	-

54 Details of non- performing financial assets purchases / sold

The Company has neither purchased nor sold any non- performing financial assets during the year.

55 Details of financing of Parent Company products

There are no such transactions of this nature in the current and previous year

56 Details of Single Borrower Limits (SBL)/ Group Borrower Limits (GBL) exceeded

The Company has not exceeded the borrower limit as set by Reserve Bank of India for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

57 Unsecured advances

The Company has unsecured advances amounting to INR 86,784.23 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 - INR 18,563.17).

58 Advances against intangible securities

The Company has not financed any unsecured advances against intangible securities such as rights, licenses, authority etc. as collateral security.

59 Registration/ licence/ authorisation obtained from financial sector regulators :

Registration / Licence	Authority issuing the registration / license	Registration / Licence reference
Certificate of Registration	Reserve Bank of India	N - 07.00836 dated 5 January 2018

60 Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

No penalties have been imposed by RBI and Other Regulators during the financial year ended 31 March 2022. (FY 2020-21 - Nil)

61 Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

Particulars	Rating agency	As at	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Bank Term Loans	ICRA	A- (Positive)	A- (Stable)
Non Convertible Debentures	ICRA	A- (Positive)	A- (Stable)

62 Provisions and contingencies (Break up of 'provisions and contingencies' shown under the head expenditure)

	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision towards NPA including write off	249.59	2,241.53
Provision made towards current income taxes	1,882.70	1,481.97
Other Provision and Contingencies	-	-
Provision for Standard assets	1,212.79	748.21

63 Draw down from reserves

The Company has not made any drawdown from existing reserves.

64 Concentration of advances

Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	56,692.00	49,640.64
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances	18.96%	30.34%

65 Concentration of exposures

Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	100,597.67	53,945.73
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers / customers	26.21%	29.17%

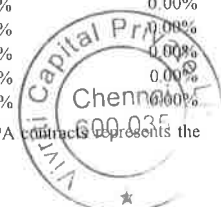
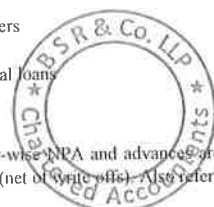
66 Concentration of NPA Contracts*

Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts (Gross exposure)	955.48	592.52
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67 Sector-wise NPAs (Percentage of NPA's to total advances in that sector)

Agriculture & allied activities	0.00%	0.00%
MSME	0.86%	1.80%
Corporate borrowers	0.00%	0.00%
Services	0.00%	0.00%
Unsecured personal loans	0.00%	0.00%
Auto loans	0.00%	0.00%
Other loans	0.77%	0.00%

The above Sector-wise NPA and advances are based on the data available with the Company which has been relied upon by the auditors. NPA contracts represents the Stage 3 contracts (net of write off). Also refer note 79.



Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
68 Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPA's)		
(a) Net NPAs to net advances (%) (Net of provision for NPAs)	0.07%	0.00%
(b) Movement of gross NPAs		
Opening balance	592.52	619.96
Additions during the year	499.17	-
Reductions during the year	-	27.44
Closing balance	<u>1,091.69</u>	<u>592.52</u>
(c) Movement of net NPAs		
Opening balance	-	123.99
Additions during the year	249.59	-
Reductions during the year	-	123.99
Closing balance	<u>249.59</u>	<u>-</u>
(d) Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding contingent provisions against standard assets)		
Opening balance	592.52	495.97
Additions during the year	249.59	96.55
Reductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>842.11</u>	<u>592.52</u>

Note : NPA represents financial instrument classified as stage 3 (net of write offs) and the NPA Provision represents the Loss allowance on Stage 3 assets. Also refer note 79

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
69 Movement of provisions held towards guarantees		
Opening balance	392.34	120.93
Add: Provisions made during the year	-	271.41
Less: Write off/ write back/ reversal of provision during the year	(72.05)	-
Less: Paid during the year	(267.92)	-
Closing balance	<u>52.37</u>	<u>392.34</u>
70 Overseas assets (for those with joint ventures and subsidiaries abroad)		
There are no overseas asset owned by the Company	-	-
71 Off-balance sheet SPVs sponsored		
There are no SPVs which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms.	-	-
72 Customer complaints		
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
No. of complaints received during the year	3,061	124
No. of complaints redressed during the year	3,061	124
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

The above details are based on the information available with the Company regarding the complaints received from the customers which has been relied upon by the auditors.

