

Financial Statements (IndAS)
(For the year ended March 31, 2023)

 **INFRADEBT**
India Infradebt Limited

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Cash Flow Statement
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INDIA INFRADEBT LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2022 (Audited)
ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2A	12,145.03	19,142.16
(b) Loans	2B	1,74,863.84	1,45,223.17
(c) Other financial assets	2C	14.66	13.30
2 Non-financial assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2D	19.07	34.69
(b) Intangible assets	2E	0.69	0.78
(c) Other non-financial assets	2F	3,376.72	2,360.42
Total assets		1,90,420.01	1,66,774.52
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1 Financial liabilities			
(a) Debt securities	2G	1,57,330.71	1,35,454.41
(b) Subordinated liabilities	2H	5,659.53	7,261.14
(c) Other financial liabilities	2J	133.32	87.84
2 Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	2K	107.36	93.71
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	2L	16.47	21.14
Total liabilities		1,63,247.39	1,42,918.24
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	2M	8,678.71	8,678.71
(b) Other equity	2N	18,493.91	15,177.57
Total equity		27,172.62	23,856.28
Total liabilities and equity		1,90,420.01	1,66,774.52

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts 1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For B.K.Khare & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 105102W

Chartered Accountants

Aniruddha Joshi

per Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852



Lalita D. Gupte

Lalita D. Gupte
Chairperson
DIN: 00043559

Suvek Nambiar

Suvek Nambiar
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 06384380

For G.D.Apte & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 100515W

Chartered Accountants

Chetan Sapre

per Chetan Sapre
Partner
Membership No. 116952



Surendra Maheshwari

Surendra Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer

Gaurav Tolwani

Gaurav Tolwani
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 19, 2023



INDIA INFRADEBT LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023 (Audited)	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Audited)
Revenue from operations			
(i) Interest income	2O	15,545.95	13,886.34
(ii) Fees income		108.17	258.26
(iii) Net gain on fair value changes	2P	277.67	289.07
(I) Total revenue from operations		15,931.79	14,433.67
Other income			
(i) Other income	2Q	204.09	0.78
(II) Total other income		204.09	0.78
(III) Total Income (I+II)		16,135.88	14,434.45
Expenses			
(i) Finance costs	2R	11,796.95	10,479.77
(ii) Impairment on financial instruments	2S	440.31	537.74
(iii) Employee benefit expenses	2T	264.12	231.52
(iv) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2D & 2E	26.36	25.28
(v) Other expenses	2U	103.59	98.41
(IV) Total expenses		12,631.33	11,372.72
(V) Profit / (loss) before tax (V)=(III-IV)		3,504.55	3,061.73
(VI) Tax expense		-	-
(VII) Profit / (loss) for the year (VII)=(V-VI)		3,504.55	3,061.73
(VIII) Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
(a) Remeasurement profit/loss on defined benefit plan		(0.01)	3.25
		(0.01)	3.25
(ii) Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (VIII)=(i-ii)		(0.01)	3.25
(IX) Total comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes) (IX)=(VII+VIII)		3,504.54	3,064.98
(X) Earnings per equity share in ₹	2V		
Basic and diluted earnings per share of ₹10/-face value		4.04	3.53

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

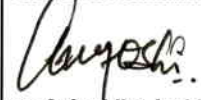
As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For B.K.Khare & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 105102W

Chartered Accountants



per Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852





Lalita D. Gupte
Chairperson
DIN: 00043559



Suvek Nambiar
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 06384380

For G.D.Apte & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 100515W

Chartered Accountants



per Chetan Sapre
Partner
Membership No. 116952



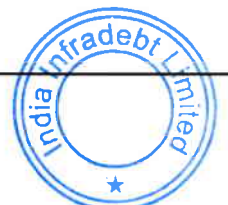


Surendra Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer



Gaurav Tolwani
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023



INDIA INFRADEBT LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

(A) Equity share capital	Note	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2021		8,678.71
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2M	8,678.71
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023		8,678.71

(₹ in million)

(B) Other equity	Reserves and surplus				Total
	Securities premium	Statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	Shares option outstanding account (ESOP reserve)	Retained earning	
As at March 31, 2021	3,717.02	1,923.31	93.19	6,579.86	12,313.38
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	3,061.73	3,061.73
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-	-	3.25	3.25
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,064.98	3,064.98
Dividend paid on equity shares (Dividend for 2021 : ₹ 0.29 per share)	-	-	-	(251.68)	(251.68)
ESOP reserve	-	-	50.89	-	50.89
Transfer from retained earnings	-	612.35	-	(612.35)	-
As at March 31, 2022	3,717.02	2,535.66	144.08	8,780.81	15,177.57
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	3,504.55	3,504.55
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,504.54	3,504.54
Dividend paid on equity shares (Dividend for 2022: ₹ 0.29 per share)	-	-	-	(251.68)	(251.68)
ESOP reserve	-	-	63.48	-	63.48
Transfer from retained earnings	-	700.91	-	(700.91)	-
As at March 31, 2023	3,717.02	3,236.57	207.56	11,332.76	18,493.91

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For B.K.Khare & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 105102W

Chartered Accountants

per Aniruddha Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 040852



Lalita D. Gupte

Lalita D. Gupte

Chairperson

DIN: 00043559

Suvek Nambiar

Suvek Nambiar

Managing Director & CEO

DIN: 06384380

For G.D.Apte & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 100515W

Chartered Accountants

per Chetan Sapre

Partner

Membership No. 116952



Surendra Maheshwari

Surendra Maheshwari

Chief Financial Officer

Gaurav Tolwani

Gaurav Tolwani

Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 19, 2023



INDIA INFRADEBT LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023 (Audited)	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Audited)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before Tax	3,504.55	3,061.73
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest on fixed deposit	(283.91)	(91.14)
Income on redemption of liquid/overnight mutual funds	(277.67)	(289.07)
Interest income on T-Bills	(170.01)	(147.38)
Net (gain)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.01)	-
Impairment of financial assets	440.31	537.74
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	0.85	0.78
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	(0.01)	3.25
Shares option outstanding account	63.48	50.89
Depreciation on fixed assets charged during the year	26.36	25.28
Interest on income tax refund	(145.37)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,158.56	3,152.07
Movements in working capital:		
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	67.08	(26.08)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non-financial liabilities	8.98	(16.73)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Loans	(30,080.98)	(19,010.17)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial asset	(2.21)	(2.10)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non-financial asset	(0.25)	5.83
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(26,848.82)	(15,897.15)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(870.68)	(647.33)
Net Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(27,719.50)	(16,544.48)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(10.65)	(1.04)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.01	-
Interest received on fixed deposit	283.91	91.14
Income on redemption of liquid/ overnight mutual funds	277.67	289.07
Interest income on T-Bills	170.01	147.38
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	720.96	526.55
Cash flow from financing activities		
Lease payment	(21.60)	(19.64)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities (Net)	43,174.69	34,005.84
Repayment of debt securities	(22,900.00)	(15,250.00)
Dividend paid on equity share	(251.68)	(251.68)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	20,001.41	18,484.52
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(6,997.13)	2,466.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19,142.16	16,675.57
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12,145.03	19,142.16
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks- on current account	111.73	1,763.97
- on deposit account	10,548.53	12,953.21
- Investment in Treasury Bills - Short Term	1,484.77	4,424.98
Total cash and cash equivalents (note. no. 2A)	12,145.03	19,142.16

Foot notes:

1. Cash and bank balances reconciliation

Cash and bank balance as at end of the year	12,145.03	19,142.16
Less: fixed deposits for a period greater than 3 months	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	12,145.03	19,142.16

Note:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows".

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts (refer note 162)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For B.K.Khare & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 105102W

Chartered Accountants

Aniruddha Joshi

per Aniruddha Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 040852



Lalita D. Gupte

Chairperson

DIN: 00043559

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Surendra Maheshwari

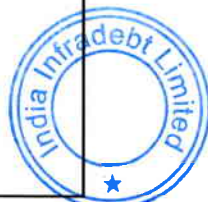
Chief Financial Officer

Gaurav Tolwani

Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 19, 2023



INDIA INFRADEBT LIMITED
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

1. Background of the Company and nature of operation

India Infradebt Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on October 31, 2012 in Mumbai, India, to carry out the business of a specialized financial institution classified as an Infrastructure Debt Fund- Non-Banking Financial Company under the Infrastructure Debt Fund- Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011 of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Company's principal activity is to re-finance/ partially finance the debt liabilities of the infrastructure projects (subject to each such project company completing the construction/implementation of the Infrastructure Project undertaken by it and satisfactorily operating the same for at least one year from completion of construction/implementation) in order to accelerate and enhance the flow of long term debt in infrastructure projects.

2. Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(A) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These Financial Statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Change in Equity, Cash Flow Statements together with the Notes for the year ended March 31, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company.

(B) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value.

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is being presented in Note 2Z.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported on a net basis when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts; without being contingent on a future event.

2.3 Significant Accounting Policies

(A) Recognition of income

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Where the ultimate collection of revenue lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed. Revenue of the Company mainly comprises of the Interest income from the Loans & advances and Investments, Loans/ Investments Processing fees income, Annual review fees, Profit and Loss on sale of liquid mutual funds, etc.

- (i) Interest income on financial instruments is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable. Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount. The calculation of the EIR includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. In case of stage 3 assets or Non-Performing Asset (NPA) as per RBI Master Directions (irrespective of staging), interest income is recognised upon realisation basis. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition.
- (ii) The annual review fees, Prepayment Fees & Other Fees is recognized upfront when it becomes due.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

(B) Property plant and equipments

(I) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

(II) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(III) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method ('SLM'), which reflects the management's estimate of the useful life of the respective assets. The estimated useful life used to provide depreciation are as follows:

Particulars	Estimated useful life by the Company
Computers	3 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	over the life of the lease

The management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful lives of Vehicles are depreciated over the period of 5 years, which are lower than those indicated in schedule II. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on assets acquired/sold during the year is recognised on a pro-rata basis to the Statement of Profit and Loss till the date of sale.