73 Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Circular DOR.No.BP.BC.63/21.04.048/2019-20 dated April 17, 2020 pertaining to Asset Classification and Provisioning in terms of COVID19 Regulatory Package

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Respective amounts in SMA/overdue categories, where the moratorium/deferment was extended	-	-
Respective amount where asset classification benefits is extended	-	-
General provision made	-	-
General provision adjusted during the period against slippages and the residual provisions	-	-

74 Disclosure under clause 28 of the Listing Agreement for Debt Securities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Loans and advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries	-	-
Loans and advances in the nature of loans to associates	-	-
Loans and advances in the nature of loans where there is -	-	-
(i) no repayment schedule or repayment beyond seven years	-	-
(ii) no interest or interest below section 186 of Companies Act, 2013	-	-
Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested	-	-



75 Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a non deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company –Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016):

S.N. Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
Liabilities side:				
I Loans and Advances availed by the NBFC inclusive of interest accrued				
(a) Debentures				
- Secured (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	98,693.74	-	39,953.41	-
- Unsecured (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	-	-	-	-
(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
(c) Term Loans (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	247,962.03	-	96,864.64	-
(d) Inter-Corporate Loans and Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(e) Commercial Paper	8,357.61	-	-	-
(f) Public Deposits	-	-	-	-
(g) Other Loans (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	-	-	-	-
(Represents Working Capital Demand Loans and Cash Credit from Banks)	-	-	-	-
2 Break-up of (1)(f)above (outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest				
(a) In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-	-	-
(b) In the form of partly secured debentures i.e debentures where there is a	-	-	-	-
(c) Other public deposits	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets side:		
3 Break-up of Loans and Advances * including Bills Receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:		
(a) Secured	212,147.41	145,128.93
(b) Unsecured	86,784.23	18,563.17
<i>(Excludes loss allowance and includes unamortised fee)</i>		
4 Break up of Leased Assets and Stock on Hire and Other Assets counting towards AFC activities		
(i) Lease Assets including Lease Rentals Accrued and Due:		
a) Financial Lease	-	-
b) Operating Lease	-	-
(ii) Stock on Hire including Hire Charges under Sundry Debtors:		
a) Assets on Hire	-	-
b) Repossessed Assets	-	-
(iii) Other Loans counting towards AFC Activities		
a) Loans where Assets have been Repossessed	-	-
b) Loans other than (a) above	-	-

75.1 Disclosure Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company –Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016: (continued)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
5 Break-up of Investments (net of provision for diminution in value):		
Current Investments:		
I. Quoted:		
i. Shares		
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and bonds		
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	3,010.85	-
iv. Government Securities		
v. Others		
a) commercial paper	-	-



Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
II. Unquoted:		
i. Shares	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-
a) pass through certificates	-	-
b) units of alternative investment fund	-	-
Long Term Investments:		
I. Quoted:		
i. Shares	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others (please specify)	-	-
II. Unquoted:		
i. Shares		
a) Equity	7,752.00	7,752.00
b) Preference	3,000.00	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	42,651.14	11,885.29
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others		
a) pass through certificates	29,841.50	8,847.55
b) units of alternative investment fund	12,288.67	913.01
c) share warrants	-	-

6 Borrower Group-wise Classification of Assets Financed as in (3) and (4) above:

Category	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	(Net of provision for NPA)		(Net of provision for NPA)	
	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
1. Related parties				
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-
2. Other than related parties	209,611.00	86,437.09	143,481.75	18,563.17

75.2 Disclosure Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company –Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016: (continued)

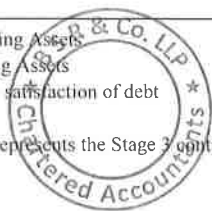
7 Investor Group-wise Classification of all Investments (Current and Long Term) in Shares and Securities (both Quoted and Unquoted)

Category	Market Value / Book Value as on	Market Value / Book Value as on
	Break up Value or Fair Value or Net Asset Value as on 31 March 2022	Break up Value or Fair Value or Net Asset Value as on 31 March 2021
1. Related Parties		
(a) Subsidiaries	-	7,752.00
(b) Companies in the same Group	5,751.00	-
(c) Other related parties	5,001.00	-
2. Other than related parties	87,792.16	21,645.85
	98,544.16	29,397.85

8 Other Information (Also refer note xx)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Related Parties	Other than Related Parties	Related Parties	Other than Related Parties
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets	-	1,091.69	-	-
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets	-	249.59	-	-
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	900.00	-	-

Note : NPA contracts represents the Stage 3 contracts (net of write offs). Also this excludes the impact of the fair value changes on the financial assets. Also refer note 79



76 Disclosure under clause 16 of the Listing Agreement for Debt Securities

The Debentures are secured by way of an exclusive hypothecation of loans, investment in pass through certificates and investment in debentures.