(IV) De-recognition

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(C) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets consisting of Computer Softwares are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of 4 years, which is the management's estimate of its useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(D) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, management assesses whether there is any indication, based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. Impairment occurs where the carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. The impairment loss to be expensed is determined as the excess of the carrying amount over the higher of the asset's net sales price or present value as determined above. An assessment is made at the balance sheet date to see if there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount, subject to maximum of depreciable historical cost. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over the remaining useful life.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

(E) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

1. Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans, debt securities and borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loan to customers are recognised when funds are disbursed to the customers. For tradable securities, the Company recognizes the financial instruments on settlement date.

2. Initial measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. 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 or Loss (FVTPL),

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss.

(I) Financial Assets at amortised cost

The Company measures Bank balances, Loans and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flow;
- (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below:

(a) Business model assessment

A Company's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Consequently, this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the entity does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward

(b) The SPPI test

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

Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

'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 the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

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.

(II) Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, debt securities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

(III) Financial instruments at FVOCI

Financial instruments are measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(IV) Financial instruments at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or at FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L

(4) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

(5) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- a. the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; or
- b. the company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to third party; and either
- c. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- d. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities

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 substantial 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 de-recognized and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(6) Impairment of financial assets

(I) Overview of ECL principles

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The Company recognises 12-months expected credit losses ("12mECL") for all financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI, if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses ("LTECL") if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis depending on the nature of the underlying financial instruments.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(II) The calculation of ECLs

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments, all referred to as 'Financial Instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. A credit loss is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate. Because ECL consider the amount and timing of payments, a credit loss arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than when contractually due.

The key elements of ECL are, as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) : The Probability of Default 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.

Exposure At Default (EAD) : It is the current outstanding balance of loans including interest accrued thereon together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.

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

(F) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has set procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement of financial assets, which includes valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(G) Leasing

The Company follows Ind AS 116 for setting out principles of the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.

Company as a lessee

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets.

The Company as a lessee at the commencement date of a lease, recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right-of-use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The Company separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

(H) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cheques on hand, balances with banks in current accounts, short term bank deposit with original maturities of three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

(I) Retirement and other employee benefits

(I) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages and performance incentives which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(II) Provident Fund

All the employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan in which both the employee and the Company contribute monthly at a stipulated rate. The Company has no liability for future Provident Fund benefits other than its annual contribution and recognises such contributions as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

(III) Gratuity

The Company provides for the gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on separation from employment after serving for the stipulated year mentioned under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'. The Company accounts for liability of future gratuity benefits based on an external actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method carried out for assessing liability as at the reporting date.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements;
- b. Net interest expense or income.

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

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other comprehensive income ('OCI') in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(IV) Compensated absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next 12 months is treated as short term compensated absences and the accumulated leave which are carried forward beyond 12 months are treated as long term compensated absences.

Compensated absences are provided for, based on actuarial valuation report as short term and long term compensated absences. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method as at the reporting date.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to Statement of profit and loss account and are not deferred.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

(V) Employee Share Based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration also in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value of option at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions (if any) 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.

(J) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Contingent liability is disclosed when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may or may not result in outflow of resources. When the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(K) Dividends on ordinary shares

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(L) Income Tax

As per Section 10(47) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the "Act") any income of the Company do not form part of total income and hence is exempt from income tax. Hence, no provision for tax has been made in the books of accounts.

2.4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following significant judgements, having risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

(A) 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 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.



(Significant Accounting Policies Contd...)

(B) 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 ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.



2. Notes to accounts for the year ended March 31, 2023

2A. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks	111.73	1,763.97
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	10,548.53	12,953.21
Investment in Treasury Bills - Short Term	1,484.77	4,424.98
Total	12,145.03	19,142.16

2B. Loans

Other than public sector loans in India (at amortised cost)

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
(A)		
Term loan	1,13,887.17	1,06,619.87
Debt securities	63,799.76	40,486.08
Total - Gross	1,77,186.93	1,47,105.95
Less: Impairment loss allowance	2,323.09	1,882.78
Total - Net	1,74,863.84	1,45,223.17

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
(B)		
(a) Secured by tangible assets	1,77,186.93	1,47,105.95
(b) Secured by intangible assets	-	-
(c) Covered by Bank/Government guarantee	-	-
(d) Unsecured	-	-
Total - Gross	1,77,186.93	1,47,105.95
Less: Impairment loss allowance	2,323.09	1,882.78
Total - Net	1,74,863.84	1,45,223.17

2C. Other financial assets

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Receiveable from client	0.35	-
Security deposit	12.76	11.86
Staff advances	1.55	1.44
Total	14.66	13.30

2D. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	₹ in million						
	Land	Computers- hardware	Office equipments	Vehicle	Lease hold improvements	Right of use premises	Total
Deemed cost							
Balance as at March 31, 2021	0.77	2.78	2.03	4.42	23.55	80.81	114.36
Additions	-	0.67	0.03	-	-	-	0.70
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1.42)	(1.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.77	3.45	2.06	4.42	23.55	79.39	113.64
Additions	-	0.63	0.07	9.40	0.22	-	10.32
Disposals	-	(0.08)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.77	4.00	2.13	13.82	23.77	79.39	123.88
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	2.07	0.10	2.66	11.87	37.31	54.01
Depreciation expense	-	0.53	0.41	0.88	5.00	18.11	24.93
Disposals of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	2.59	0.51	3.54	16.87	55.43	78.94
Depreciation expense	-	0.53	0.41	1.85	5.16	18.00	25.96
Disposals of assets	-	(0.08)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	3.05	0.91	5.39	22.03	73.43	104.81
Carrying amount							
Balance as at March 31, 2021	0.77	0.71	1.94	1.76	11.67	43.50	60.36
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.77	0.85	1.55	0.88	6.67	23.97	34.69
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.77	0.95	1.22	8.43	1.74	5.96	19.07



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2E. Intangible assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Computers - software	Total
Deemed cost		
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1.40	1.40
Additions	0.34	0.34
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1.74	1.74
Additions	0.33	0.33
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.07	2.07
Particulars	Computers - software	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at March 31, 2021	0.61	0.61
Depreciation expense	0.35	0.35
Disposals of assets	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.96	0.96
Depreciation expense	0.41	0.41
Disposals of assets	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1.38	1.38
Particulars	Computers - software	Total
Carrying amount		
Balance as at March 31, 2021	0.79	0.79
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.78	0.78
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.69	0.69

2F. Other non-financial assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
TDS receivable/advance tax	3,357.44	2,341.40
Goods & service tax input credit	1.44	0.75
Prepaid expenses	17.59	18.16
Other assets	0.25	0.11
Total	3,376.72	2,360.42

2G. Debt securities

In India (at amortised cost)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Secured non-convertible debentures (Refer note 2I below)	1,57,330.71	1,35,454.41

2H. Subordinated liabilities

In India (at amortised cost)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Unsecured non-convertible debentures (Refer note 2I below)	5,659.53	7,261.14

2I. Maturity profile of Non-Convertible Debentures are set out below:

(₹ in million)

Redeemable within	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
	Rate of Interest	Rate of Interest
	> = 5.75 < = 9.70	> = 5.75 < = 9.70
0-12 Months	21,063.64	28,334.63
12-24 Months	22,900.00	14,870.00
24-36 Months	31,760.00	22,900.00
36-48 Months	25,100.00	31,760.00
48-60 Months	41,275.00	25,100.00
Above 60 Months	20,891.60	19,750.92
Total borrowings	1,62,990.24	1,42,716.55

2J. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Advance interest/principal received from clients	125.85	58.77
Lease payment liability	7.47	29.07
Total	133.32	87.84

2K. Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Employee benefit payable	48.74	44.00
Provisions for gratuity	36.86	29.85
Provision for leave encashment	16.10	14.49
Total provision for employee benefits (i)	101.70	88.34
Other provisions		
Provision for expenses	5.66	5.37
Total other provisions (ii)	5.66	5.37
Total (i+ii)	107.36	93.71

2L. Other non-financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	16.47	21.14
Total	16.47	21.14



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2M. Equity share capital

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
Authorized:		
1,700,000,000 (31 March 2022: 1,700,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	17,000.00	17,000.00
500,000,000 (31 March 2022: 500,000,000) Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	5,000.00	5,000.00
Issued capital		
900,358,422 (31 March 2022: 900,358,422) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	9,003.58	9,003.58
Subscribed and fully paid up		
867,871,200 (31 March 2022: 867,871,200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	8,678.71	8,678.71
Total	8,678.71	8,678.71

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

Equity shares

Particulars	₹ in million			
	At March 31, 2023		At March 31, 2022	
	No. in million	(₹ in million)	No. in million	(₹ in million)
At the beginning of the year	867.87	8,678.71	867.87	8,678.71
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	867.87	8,678.71	867.87	8,678.71

(b). Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a per value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive 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.

(c). Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	₹ in million			
	At March 31, 2023		At March 31, 2022	
	No. in million	% holding in the class	No. in million	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
ICICI Bank Limited (including its nominees)*	367.36	42.33%	367.36	42.33%
Bank of Baroda (including its nominee)*	355.73	40.99%	355.73	40.99%
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited*	87.00	10.02%	87.00	10.02%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	57.78	6.66%	57.78	6.66%

* Represents promoters of the Company. No change in promoters share holding in reported years.