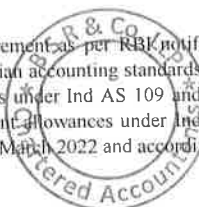
77 Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India notification DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109 /22.10.106/2019- 20 dated March 13, 2020 pertaining to Asset Classification as per RBI Norms As at 31 March 2022

Asset Classification as per RBI norms	Asset Classification as per IND AS 109	Gross Carrying amount as per IND AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	381,202.52	1,500.69	379,701.83	1,531.00	846.22
	Stage 2	1,546.46	876.52	669.94	-	-
Subtotal for Standard		382,748.98	2,377.21	380,371.76	1,531.00	846.22
Non Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	499.17	249.59	249.59	74.88	174.71
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	592.52	592.52	-	592.52	-
Subtotal for NPA		1,091.69	842.11	249.59	667.40	174.71
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitment etc., which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	11,061.97	52.37	11,009.60	-	52.37
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal						
	Stage 1	392,264.49	1,553.06	390,711.42	1,531.00	898.59
	Stage 2	1,546.46	876.52	669.94	-	-
	Stage 3	1,091.69	842.11	249.59	667.40	174.71
Total		394,902.64	3,271.69	391,630.95	2,198.39	1,073.30

As at 31 March 2021

Asset Classification as per RBI norms	Asset Classification as per IND AS 109	Gross Carrying amount as per IND AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	184,745.43	1,137.51	183,607.92	738.98	398.53
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for Standard		184,745.43	1,137.51	183,607.92	738.98	398.53
Non Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	592.52	592.52	-	592.52	-
Subtotal for NPA		592.52	592.52	-	592.52	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitment etc., which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	5,271.13	392.34	4,878.79	-	392.34
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		5,271.13	392.34	4,878.79	-	392.34
	Stage 1	190,016.56	1,529.85	188,486.71	738.98	790.87
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	592.52	592.52	-	592.52	-
Total		190,609.08	2,122.37	188,486.71	1,331.50	790.87

In terms of the requirements as per RBI notifications no. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC. PD No. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020 on implementation of Indian accounting standards, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are required to create an impairment reserve for any shortfall in impairment allowances under Ind AS 109 and Income recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) Norms (including provision on standard assets). The impairment allowances under Ind AS 109 made by the Company exceeds the total provision required under IRACP (including standard asset provisioning) as at 31 March 2022 and accordingly, no amount is required to be transferred to impairment reserve. Also refer note 79.



78 Asset Liability Management

Maturity Pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities:

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	1 day to 30/31 days (1 Month)	Over 1 month to 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities									
Borrowings from banks and others	35,559.60	9,253.31	15,170.67	22,679.53	50,944.12	106,406.26	7,948.55	-	247,962.03
Debt Securities	1,292.64	4,306.86	4,252.73	18,562.20	34,606.08	44,030.83	-	-	107,051.34
Assets									
Advances	40,765.02	32,228.11	28,101.45	41,593.32	66,163.16	83,394.96	2,865.12	936.95	296,048.09
Investments	16,538.74	2,705.11	3,620.05	8,906.78	19,672.60	12,152.38	5,402.44	29,546.07	98,544.16

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	1 day to 30/31 days (1 Month)	Over 1 month to 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities									
Borrowings from banks and others	13,437.99	4,666.70	4,354.30	12,341.70	21,680.30	36,263.70	4,119.95	-	96,864.64
Debt Securities	274.15	1,062.90	1,519.50	3,672.40	5,217.27	28,207.19	-	-	39,953.41
Assets									
Advances	13,549.24	12,521.69	14,069.56	28,258.23	39,382.62	50,644.93	3,137.28	481.37	162,044.92
Investments	1,110.81	1,189.69	1,043.95	3,018.96	5,031.29	3,714.03	6,537.12	7,752.00	29,397.85



Vivriti Capital Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

79 Impact of COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 including the economic and social consequences continues to be uncertain and the extent to which the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's financial performance including the Company's estimates of impairment and fair valuation of financial instruments, are dependent on such future developments, the severity and duration of the pandemic, that are highly uncertain.

In respect of accounts where moratorium benefit have been granted, the staging of those accounts is based on the days past due status considering the benefit of moratorium period in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India Covid-19 Regulatory Package.

The Company has considered the aforesaid context of the pandemic in applying the assumptions used to determine the impairment and fair valuation of financial instruments. The Company has recognized impairment of financial instruments (including write offs) aggregating to INR 1,462.38 lakhs and INR 2,989.74 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 respectively. The impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process. Given its uncertainty in nature and duration, this may have corresponding impact in the financial position and performance of the Company. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

80 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events other than those disclosed in the financial statements that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

81 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform with the current period presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No: 203491

Place: Chennai

Date: 27 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Vivriti Capital Private Limited

CIN: U65929TN2017PTC117196

Vineet Sukumar
Managing Director
DIN: 06848801

B Srinivasaraghavan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: 27 May 2022

Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 07767248

Amritha Paitenkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49121