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders and representation received from the management regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

2N. Other equity

Particulars	₹ in million	
	At March 31, 2023	At March 31, 2022
i) Statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,535.66	1,923.31
Add: amount transferred from surplus balance in the statement of profit and loss	700.91	612.35
Closing balance (A)	3,236.57	2,535.66
ii) Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,717.02	3,717.02
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance (B)	3,717.02	3,717.02
iii) Shares option outstanding account (ESOP reserve)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	144.08	93.19
Add: Additions during the year	63.48	50.69
Closing balance (C)	207.56	144.08
iv) Retained earning (Profit & Loss)		
Surplus in profit and loss account at the beginning of the year	8,780.81	6,579.86
Add: Profit for the year	3,504.55	3,061.73
Add: Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefits plan	(0.01)	3.25
Less: Transfer to statutory reserve (@ 20% of profit after tax as required by section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)	(700.91)	(612.35)
Less: Dividend paid on equity shares	(251.68)	(251.68)
Total appropriations	(952.59)	(864.03)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss account at the end of the year (D)	11,332.76	8,780.81
Total other equity (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	18,493.91	15,177.57

i) **Special reserves u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934** : In compliance with Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 a reserve fund is created by transferring a sum not less than 20% of net profit every year end as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.

ii) **Securities premium** : Securities premium represents the excess of issue price over face value of equity shares issued. It can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

iii) **Shares option outstanding account (ESOP reserve)** : ESOP reserve represents fair value of live options granted and accounted as per Ind AS 102 over the life of vesting period.

iv) **Retained earning (Profit & Loss)** : Retained earning represents surplus in Profit and Loss account post Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) adjustment related to post employment benefit obligation.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

Revenue from operations

20. Interest income

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Loans-(on financial assets measured at amortised cost)	15,092.03	13,647.82
Interest on deposits with banks	283.91	91.14
Interest income on T-Bills	170.01	147.38
Total	15,546.95	13,886.34

2P. Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(A) Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
- Net gain on sale of financial instruments or fair valuation of investment on mutual fund	277.67	289.07
Total Net gain on fair value changes	277.67	289.07
(B) Fair value changes:		
- Realised	277.67	289.07
- Unrealised	-	-
Total Net gain on fair value changes	277.67	289.07

2Q. Other income

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Received on IT Refund	203.23	-
Profit/(Loss) on sale/discard of Fixed Assets	0.01	-
Miscellaneous income	0.85	0.78
Total	204.09	0.78

2R. Finance costs (on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expenses on debt securities	11,753.72	10,433.86
Other borrowing costs	42.25	43.51
Interest expenses-lease	0.98	2.40
Total	11,796.95	10,479.77

2S. Impairment of financial instruments (on financial assets measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Impairment of loans	440.31	537.74
Total	440.31	537.74

2T. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and wages	179.19	162.00
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	6.12	5.52
Share based payment to employees	63.48	50.89
Gratuity	7.33	7.98
Leave encashment	3.18	2.39
Staff welfare	4.82	2.73
Total	264.12	231.52

2U. Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Rent, rates & energy costs	3.39	3.08
Communication	1.73	1.40
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	6.00	6.68
Software & IT related expenses	6.01	5.71
Auditors fees & expenses (refer details below)	2.95	3.72
Legal & professional fees	5.57	4.36
Insurance	0.40	0.31
Office maintenance cost	1.93	1.58
Guarantee fee	16.34	21.51
Corporate social responsibility expenses:	55.14	46.74
Others	4.13	3.31
Total	103.59	98.41

Payment to auditor	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
As auditor		
Audit fees	0.84	0.92
Tax audit fees	0.15	0.15
Limited review fees	0.45	0.70
Out of pocket expense	0.06	0.00
In other capacity		
Certification and other fees	1.45	1.95
Total	2.95	3.72

2V. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting profit impact of dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net profit after tax (₹ in million)	3,504.55	3,061.73
Weighted average number of Equity Shares (No.)	86,78,71,200	86,78,71,200
Earnings per share	4.04	3.53
(Basic and diluted earnings per share of ₹10/-face value)		



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2W. Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Category wise financial asset & financial liability

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2023							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents								
- Bank balance	-	-	111.73	111.73	-	-	-	-
- Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-	10,548.53	10,548.53	-	-	-	-
- Investment in Treasury Bills	-	-	1,484.77	1,484.77	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	1,74,863.84	1,74,863.84	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,87,008.87	1,87,008.87	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Debt securities	-	-	1,57,330.71	1,57,330.71	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	5,659.53	5,659.53	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,62,990.24	1,62,990.24	-	-	-	-

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

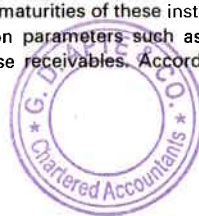
(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2022							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents								
- Bank balance	-	-	1,763.97	1,763.97	-	-	-	-
- Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-	12,953.21	12,953.21	-	-	-	-
- Investment in Treasury Bills	-	-	4,424.98	4,424.98	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	1,45,223.17	1,45,223.17	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,64,365.33	1,64,365.33	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Debt securities	-	-	1,35,454.41	1,35,454.41	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	7,261.14	7,261.14	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,42,715.55	1,42,715.55	-	-	-	-

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual creditworthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2X. Financial instruments – Risk management

Financial risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework - both policy and implementation.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify, analyze, allocate and manage the risks faced by the projects. There are well-defined risk parameters and limits. The risk management policies are reviewed on the periodic basis and at least once every year. There are 35 Board-approved policies, which mainly include - Credit Risk and Recovery Policy, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Policy, Liquidity and Interest Rate risk Policy, Know Your Client and Anti-Money Laundering Policy, Fair Practices Code, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Resource Planning Policy, Information Security and Technology Policy, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Policy, Expected Credit Loss Policy.

The Board has constituted various Committees (headed by independent directors) consisting of directors to focus on the critical functions of Infradebt, viz.

- (i) Board Governance, Remuneration and Nomination Committee -to decide on the appointment and recommendation of Directors and senior management, remuneration of MD & CEO, appraisal framework of all the employees, etc.
- (ii) Board Credit Committee (BCC)- to decide on credit sanctioning.
- (iii) Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)- scope related to credit policy formulation and supervision of the overall risks.
- (iv) Audit Committee- with a defined scope related to financial statements and auditors' report.
- (v) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee- to decide on the utilization of the CSR funds and monitor the progress of the CSR funds through quarterly progress reports.
- (vi) Information Technology Strategy Committee- to oversee IT system and IT Infrastructure related matters.
- (vii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee- to consider and resolve grievances, if any of all the security holders. Also look into various aspects of interests of various security holders.

In addition to the above-mentioned Board committees, the Board has also constituted executive committees (headed by MD & CEO) viz.

- (i) Executive Credit Committee (ECC) with a defined scope related to approvals of credit proposals along with the risks associated with a particular project.
- (ii) Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)- to look after the management of the balance sheet of Infradebt within the risk parameters laid down by the Board/BRMC and review of the asset-liability profile.
- (iii) Information Technology Steering Committee- for reviewing of Information Technology (IT) strategy and related IT matters.
- (iv) Debenture Allotment Committee- to approve the allotment of the debentures.
- (v) Management Committee- to consider various matters pertaining to the company.

The Board has also appointed a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) to function independently with the specified roles and responsibilities.

The Company (Infradebt) has exposure to the following primary risks:

- (a) Credit risk (b) Liquidity risk (c) Market risk (including interest rate risk) (d) Operational risk (e) Climate risk.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk of default and non -payment by the borrowers. The Company's exposure to credit risk is dependent on various aspects such as the financial health of the borrower, the severity of the consequences of default, the size of the loan, historical trends in default rates and various macro-economic considerations such as economic slowdown, impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, pandemic such as COVID-19 etc. Infradebt is restricted, by regulation, to invest in only those infrastructure projects that have completed at least one year of commercial operations. Further, in-built structural buffers (available



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on case-to-case basis) in the form of 3-6-month DSRA, sanctioned working capital lines, sponsor support undertaking, co-obligor structure etc. are available towards any unexpected exigencies. These buffers can be increased for the individual project in the event of stress and, the buffers act as a first line of defense against potential stress situations. Recovery risk means the extent of realizable value in the event of default of a particular project asset. In the case of renewable energy projects and road projects, the underlying security value mainly derives from the long-term agreements, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for renewable energy projects and, Concession Agreements (CAs) for road projects.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is calculated; based on probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD) as mentioned below:

$$ECL = (PD) * (LGD) * (EAD)$$

Management of credit risk

The effective management of credit risk is a critical component of risk management and essential for the long-term success of the organization. Loans and Investments are the largest source of credit risk for the Company. The credit risk management practices adopted by the Company primarily address the following areas:

- (i) Sound credit infrastructure- Documented Credit & Recovery Policy (CRP), credit concentration norms, risk management framework, internal credit rating process, Independent CRO and the Risk department. As per the CRP, a minimum stand-alone threshold external rating (subject to time lines for obtaining the same) of 'BBB-' is laid down for all the credit proposals. Further, ratings from CARE, CRISIL, ICRA and India Ratings are only acceptable.
- (ii) Robust credit process- Risk framework and Internal ratings (sector specific internal rating models; 18-scale rating from AAA (highest safety) to D (default)). Assigning of the internal ratings, which is done by the Risk department, is mandatory for all the proposals at the time of credit appraisal, the ratings are subject to periodical review.
- (iii) Maintaining an adequate credit administration- Mapping of sanctioned notes with term sheet, ensuring compliance of covenants, collection notices to the parties & reconciliation of the payment status.
- (iv) Effective post disbursement monitoring with periodicity of asset reviews linked to external ratings, review of internal ratings, regular site visits, client engagements, annual risk analysis of the asset portfolio (for providing coverage on the performance of the portfolio and to identify the project companies/SPVs requiring close monitoring).

1. Credit quality analysis

a) Staging criteria

Following staging criteria is used:

- (i) standard and 0 - 30 as stage I;
- (ii) 31- 90 as Stage II; and
- (iii) outstanding > 90 DPD as stage III

Staging of individual cases may be determined on case-to-case basis.

b) Probability of Default (PD)

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. As Infradebt does not have significant historical record of past defaults, it relies on published data of external rating agencies for the PD. Based on the external rating of the borrower the resultant PD is assigned. Lifetime PD is computed using basic exponentiation formula based on the average residual maturity of the loan / investment. With respect to the Stage III account, 100% PD is considered (based on CRISIL PD for 'D' rated assets). Latest CRISIL PD report, available on their website is used for the purpose of assigning PD to the particular rating category.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

c) Loss Given Default (LGD%)

The LGD is an estimate (in percentage) of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. LGD is calculated by dividing NPV of the stressed cashflow (EBIDTA) for the balance loan tenor by outstanding debt at the time of default.. Since Infradebt has exposure to only operational projects and the majority of its projects are backed by concessions/ fixed-tariff purchase agreements, the LGD of these projects will be low. The LGD of road projects is low on account of tripartite agreement with sub-sovereign entity (NHAI) which ensures Infradebt having first charge on the termination payment in the concessionaire's event of default. As a conservative and prudent approach, in certain cases, the Company has considered relatively higher LGD on account of project specific issues. Renewable energy projects are backed by a concession or fixed-tariff power-purchase agreements with sub-sovereign or state governments, hence there is a significant component of concession value of these projects so LGD for these projects is low. In the case of projects other than roads and renewable energy sectors, the LGD is relatively higher.

d) Exposure At Default (EAD)

The current outstanding balance of loans and NCDs including interest accrued thereon as on 31st March 2023 is considered for ECL computation purpose.

2. Risk categorisation

The Company classifies its portfolio into the following risk categories:

Low risk- Assets whose performance is in line with the projections, and which could lead to low risk in recovery of principal and/ or interest.

Medium risk- Assets facing temporary challenges which could lead to medium risk in recovery of principal and/ or interest.

High risk- Assets facing continuous challenges for an extended period which could lead to high risk in recovery of principal and/ or interest.

Quantitative details in relation to Credit risk refer Annexure 1.

3. Collateral held and other credit enhancements.

Security and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of security required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the borrower.

The main types of security obtained are, as follows:

- i) Charge on movable and immovable property.
- ii) Charge on current assets, inventory and receivables.
- iii) Charge on intangible assets.
- iv) Charge on bank accounts related to projects.
- v) Pledge of shares (Sponsor's holding in the borrower) and listed shares of the group entities (on a case-to-case basis)
- vi) Corporate Guarantees/Personal Guarantees (on a case-to-case basis)/Explicit support undertaking.

Management monitors the security value on an annual basis and may request additional security / credit comforts as permitted in the underlying agreement.

(B) Liquidity risk

The goal of liquidity management would be to ensure that the Company is always in a position to efficiently meet both expected and unexpected current and future cash outflows without negatively affecting its daily operation or financial condition.

The Company uses various tools for measurement, monitoring, and reporting of liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is measured using various tools as:



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

- (i) Structural liquidity statement/ short term dynamic liquidity statement- These are used as standard tools for measuring and managing net funding requirements and calculation of cumulative surplus or deficit funds for various maturity buckets.
- (ii) Liquidity Ratios: such as (a) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (b) Short-term liabilities to total assets (c) Short term liabilities to long term assets (d) Short term liabilities to total liabilities (e) Long term assets to Total Assets

The Company has defined liquidity buckets in line with the RBI master directions for NBFCs. Infradebt conducts Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) meetings on a periodic basis to assess the liquidity position among other things which is chaired by MD&CEO. To date the Company has effectively managed its asset-liability profile through fund raising at desired times. There has not been a single instance of delay in liability repayments since the inception of the Company. Aspects such as concentration of funding, regulatory compliance of Liquidity Risk Management Framework (LRMF) have also been included.

Quantitative details in relation to Liquidity risk refer Annexure 2

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in the balance sheet positions arising from adverse movement in market variables. The various market risks that can impact the Company are interest rate risk, debt market liquidity risk and regulatory risk. In terms of interest rate risk, the changes in interest rates can impact differentially the assets and liabilities based on their maturity profile and reset covenants. To the extent possible the Company endeavors to minimize mismatches in maturity profile of its assets and liabilities by deploying funds in the assets with effective maturities that are similar to the period for which funds are raised from the market. The debt market liquidity determines the quantum of funds that the Company can raise as well as the interest rate at which the funds are available. Tight liquidity markets may be triggered by lack of systemic liquidity as well as lack of investor's interest in the NBFCs. The regulatory risk pertains to any drastic change in the policies of regulators, mainly RBI and SEBI. Infradebt does not have any currency risk due to nil exposure towards foreign currency assets and liabilities.

(D) Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and system or from external events such as Covid-19 etc. Operational risk exists in every organization, regardless of size or complexity, from the largest institutions to regional or small setups which are confined to single locations such as Infradebt. Examples of operational risk include risks arising from events such as hurricanes, Tsunamis, computer hacking, internal and external fraud and most importantly failure to adhere to internal policies. To the extent possible, company endeavour to control various factors such as data deletion or hacking or unauthorized access to the database by various preventive measures such as password enabled programs, data storage at central location, IT audit etc.

(E) Climate risk

As per the latest risk report of the World Economic Forum, the top five risks the world is likely to face over the coming decade are all climate -related viz. extreme weather, climate action failure, natural disasters, biodiversity loss and human-made environmental disasters. Climate contribution of Infradebt is by way of financing primarily (nearly two-thirds) to environment- friendly sectors, namely solar and wind-based power plants, which have lower carbon footprints. For the national highway road projects, approvals from the environment, forest department etc. are generally obtained prior to commencement of commercial operations.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2X. Financial instruments – Risk management

Annexure I

1. The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's risk categorisation and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

(i) Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost* :

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Infrastructure refinance:				
Low risk	1,75,483.45	-	-	1,75,483.45
Medium risk	-	386.11	1,317.37	1,703.48
High risk	-	-	-	-
	1,75,483.45	386.11	1,317.37	1,77,186.93

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Infrastructure refinance:				
Low risk	1,44,180.89	-	-	1,44,180.89
Medium risk	-	1,730.74	1,194.32	2,925.06
High risk	-	-	-	-
	1,44,180.89	1,730.74	1,194.32	1,47,105.95

*Please refer note 2X(A)(2) for risk categorisation definition.

Note The Company follows the due process for recovery of overdues. The recovery process is carried out in house. Proper legal process and regulatory requirements are followed in recovery and collection activities.

2. An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans and advances are as follows:

(i) Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost :

(₹ in million)

	During FY-2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,44,180.89	1,730.74	1,194.32	1,47,105.95
Assets disbursed and repaid ^(Note 1)	31,035.48	(146.29)	(808.21)	30,080.98
Transfers to stage 1	267.08	(267.08)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	386.11	(386.11)	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	(1,317.37)	1,317.37	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	1,75,483.45	386.11	1,317.37	1,77,186.93

(₹ in million)

	During FY-2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,25,486.06	1,415.86	1,193.87	1,28,095.79
Assets disbursed and repaid ^(Note 1)	19,039.70	(29.98)	0.45	19,010.16
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(344.86)	344.86	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	1,44,180.89	1,730.74	1,194.32	1,47,105.95

Note 1 - The addition in stage 3 assets represents amortisation impact.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2X. Financial instruments – Fair values and Risk management

3. Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

(i) Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost :

(₹ in million)

	During FY-2023			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance - opening balance	830.41	693.87	358.50	1,882.78
Assets disbursed and repaid	223.77	(71.20)	(241.40)	(88.83)
Transfers to stage 1	160.71	(160.71)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	117.10	(117.10)	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	(461.97)	461.97	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	265.16	-	263.98	529.14
ECL allowance - closing balance	1,480.05	117.10	725.95	2,323.09

(₹ in million)

	During FY-2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance - opening balance	691.49	354.80	298.75	1,345.04
Assets disbursed and repaid	94.44	(7.50)	-	86.94
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(1.02)	1.02	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	45.50	345.55	59.75	450.80
ECL allowance - closing balance	830.41	693.87	358.50	1,882.78

4. The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the balance sheet :

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2023	Financial services	Road	Power Sector	Others	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	12,145.03	-	-	-	12,145.03
Loans	-	30,460.53	1,22,264.86	24,461.54	1,77,186.93
Other financial assets	14.66	-	-	-	14.66
Total	12,159.69	30,460.53	1,22,264.86	24,461.54	1,89,346.62

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2022	Financial services	Road	Power Sector	Others	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19,142.16	-	-	-	19,142.16
Loans	-	30,452.47	1,10,950.41	5,703.07	1,47,105.95
Other financial assets	13.30	-	-	-	13.30
Total	19,155.46	30,452.47	1,10,950.41	5,703.07	1,66,261.41



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

Annexure II

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at:

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2023	1 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	15 days to 30/31 days	Over one month to 2 months	Over 2 months to 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents*	2,949.57	1,223.38	7,998.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,171.67
Loans*	117.27	-	1,161.96	1,388.00	3,369.80	8,821.61	11,964.20	47,111.83	49,294.62	1,52,617.95	2,75,847.23
Other financial assets	-	-	0.53	0.17	0.17	10.66	0.57	-	-	2.56	14.67
	3,066.84	1,223.38	9,161.19	1,388.17	3,369.97	8,832.27	11,964.77	47,111.83	49,294.82	1,52,620.51	2,88,033.57
Financial liabilities											
Debt securities	-	-	3,220.00	2,916.45	3,459.24	8,292.46	9,083.07	74,236.69	76,971.12	18,804.83	1,96,983.87
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	221.10	211.25	864.70	864.70	6,426.14	8,587.89
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.85	125.85
Other financial liabilities - Lease	1.86	-	-	1.86	1.87	1.88	-	-	-	-	7.47
	1.86	-	3,220.00	2,918.31	3,461.11	8,615.44	9,294.32	76,101.39	77,836.82	26,366.82	2,06,706.08
Total net financial assets / (liabilities)	3,064.99	1,223.38	5,941.19	(1,530.15)	(91.14)	316.83	2,670.46	(27,989.56)	(28,541.20)	1,27,263.70	82,328.49
Cumulative Mismatch	3,064.99	4,288.37	10,229.56	8,699.41	8,608.27	8,925.10	11,595.55	(16,394.00)	(44,935.21)	82,328.49	

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2022	1 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	Up to 30/31 days	Over one month to 2 months	Over 2 months to 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents*	3,389.19	5,050.86	5,936.10	1,958.26	2,850.00	-	-	-	-	-	19,184.41
Loans*	83.92	-	1,045.18	1,092.09	2,782.86	5,705.85	10,615.17	43,516.10	37,952.03	1,31,085.89	2,33,879.08
Other financial assets	-	-	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.40	0.66	9.35	-	2.50	13.30
	3,473.11	5,050.86	6,981.42	3,060.48	5,632.99	5,706.24	10,615.84	43,525.45	37,952.03	1,31,088.39	2,53,078.79
Financial liabilities											
Debt securities	-	-	960.00	917.65	1,545.74	16,261.63	12,067.29	53,971.32	65,268.86	16,125.57	1,67,118.06
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,636.30	221.10	211.25	864.70	864.70	6,855.71	10,653.76
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.77	58.77
Other financial liabilities - Lease	1.76	-	-	1.76	1.77	5.36	10.95	7.47	-	-	29.07
	1.76	-	960.00	919.41	3,183.81	16,488.09	12,289.49	54,843.49	66,133.56	23,040.05	1,77,859.66
Total net financial assets / (liabilities)	3,471.36	5,050.86	6,021.42	2,131.07	2,449.18	(10,781.85)	(1,673.65)	(11,318.05)	(28,181.54)	1,08,048.34	75,217.13
Cumulative Mismatch	3,471.36	8,522.21	14,543.63	16,674.70	19,123.87	8,342.03	6,668.38	(4,649.67)	(32,831.21)	75,217.13	

* interest income is considered net of TDS

2. The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Company's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down.

(₹ in million)

	1 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	Up to 30/31 days	Over one month to 2 months	Over 2 months to 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023											
Loans sanctioned not yet disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022											
Loans sanctioned not yet disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2Y. Capital disclosure

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. Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported period, as a prudent policy over and above this, company has made an additional provision of on account of Macro economic factors affecting infrastructure sector

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

Quantitative details relating to Capital to Risk (weighted) Asset Ratio (CRAR) refer note 2AD of notes to accounts

2Z. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows breakup of assets and liabilities when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
1 Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	12,145.03	-	12,145.03	19,142.16	-	19,142.16
(b) Loans	13,150.46	1,61,713.38	1,74,863.84	9,474.12	1,35,749.05	1,45,223.17
(c) Other financial assets	12.10	2.56	14.66	1.45	11.85	13.30
2 Non-financial assets						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	19.07	19.07	-	34.69	34.69
(b) Intangible assets	-	0.69	0.69	-	0.78	0.78
(c) Other non-financial assets	1.45	3,375.27	3,376.72	18.96	2,341.46	2,360.42
Total assets	25,309.04	1,65,110.97	1,90,420.01	28,636.69	1,38,137.83	1,66,774.52
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Liabilities						
1 Financial liabilities						
(a) Debt securities	20,876.00	1,36,454.71	1,57,330.71	26,542.61	1,08,911.80	1,35,454.41
(b) Subordinated liabilities	187.63	5,471.90	5,659.53	1,792.02	5,469.12	7,261.14
(c) Other financial liabilities	7.47	125.85	133.32	21.60	66.24	87.84
2 Non-financial liabilities						
(a) Provisions	57.69	49.67	107.36	52.57	41.14	93.71
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	16.47	-	16.47	21.14	-	21.14
Equity						
(a) Equity share capital	-	8,678.71	8,678.71	-	8,678.71	8,678.71
(b) Other equity	-	18,493.91	18,493.91	-	15,177.57	15,177.57
Total Liabilities and Equity	21,145.26	1,69,274.75	1,90,420.01	28,429.94	1,38,344.58	1,66,774.52

2AA. Lease

The company has elected to apply Ind AS 116 'Leases', applying the provisions of the standard retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

Quantitative details relating the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year refer note 2D.

The carrying amounts of lease liability and the movement during the year are as follows

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	29.07	50.13
Additions	-	-
Payments*	21.60	21.06
Closing Balance	7.47	29.07

*includes amount reduced due to modification of lease as per Ind AS 116 - 'Leases'



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2AA. Lease

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 2X annexure II

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation charge	18.00	18.11
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.98	2.40
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	18.98	20.52

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 22.57 million in 31 March 2023 and ₹ 22.04 million in 31 March 2022 excluding GST.

2AB. Employee benefit disclosure

(i) Employees Stock Option Scheme

The Board of Directors approved the share based employee benefits i.e. issue of stock options to the key employees and director of the company under ESOP scheme 2018 & ESOP scheme 2020 in their Meetings held on August 24, 2018 & April 23, 2021 respectively.

During the year end March 31, 2023, following grants under respective ESOP schemes were in existence. The relevant details of the schemes and the grants are as below.

Particulars	ESOP scheme 2018				ESOP scheme 2020	
	Grant-2018	Grant-2019	Grant-2020	Grant-2021	Grant-2021	Grant-2022
Vesting requirements	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 1.5 years and 40% at the end of 2.5 years from October 17, 2018 (Grant date)	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 2 years and 40% at the end of 3 years from April 24, 2019 (Grant date)	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 2 years and 40% at the end of 3 years from April 22, 2020 (Grant date)	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 2 years and 40% at the end of 3 years from April 23, 2021 (Grant date)	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 2 years and 40% at the end of 3 years from April 23, 2021 (Grant date)	30% at the end of 1st year, 30% at the end of 2 years and 40% at the end of 3 years from April 26, 2022 (Grant date)
Maximum term of option	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Method of settlement	Equity settled	Equity settled	Equity settled	Equity settled	Equity settled	Equity settled

ii. Movement in the options outstanding and other information under multiple ESOP schemes are as follows

Particulars	ESOP scheme 2018				ESOP scheme 2020		Weighted average exercise price
	Grant-2018	Grant-2019	Grant-2020	Grant-2021	Grant-2021	Grant-2022	
Options outstanding at March 31, 2021	57,33,307	66,88,858	72,35,917	-	-	-	19.37
Add: Options granted	-	-	-	34,53,029	37,82,888	-	23.80
Less: Options forfeited/lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at March 31, 2022	57,33,307	66,88,858	72,35,917	34,53,029	37,82,888	-	20.56
Add: Options granted	-	-	-	-	-	72,35,917	28.00
Less: Options forfeited/lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at March 31, 2023	57,33,307	66,88,858	72,35,917	34,53,029	37,82,888	72,35,917	22.14
Options exercisable at March 31, 2023	57,33,307	66,88,858	43,41,550	10,35,909	11,34,866	-	-
Options exercisable at March 31, 2022	57,33,307	40,13,314	21,70,775	-	-	-	-
Exercise price (₹)	18.60	18.70	20.60	23.80	23.80	28.00	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life at March 31, 2023	5.55	6.06	7.06	8.06	8.06	9.07	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life at March 31, 2022	6.55	7.06	8.06	9.06	9.06	NA	-

iii. Measurement of fair value

The fair value of the options are derived using Black - Scholes Option pricing model. The volatility is calculated by using the standard deviation of daily change in index level. The historical data considered commensurate with the expected option term. Risk free rate is derived from Zero coupon sovereign bond yields utilizing maturity equal to expected term of the option. The inputs used in the measurement option of the grant-date fair values of the equity-settled share based payment options for the financial year 2022-23 is as follows:

Particulars	Grant-2022
Volatility	23.28% to 24.15%
Expected option life (Years)	5.50 to 6.50
Expected dividend yield	1.00%
Risk free interest rate	6.67% to 6.84%

iv. Carrying amount of liability in the financial statement

Carrying amount of liability is ₹ 207.56 millions for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 144.08 millions).

v. Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Refer note 2T on employee benefit expense, for information on expense charged to the Statement of profit and loss on account of share based payments.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2AB. Employee benefit disclosure

(ii) Gratuity

Sensitivity analysis:

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the change in defined benefit obligation and impact in percentage terms compared with the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	34.91	38.88
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(4.84%)	5.04%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	38.94	34.95
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	5.18%	(4.76%)

Profit and loss account expense:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current service cost	5.19	4.90
Past service cost	-	1.38
Administration expenses	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	2.14	1.70
(Gain)/Losses on settlement	-	-
Total expense charged to profit and loss account	7.33	7.98

Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income(OCI):

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening amount recognized in OCI	4.85	8.10
Remeasurement during the year due to	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	(1.23)	(1.27)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	1.24	(1.98)
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Amount recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Closing Amount recognised in OCI	4.86	4.85

Movement in Benefit Obligation:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening net defined benefit liability/(asset)	29.85	25.12
Current service cost	5.19	4.90
Past service cost	-	1.38
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	2.14	1.70
Remeasurement during the year due to	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(1.23)	(1.27)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from experience adjustments	1.24	(1.98)
Benefits Paid	(0.33)	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	36.86	29.85



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)**2AC. Related party transactions**

i) Names of related parties as identified by the management and nature of relationship are as follows:

Sr. no.	Nature of relationship	Name of party	
1.	Investing Party	ICICI Bank Limited	
2.		Bank of Baroda	
3.		Citi Corp Finance India Ltd	
4.	Subsidiary of Investing Party	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	
5.		ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	
6.		ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited (till Sep 07, 2021)	
7.		BOB Capital Markets Limited	
8.	Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Employee Benefit Companies of Investing Party and their Group Companies	ICICI Bank Limited Provident Fund	
9.		Pension Fund of ICICI Bank Limited	
10.		Provident Fund of ICICI Bank Limited Ex	
11.		ICICI Home Finance Company Limited Employees' Provident Fund	
12.		ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited Employees' Provident Fund	
13.		NPS Trust- A/C ICICI Prudential Pension Fund Scheme C - Tier I & Tier-II	
14.		India First Life Insurance Company Limited	
15.		Bank of Baroda (Employees) Pension Fund	
16.		Bank of Baroda Provident Fund Trust	
17.		Key Management Personnel	Mr. Suvek Nambiar, Managing Director & CEO
18.			Mrs. Lalita D. Gupte, Independent Director and Chairperson
19.	Mr. Uday Chitale, Independent Director (ceased w.e.f. February 23, 2023)		
20.	Mr. Arun Tiwari, Independent Director		
21.	Mr. Vijay Maniar, Independent Director (appointed w.e.f January 23, 2023)		

ii) The following are the details of transactions during the year and balances as at March 31, 2023 with related parties:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Investing Party including their subsidiaries, joint ventures and employees benefit companies	Key Management Personnel	Total
Assets			
Bank balance & fixed deposits	111.65	-	111.65
	(2,063.85)	-	(2,063.85)
Processing Fee – EIR adjustment	7.48	-	7.48
	(9.37)	-	(9.37)
Accrued Interest on FDs	-	-	-
	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Insurance premium paid- unamortized	0.60	-	0.60
	(0.61)	-	(0.61)
Liabilities			
Outstanding equity share capital	8,100.93	-	8,100.93
	(8,100.93)	-	(8,100.93)
Outstanding securities premium	3,594.80	-	3,594.80
	(3,594.80)	-	(3,594.80)
Borrowing-debt securities	17,552.00	-	17,552.00
	(16,297.00)	-	(16,297.00)
Accrued Interest on debt securities	776.98	-	776.98
	(741.48)	-	(741.48)
Arranger fees – EIR adjustment	88.79	-	88.79
	(97.57)	-	(97.57)
Processing fee expenses on NCDs- (unamortised)-EIR adjustment	25.63	-	25.63
	(35.09)	-	(35.09)
Directors commission payable (net of TDS)	-	2.78	2.78
	-	(2.70)	(2.70)



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

Particulars	Investing Party including their subsidiaries, joint ventures and employees benefit companies of the above	Key Management Personnel	Total
Income			
Interest on fixed deposits	0.12	-	0.12
	(10.17)	(-)	(10.17)
Fees income-EIR	1.90	-	1.90
	(2.03)	(-)	(2.03)
Expenditure			
Arrangers fees expense – EIR	41.07	-	41.07
	(39.05)	(-)	(39.05)
Processing fee expenses on NCDs-(amortised)-EIR adjustment	9.46	-	9.46
	(8.57)	(-)	(8.57)
Interest – debt securities	1,290.92	-	1,290.92
	(1,145.87)	(-)	(1,145.87)
Staff cost ³	0.81	57.47	58.28
	(1.05)	(53.53)	(54.58)
Director sitting fees & commission	-	5.50	5.50
	-	(6.13)	(6.13)
Other charges ⁴	0.09	-	0.09
	(0.13)	-	(0.13)
Transactions			
Fixed deposit placed	-	-	-
	(14,820.00)	-	(14,820.00)
Equity dividend paid	234.93	-	234.93
	(234.93)	(-)	(234.93)
Purchase of loan asset	7,019.71	-	7,019.71
	(1,510.66)	(-)	(1,510.66)
Debt securities subscribed	3,850.00	-	3,850.00
	(4,150.00)	(-)	(4,150.00)
Debt securities redemption- on maturity	800.00	-	800.00
	(902.00)	(-)	(902.00)

1) Figures in bracket pertains to March 31, 2022.

2) Disclosure of the name of the related party and nature of their relationship has been made only when there have been transactions with those parties other than those as required to be disclosed by Ind AS 24.

3) As the liabilities for gratuity and leave encashment are provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to the Key Management Personnel (KMP) is not included above.

4) Other charges include bank charges, pos machine charges, transaction cost and CCIL charges-Treasury bill & de-mat charges.

5) Party wise details of above are available with management.



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

2AD-1 The following additional information (other than what is already disclosed elsewhere) is disclosed in terms of RBI Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 (Ref. No. DNBR.PD.008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 01, 2016.)

(i) Capital

(₹ in million)			
S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i)	CRAR (%)	21.79%	23.15%
ii)	CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	17.35%	18.31%
iii)	CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	4.44%	4.84%
iv)	Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital during the year	-	3,000
v)	Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments during the year	-	-
vi)	Liquidity coverage ratio	Refer note 2AG	

(ii) Investment

(₹ in million)			
S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(1)	Value of Investments		
	(i) Gross Value of Investments	-	-
	(a) In India	-	-
	(b) Outside India,	-	-
	(ii) Provisions for Depreciation	-	-
	(a) In India	-	-
	(b) Outside India,	-	-
	(iii) Net Value of Investments	-	-
	(a) In India	-	-
	(b) Outside India,	-	-
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments.		
	(i) Opening balance	-	-
	(ii) Add : Provisions made during the year	-	-
	(iii) Less : Write-off / write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
	(iv) Closing balance	-	-

(iii) Derivatives**(iii)(a) Forward rate agreement / Interest rate swap**

There are no forward rate agreement/interest rate swaps entered during the current financial year and the previous financial year.

(₹ in million)			
S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements	-	-
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	-	-
(iii)	Collateral required by the NBFC upon entering into swaps	-	-
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	-	-

(iii)(b) Exchange traded interest rate (IR) derivatives

(₹ in million)			
S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives undertaken during	-	-
(ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding as on 31st March 2023 (instrument-wise)	-	-
(iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	-	-
(iv)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	-	-

(iii)(c) Quantitative disclosures

(₹ in million)			
Sl. No	Particular	Currency Derivatives/ Interest Rate Derivatives	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)	-	-
	For hedging	-	-
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions [1]	-	-
	a) Asset (+)	-	-
	b) Liability (-)	-	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure [2]	-	-
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures	-	-



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)**(iv)(a) Disclosures relating to securitisation**

(₹ in million)

Sl. No	Particulars	No./ Amount	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	No of SPVs sponsored by the NBFC for securitisation transactions	-	-
2	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored	-	-
3	Total amount of exposures retained by the NBFC to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet	-	-
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
4	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR	-	-
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-
	i) Exposure to own securitizations	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Loss	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisations	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Loss	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures	-	-
	i) Exposure to own securitizations	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Loss	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisations	-	-
	First loss	-	-
	Loss	-	-

(iv)(b) Details of financial assets sold to securitisation /reconstruction company for asset reconstruction

(₹ in million)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	No. of accounts	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC / RC	-	-
(iii)	Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

(iv)(c) Details of assignment transactions undertaken by NBFCs

(₹ in million)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	No. of accounts	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold	-	-
(iii)	Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

(iv)(d) Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold**A. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased :**

(₹ in million)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	(a) No. of accounts purchased during the year	-	-
	(b) Aggregate outstanding	-	-
2	(a) Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	-	-
	(b) Aggregate outstanding	-	-

B. Details of non-performing financial assets sold :

(₹ in million)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	No. of accounts sold	-	-
2	Aggregate outstanding	-	-
3	Aggregate consideration received	-	-



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

(v)(a) Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

	1 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	Up to 30/31 days	Over 1 month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3months & up to 6 months	Over 6 months & up to 1 year	Over 1year & up to 3 years	Over 3 years & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	124.98	-	213.85	194.61	2,130.51	5,168.60	5,317.91	21,764.01	28,069.45	1,14,203.02	1,77,186.93
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	3,180.30	2,789.71	2,984.22	7,146.01	4,963.39	54,660.00	66,375.00	20,891.60	1,62,990.24
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in million)

	1 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	Up to 30/31 days	Over 1 month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3months & up to 6 months	Over 6 months & up to 1 year	Over 1year & up to 3 years	Over 3 years & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	85.61	0.00	132.53	120.12	1,803.80	2,533.78	4,798.28	22,648.62	20,575.11	94,408.11	1,47,105.95
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	903.86	790.48	2,798.37	15,313.71	8,528.20	37,770.00	56,860.00	19,750.92	1,42,715.55
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

(vi) Exposures

(vi)(a) Exposure to real estate sector

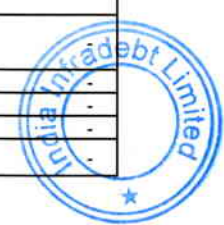
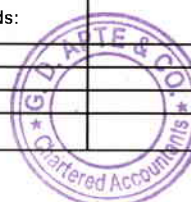
(₹ in million)

Category		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a)	Direct exposure		
	(i) Residential Mortgages - Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Exposure also includes non-fund based (NFB) limits.	-	-
	(ii) Commercial Real Estate - Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi- purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure also includes non-fund based limits	-	-
	(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -	-	-
	a. Residential	-	-
	b. Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b)	Indirect Exposure		
	Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.	-	-
Total exposure to real estate sector		-	-

(vi)(b) Exposure to capital market

(₹ in million)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	-	-
(ii)	advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	-	-
(iii)	advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-
(iv)	advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
(v)	secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
(vi)	loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
(vii)	bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	-	-
(viii)	all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
(ix)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the NBFCs in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(x)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(xi)	All exposures to Alternative Investment Funds:	-	-
	(i) Category I	-	-
	(ii) Category II	-	-
	(iii) Category III	-	-
Total exposure to capital market		-	-



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

(vi)(c) Details of financing of parent company products

Not applicable, since no parent company in current year and previous year.

(vi)(d) Details of single borrower limit (SGL) / group borrower limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC

The Company has not exceeded the Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil)

(vi)(e) Unsecured advances

There are no unsecured advances as at March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil)

(vii)(a) Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company has not obtained registration from other financial sector regulators except Reserve Bank of India.

(vii)(b) Disclosure of penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

No penalties were imposed by the regulator during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil)

(vii)(c) Related party transactions

A) Details of all material transactions with related parties has been disclosed in the notes to accounts.

B) Policy on dealing with related party transactions

The Company undertakes various transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. The Company has a Board approved policy on related party transactions, which has been disclosed on the website of the Company and can be viewed at <https://www.infradebt.in/content/dam/infradebt/infradebt-rpt-policy-v1.pdf>

(vii)(d) Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

The Company has been assigned following credit rating from all rating agencies during the financial year ended March 31, 2023:-

Sr No.	Name of rating agencies	Rating of product	Rating assigned
1	Crisil Ltd	Debentures	AAA/Stable
2	ICRA Ltd	Debentures	AAA/Stable
3	ICRA Ltd	Sub-ordinated Debt	AAA/Stable
4	Crisil Ltd	Sub-ordinated Debt	AAA/Stable
5	ICRA Ltd	Commercial Paper	A1+
6	India Ratings & Research Pvt. Ltd.	Debentures	IND AAA/Stable

*There has been no change in the credit rating assigned to the Company from previous year to current year.

(vii)(e) Remuneration of directors

(₹ in million)			
Sr No.	Name of directors	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	Mrs Lalita D. Gupte*	1.89	2.25
2	Mr. Uday Chitale*	1.56	1.90
3	Mr. Arun Tiwari*	1.74	1.98
4	Mr. Vijay Maniar*	0.32	-
	Total	5.50	6.13

*Remuneration of Independent Directors includes commission payable for the respective financial year.

(viii) Additional disclosures

(viii)(a) Provisions and Contingencies

(₹ in million)		
Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision towards NPA (Net of recoveries)	(1.72)	59.75
Provision made towards Income tax	-	-
Other Provision and Contingencies (with details)	-	-
Provision for Standard Assets/ Investments	442.03	477.99

(ix) Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

(ix)(a) Concentration of Deposits (for deposit taking NBFCs)

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	-	-
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the NBFC	-	-

(Notes to Accounts Contd..)**(ix)(b) Concentration of advances**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	79,432.50	69,484.33
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the NBFC	44.83%	47.23%

(ix)(c) Concentration of exposures

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers (Investment & advances)	79,432.50	69,484.33
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the NBFC on borrowers / customers	44.83%	47.23%

(ix)(d) Concentration of NPAs

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	1,703.48	1,194.32

(ix)(e) Sector-wise NPAs

Sr.No.	Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2	MSME	-	-
3	Corporate borrowers	0.96%	0.81%
4	Services	-	-
5	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
6	Auto loans	-	-
7	Other personal loans	-	-

(x) Movement of NPAs

(₹ in million)

Sr.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.49%	0.57%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	(a) Opening balance	1,194.32	1,193.87
	(b) Additions during the year	1,317.37	0.45
	(c) Reductions during the year	(808.21)	-
	(d) Closing balance	1,703.48	1,194.32
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs		
	(a) Opening balance	835.82	895.12
	(b) Additions during the year	591.42	-
	(c) Reductions during the year	(566.81)	(59.30)
	(d) Closing balance	860.43	835.82
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
	(a) Opening balance	358.50	298.75
	(b) Opening provisions on asset slipped to NPA	486.27	-
	(c) Provisions made during the year	239.68	59.75
	(d) Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	(241.40)	-
	(e) Provisions during the year ^{Note 1} (c+d)	(1.72)	-
	(f) Closing balance (a+b+e)	843.05	358.50

Note 1 - Provision during the year is net of recoveries and matches with provision reported in table (viii) (a) of note 2AD-1

(xi) Overseas assets (for those with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)

(₹ in million)

Name of the Joint Venture/ Subsidiary	Other Partner in the JV	Country	Total Assets
Not Applicable, as the company does not have any Joint venture and Subsidiaries abroad			

(xii) Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored

(₹ in million)

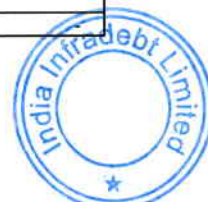
Name of the SPV sponsored	Domestic	Overseas
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	-	-

(xiii) Disclosure of complaints**(xiii)(a) Customer complaints**

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
(c)	No. of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
	c(i) Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

2) Top five grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers

There are no complaints received for year ended March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil).



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

2AD-2 The following additional information (other than what is already disclosed elsewhere) is disclosed in terms of RBI Circular No. DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022

(i) Intra-group exposures

There are no intra-group exposures as at March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil).

(ii) Unhedged foreign currency exposure

There are nil foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil).

(iii) Breach of covenant

There were nil instances of breach of covenant of loan availed or debt securities issued for year ended March 31, 2023, (March 31, 2022: Nil).

(iv) Sectoral exposure

Sectors	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ in million)	Gross NPAs (₹ in million)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ in million)	Gross NPAs (₹ in million)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
I. Infrastructure Industry						
i) Electricity Generation	49,582.28	-	-	53,149.77	-	-
ii) Solar Renewal Energy	71,396.21	-	-	56,253.97	-	-
iii) Education Institutions	3,242.78	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Hotels	4,108.13	-	-	-	-	-
v) Telecommunications	4,209.83	-	-	2,261.20	-	-
vi) Roads ^(Note 1)	30,460.53	1,703.48	5.59%	30,452.47	1,194.32	3.92%
vii) Airports	12,036.83	-	-	2,495.37	-	-
viii) Other Infrastructure	2,150.34	-	-	2,493.17	-	-
Total of Industry	1,77,186.93	1,703.48	0.96%	1,47,105.95	1,194.32	0.81%
3. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Amount of NPA asset are as reported in RBI return.

Note 2: Sectors with outstanding above 10% of Tier 1 capital are presented separately, other sectors balances are clubbed and reported under 'Other Infrastructure'. Previous year numbers are presented in conformity with current year presentation.



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

(v) Related Party Disclosure as per RBI Circular No. DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022

The following are the details of transactions during the year and balances as at March 31, 2023 with related parties.

(₹ in million)

Related Party/Items	Parent (as per ownership) or control	Subsidiaries	Associates, Joint Ventures/Investing Party, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Employee Benefit Companies of Investing Party and their Group Companies/Associates/Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel ³	Relatives of key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel Director	Others	Total
Items								
Borrowings	-	-	17,552.00	-	-	-	-	17,552.00
	-	-	(16,297.00)	-	-	-	-	(16,297.00)
Deposit (Note 4)				Not Applicable				-
				Not Applicable				-
Others Liability (Note 5)	-	-	891.41	-	-	2.78	-	894.19
	-	-	(874.14)	-	-	(2.70)	-	(876.84)
Placement of Deposit (Fixed Deposit outstanding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(300.00)	-	-	-	-	(300.00)
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Assets (Note 6)	-	-	119.73	-	-	-	-	119.73
	-	-	(1,773.85)	-	-	-	-	(1,773.85)
Transaction during the year								
Purchase of fixed/Other assets (Purchase of loan asset)	-	-	7,019.71	-	-	-	-	7,019.71
	-	-	(1,510.66)	-	-	-	-	(1,510.66)
Sale of fixed/Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Dividend paid	-	-	234.93	-	-	-	-	234.93
	-	-	(234.93)	-	-	-	-	(234.93)
Debt securities subscribed	-	-	3,850.00	-	-	-	-	3,850.00
Debt securities redemption	-	-	(4,150.00)	-	-	-	-	(4,150.00)
	-	-	800.00	-	-	-	-	800.00
	-	-	(902.00)	-	-	-	-	(902.00)
Placement of Deposit (fixed deposit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(14,820.00)	-	-	-	-	(14,820.00)
Income/ Expenditure								
Interest paid-debt securities	-	-	1,290.92	-	-	-	-	1,290.92
	-	-	(1,145.87)	-	-	-	-	(1,145.87)
Interest received fixed deposits	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12
	-	-	(10.17)	-	-	-	-	(10.17)
Remuneration to KMPs*	-	-	-	79.36	-	-	-	79.36
	-	-	-	(73.19)	-	-	-	(73.19)
Director sitting fee & commission	-	-	-	-	-	5.50	-	5.50
	-	-	-	-	-	(6.13)	-	(6.13)
Others Income (Note 7)	-	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	1.90
	-	-	(2.03)	-	-	-	-	(2.03)
Others Expenses (Note 8)	-	-	51.43	-	-	-	-	51.43
	-	-	(48.81)	-	-	-	-	(48.81)
Maximum outstanding during the year (Note 9)								
Borrowings	-	-	20,497.00	-	-	-	-	20,497.00
	-	-	(22,752.00)	-	-	-	-	(22,752.00)
Deposit (Note 4)				Not Applicable				-
				Not Applicable				-
Placement of Deposit - Fixed Deposit with banks	-	-	300.00	-	-	-	-	300.00
	-	-	(5,200.00)	-	-	-	-	(5,200.00)
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1) Figures in bracket pertains to March 31, 2022.

2) Nature of relationship with related party are defined at note 2AC.

3) Key Management Personnel includes transactions pertaining to Managing Director & CEO, Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

4) Company is a Non deposit taking NBFC and accordingly captioned section is not applicable

5) Other Liability includes accrued interest on debt securities, arranger fees - EIR adjustment & processing fees - EIR adjustment.

6) Other assets includes bank balances, insurance premium - unamortised, processing fees - EIR adjustment, accrued interest on FDs.

7) Other Income includes processing fees EIR adjustment.

8) Other expenses includes arranger fees EIR adjustment, bank charges, demat charges, insurance premium, POS machine, processing expenses EIR, transaction charges & CCIL charges T-bill etc.

9) Maximum outstanding balances is derived by aggregating maximum outstanding balance during the year for individual related parties.



ANNEXURE I

Schedule to the

Balance Sheet of a non-deposit taking non-banking financial company

(as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016)

Particulars		(₹ in million)			
Liabilities side :		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
(1)	Loans and advances availed by the non-banking finance company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	Amount out-standing	Amount overdue	Amount out-standing	Amount overdue
	(a) Debentures : Secured	1,57,330.71	-	1,35,454.41	-
	: Unsecured	5,659.53	-	7,261.14	-
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)				
	(b) Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
	(c) Term Loans	-	-	-	-
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-
	(e) Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-
	(f) Public Deposits*	-	-	-	-
	(g) Other Loans (specify nature) – Banks Loans	-	-	-	-
	(h) Other Loans (specify nature) – Cash Credit	-	-	-	-
	(i) Other Loans (specify nature) – Finance Lease Obligation	-	-	-	-
	* Please see Note 1 below				
(2)	Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid) :	Amount out-standing	Amount overdue	Amount out-standing	Amount overdue
	(a) In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-	-	-
	(b) In the form of partly secured debentures i.e. debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-	-	-
	(c) Other public deposits	-	-	-	-
	* Please see Note 1 below				
Assets side :		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
(3)	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below] (Note 04) :	Amount outstanding		Amount outstanding	
	(a) Secured		1,77,186.93		1,47,105.95
	(b) Unsecured		-		-
(4)	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and hypothecation loans counting towards AFC activities				
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors :				
	(a) Finance 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 (refer note 4)				
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed		-		-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above		-		-
(5)	Break-up of Investments :				
	Current Investments :				
	1. Quoted :				
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity		-		-
	(b) Preference		-		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-		-
	(v) Others (please specify)		-		-
	2. Unquoted :				
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity		-		-
	(b) Preference		-		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-		-
	(v) Others (Please specify)		-		-
	Long Term investments :				
	1. Quoted :				
	(i) Share : (a) Equity		-		-
	(b) Preference		-		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-		-
	(v) Others (Please specify)		-		-
	2. Unquoted :				
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity		-		-
	(b) Preference		-		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-		-
	(v) Others (Please specify)		-		-



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

(6)	Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above : Please see Note 2 below						
	Category	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
		Amount net of provisions			Amount net of provisions		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total	
1. Related Parties **							
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Other than related parties	1,77,186.93	-	1,77,186.93	1,47,105.95	-	1,47,105.95	
Total	1,77,186.93	-	1,77,186.93	1,47,105.95	-	1,47,105.95	

(7)	Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):				
	Please see note 3 below				
	Category	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV		Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	
1. Related Parties **					
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-	
2. Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	

** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Ind AS) (Please see Note 3)

(8) Other information

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Amount	Amount
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets		
(a) Related parties	-	-
(b) Other than related parties	1,703.48	1,194.32
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets		
(a) Related parties	-	-
(b) Other than related parties	860.43	835.82
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- 1 As defined in point xix of paragraph 3 of Chapter -2 of these Directions.
- 2 Provisioning norms shall be applicable as prescribed in these Directions.
- 3 All accounting standards and guidance notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debt. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up / fair value / NAV in respect of unquoted investments shall be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (5) above.
- 4 Loans and advances includes total portfolio of loans & investments together



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

2AE. Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ in million)

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
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,75,483.45	1,480.04	1,74,003.41	704.96	775.08
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,75,483.45	1,480.04	1,74,003.41	704.96	775.08
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Doubtful - 1 to 3 years	Stage 2	386.11	117.10	269.01	117.10	-
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	1,317.37	725.95	591.42	263.98	461.97
Subtotal for NPA		1,703.48	843.05	860.43	381.08	461.97
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	1,75,483.45	1,480.04	1,74,003.41	704.96	775.08
	Stage 2	386.11	117.10	269.01	117.10	-
	Stage 3	1,317.37	725.95	591.42	263.98	461.97
	Total	1,77,186.93	2,323.09	1,74,863.84	1,086.04	1,237.05



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

2AF. Disclosure on liquidity risk for the quarter/year ended March 31, 2023 under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies

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

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount ¹ (₹ in million)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	17	1,09,584.00	Not Applicable	67%

- (ii) Top 20 large deposits: Not Applicable

- (iii) Top 10 borrowings

Amount ¹ (₹ in million)	% of Total Borrowings
92,984.00	59%

- (iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount ¹ (₹ in million)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Non-Convertible Debentures	1,57,030.00	96%

- (v) Stock Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Ratio
1	Commercial Paper to Total Liabilities	NIL
2	Commercial Paper to Total Assets	NIL
3	NCDs (Original maturity < 1 Year) to Total Liabilities	NIL
4	NCDs (Original maturity < 1 Year) to Total Assets	NIL
5	Other Short-Term Liabilities to Total Liabilities ²	13%
6	Other Short-Term Liabilities to Total Assets ²	11%

- (vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

India Infradebt Limited (Infradebt) has an Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), a management level committee to handle liquidity risk management. At least four meetings of ALCO are conducted in a financial year. The Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Company oversees the liquidity risk management. The BRMC subsequently updates the Board of Directors on the same. Infradebt has a Board approved Liquidity & Interest Rate Risk Policy which covers the aspect of Liquidity Risk Management, Interest Rate Risk Management, Resource Planning & Funding Strategies, Stress Testing & Contingency Funding Plan and Management Information System.

Notes:

1. Face Value of the debentures
2. Other Short-Term liabilities include current maturities of long-term debentures



(Notes to Accounts Contd..)

2AG.Disclosure on liquidity risk for the quarter/year ended March 31, 2023 under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019
Quantitative Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for year ended 31 March 2023 is given below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2023		Three months ended Dec. 31, 2022		Three months ended Sep. 30, 2022		Three months ended Jun. 30, 2022	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	1,488.96	1,488.96	2,000.53	2,000.53	5,594.29	5,594.29	5,374.08	5,374.08
Cash & Bank Balances	126.09	126.09	145.90	145.90	165.55	165.55	216.87	216.87
Investment in T-Bills	1,362.87	1,362.87	1,854.63	1,854.63	5,428.74	5,428.74	5,157.21	5,157.21
Cash Outflows¹								
2 Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Unsecured wholesale funding	37.56	43.19	29.85	34.33	69.69	80.15	539.44	620.36
4 Secured wholesale funding	2,037.58	2,343.21	2,282.22	2,624.55	3,903.74	4,489.30	2,269.60	2,610.04
5 Additional requirements, of which								
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	342.17	393.49	746.36	858.31
8 Total Cash Outflows	2,075.14	2,386.40	2,312.07	2,658.88	4,315.60	4,962.94	3,555.40	4,088.70
Cash Inflows								
9 Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,990.97	1,493.23	1,694.69	1,271.02	1,728.04	1,296.03	1,523.75	1,142.81
11 Other cash inflows ²	6,706.49	5,029.87	9,225.81	6,919.36	6,447.69	4,835.76	13,993.38	10,495.04
12 Total Cash Inflows	8,697.46	6,523.10	10,920.50	8,190.38	8,175.73	6,131.79	15,517.13	11,637.85
		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13 Total HQLA		1,488.96		2,000.53		5,594.29		5,374.08
14 Total Net Cash Outflows		596.60		664.72		1,240.74		1,022.18
15 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		249.57%		300.96%		450.89%		525.75%

*Unweighted values calculated as average monthly outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows).

Weighted values calculated after the application of respective stress factors on inflow (75%) and outflow (115%)

Notes :

- Does not include operating costs as guided by BCBS circular Basel III: LCR and liquidity risk monitoring tools published in January 2013.
- Includes FD maturing within 30 days and liquid fund balances.
- Total net cash outflows (C) = Total weighted cash outflows (A) – Minimum of (Total weighted cash inflows (B); 75% of Total weighted cash outflows (A)).
- The above numbers of quarter end reporting date are simple average values of daily observations of previous 3 months.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

Liquidity coverage ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was introduced by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as part of Liquidity Risk Management Framework (LRMF) for NBFCs from December, 2020 to ensure that an NBFC has an adequate stock of unencumbered high quality liquid assets (HQLA) to survive a significant liquidity stress lasting for a period of 30 days. LCR is defined as a ratio of HQLA to the total net cash outflows estimated for the next 30 calendar days. As on March 31, 2023, the applicable minimum LCR required to be maintained by NBFCs is 70.0%.

Liquidity of Infradebt is managed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), a management level committee to handle liquidity risk management. At least four meetings of ALCO are conducted in a financial year. The Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Company along with Chief Risk Officer being the permanent invitee, oversees the liquidity risk management. The BRMC subsequently updates the Board of Directors on the same.

During the three months ended March 31, 2023, Infradebt maintained daily average HQLA (after haircut) of ₹ 1,488.96 million against the average HQLA requirement of ₹ 417.62 million at minimum LCR requirement of 70.0%. The daily average LCR of Infradebt for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was 249.57%. HQLA primarily includes government securities and current account balances maintained with Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Infradebt being an IDF-NBFC is allowed to raise funds only through bonds as per extant RBI regulations. As on March 31, 2023, only significant liability instrument (single instrument amounting to more than 1% of the Infradebt's total liabilities) was Non-Convertible Debentures (inclusive of accrued interest) and its percentage contribution to the total liabilities was 99.84%. Further, the total borrowings mobilised from significant counterparties (from whom the funds borrowed were more than 1.00% of the Infradebt's total liabilities) were 67.13% of the total liabilities of Infradebt as on March 31, 2023.

The weighted cash outflows are primarily driven by Secured wholesale funding which includes debt obligations on Secured NCDs. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, Secured wholesale funding contributed 98.19% of the total weighted cash outflows (daily average). The contingent funding obligation (undisbursed committed loan facility to the customer) and unsecured wholesale funding contributed remaining total weighted cash outflows. The total weighted cash inflows are primarily driven by Fixed Deposits (FDs) maturing within 30 days and liquid fund balances contributing 77.11% of weighted cash inflows while cash inflows from performing exposures contributed for the remaining total weighted cash inflows.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2AH. Segment information

The Company is engaged primarily in business of financing and accordingly there are no reportable segment as per Ind AS-108 on 'Operating Segments' notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended). The Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. domestic.

2AI. Income taxes

As per section 10 (47) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, any income of Infrastructure Debt Fund will be exempt from income tax. CBDT vide its notification no. 83/2016/F.No.173/50/2013-ITA-I dated September 16, 2016, has notified India Infradebt Limited as an Infrastructure Debt Fund for the purpose of clause (47) of section 10 of Income Tax Act, 1961.

2AJ. Due to micro and small enterprises

There are no amounts that need to be disclosed pertaining to Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (the 'MSMED').

2AK. As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is under obligation to incur ₹ 55.14 million (Previous year ₹ 46.74 million) and has incurred ₹ 55.14 million (Previous year ₹ 46.74 million) in cash, being 2% of the average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years, calculated in the manner as stated in the Act towards Corporate Social Responsibility through contribution to fund prescribed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the non-profit centre(s) engaged in the provision of health care.

2AL. Event after Reporting Date

Subsequent events are tracked and evaluated by the Company. There are no material subsequent events requiring adjustments / disclosures in the financial statements.

2AM. Disclosure Pursuant to Regulation 54 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

All secured Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) issued by the Company and outstanding as on March 31, 2023 are fully secured by first pari passu charge created over the freehold immovable properties, current assets, cash flows and receivables of the Company. Accordingly, the Company is maintaining asset cover of 1x or such higher asset cover required as per the terms of offer document/Information Memorandum.

2AN. Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2023 have been issued on March 31, 2023. However, said rules are effective from April 01, 2023 and accordingly shall be applicable to the Company from financial year 2023-24.

2AO. The Company has not accepted deposits, within the meaning of 'Public Deposits' as defined in the prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

2AP. In accordance with RBI Master Direction No. DNBS. PPD.01/66.15.001/2016-17 dated September 29, 2016, no fraud was detected and reported during the year and previous year.

2AQ. In accordance with RBI Master Direction No. DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016, the Company did not enter into any credit default swaps during the year and previous year.

2AR. In accordance with RBI Master Direction No. DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016, the Company has not lent against gold jewellery during the year and previous year.



(Notes to Accounts Contd...)

2AS. Details of expenditure in foreign currency for the year ended March 31, 2023 Nil (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

2AT. Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For B.K.Khare & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 105102W

Chartered Accountants



**per Aniruddha Joshi
Partner**

Membership No. 040852



**Lalita D. Gupte
Chairperson
DIN: 00043559**



**Suvek Nambiar
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 06384380**

For G.D.Apte & Co.

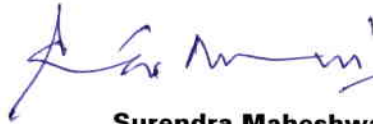
ICAI Firm registration number: 100515W

Chartered Accountants

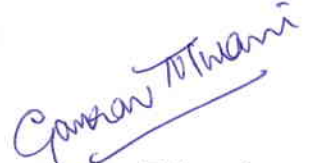


**per Chetan Sapre
Partner**

Membership No. 116952



**Surendra Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer**



**Gaurav Tolwani
Company Secretary**

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 19, 2023

