

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
  - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. As required by The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, in our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

**For M S K A & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

**Srividya**  
**Vaidison**

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Srividya Vaidison  
Date: 2022.04.20  
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Srividya Vaidison  
Partner

Membership No.: 207132  
UDIN: 22207132AHLIAA7258

Mumbai  
April 20, 2022



**ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LICHFL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022**

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

- i.
  - (a) A. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.  
B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
  - (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties, and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. The Company is involved in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii.
  - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess have been regularly deposited by the company with appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.
  - (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix.
  - (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings and repayment to lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) In our opinion and according to the information explanation provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (d) In our opinion, according to the information explanation provided to us, there are no funds raised on short term basis. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.



(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies.

x.

(a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the course of audit. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.

xii.

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

xiii.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.

In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not require to comply with provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of financial ratios, ageing and expected date of realisation of financial assets and payment of liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report and the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred to the special account as on the date of our audit report.



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- xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary / Associate/ Joint Venture. Accordingly, there is no preparation of consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

**Srividya**  
**Vaidison**

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Date: 2022.04.20  
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Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207132  
UDIN: 22207132AHLIAA7258

Mumbai  
April 20, 2022

**ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LICHFL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED**

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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



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## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022 based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Srividya  
Vaidison

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Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207132  
UDIN: 22207132AHLIAA7258

Mumbai  
April 20, 2022

LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended (Audited)	
		31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6	4.42	10.22
Receivables	7	0.43	593.00
Investments	8	5,772.71	4,973.18
Other Financial Assets	9	48.17	44.77
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
Current Tax Assets (Net)		48.28	29.36
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	100.46	68.71
Property, Plant and Equipment	11(a)	13.04	14.63
Intangible Assets	11(b)	0.19	0.33
Right of use Asset	12	245.06	338.42
Other Non-Financial Assets	13	5.74	8.37
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>6,238.50</b>	<b>6,080.99</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
<b>Trade Payables</b>			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
<b>Other Payables</b>			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		14.74	19.10
<b>Non-Financial Liabilities</b>			
Provisions			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	32.80	30.00
Lease Liability	16	269.77	348.45
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	17	476.18	644.84
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity Share Capital	18	919.44	919.44
Other Equity	19	4,525.57	4,119.16
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>6,238.50</b>	<b>6,080.99</b>

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

*Srividya Vaidison*

Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited

*Raj Kumar*

Raj Kumar  
Chairman  
DIN: 006627311

*Dhananjay N. Kungale*

Dhananjay N. Kungale  
Director  
DIN: 00007563

*H.S. Shashilkumar*

H.S. Shashilkumar  
Director & CEO  
DIN: 06674954

*Souender Mohan*

Souender Mohan  
CFO

*G. G. Srinivasan*

G. G. Srinivasan  
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th April 2022





Statement of Audited Financial Results for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended (Audited)	
		31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Income from operations</b>			
Interest Income	20	100.08	109.69
Fees and commission income	21	1,225.08	1,466.88
Net Gain on fair value changes	22	115.71	82.90
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>		<b>1,440.87</b>	<b>1,659.47</b>
Other Income	23	0.22	1.86
<b>Total Income (I)</b>		<b>1,441.09</b>	<b>1,661.33</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Finance Cost	24	23.47	29.13
Employee benefits expense	25	317.03	252.90
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	99.28	99.29
Other expenses	27	147.10	143.49
<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		<b>586.88</b>	<b>524.81</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax (III) = (I-II)</b>		<b>854.21</b>	<b>1,136.52</b>
<b>Tax expenses</b>			
Current tax		226.70	349.03
Deferred tax		(31.75)	18.02
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>194.95</b>	<b>367.05</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>659.26</b>	<b>769.47</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>659.26</b>	<b>769.47</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share Rs.10)</b>			
- Basic		7.17	8.37
- Diluted		7.17	8.37

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

*Srividya Vaidison*

Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207132

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited

*Raj Kumar*

Raj Kumar  
Chairman  
DIN: 006627311

*Dhananjay N. Mungale*

Dhananjay N. Mungale  
Director  
DIN: 00007563

*H.S. Shashikumar*

H.S. Shashikumar  
Director & CEO  
DIN: 06674954

*Surinder Mohan*

Surinder Mohan  
CFO

*G. G. Sambhayanamath*

G. G. Sambhayanamath  
Company Secretary



LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited  
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Profit for the year before tax		854.21	1,116.57
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization		99.28	99.29
Interest income		(96.68)	(106.07)
Gain on redemption of units of mutual fund		(115.71)	(82.90)
Operating profit before working capital changes		741.10	1,046.84
<i>Movement in working capital:</i>			
Decrease in trade payables		(4.36)	(8.99)
(Decrease)/Increase in other Non Financial Liabilities		(168.66)	24.71
(Decrease)/Increase in short-term provisions		2.80	(6.75)
Decrease in Trade receivables		592.57	594.85
Increase in Other Financial Assets		(3.40)	(3.27)
Decrease in Other Non Financial Assets		2.63	1.78
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		1,162.68	1,649.17
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)		(245.62)	(296.21)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	A	917.06	1,352.96
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed asset		(4.19)	-
Purchase of units of mutual fund		(1,789.98)	(2,263.75)
Proceeds from redemption of units of mutual fund		1,402.28	1,279.32
Interest received on Bank deposits/Public deposits		114.91	59.88
Investment in A units of LICHFL Housing & Infrastructure Fund		(210.66)	(64.50)
Investment in Public Deposit		(1,193.85)	(796.85)
Purchases of Shares		(1.44)	-
Proceeds from maturity of Public Deposits		1,091.60	753.43
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities</b>	B	(591.33)	(1,032.47)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividend paid on equity shares		(252.85)	(252.85)
Lease Liability		(78.68)	(73.01)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities</b>	C	(331.53)	(325.86)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	A+B+C	(5.80)	(5.37)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		10.22	15.59
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		4.42	10.22
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>			
With banks on - current account		4.42	10.22
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>		4.42	10.22
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

*Srividya Vaidison*

Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207132

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th April 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited

*Raj Kumar*      *Dhananjay N. Kungale*

Raj Kumar      Dhananjay N. Kungale  
Chairman      Director  
DIN: 006627311      DIN: 00007563

*H.S. Shashikumar*      *Sandeep Mohan*

H.S. Shashikumar      Sandeep Mohan  
Director & CEO      CFO  
DIN: 06674954

*G. G. Sanjaynamath*  
Company Secretary





Equity Share Capital

1) Equity Share capital for the year ending 31st March 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting year Rs	Changes in equity share capital during the year Rs	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the reporting year Rs
919.44	-	-	-	919.44

2) Equity Share capital for the year ending 31st March 2021

(Amount in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting year Rs	Changes in equity share capital during the year Rs	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the reporting year Rs
919.44	-	-	-	919.44

Other Equity

1) Other Equity for the year ending 31st March 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	General Reserves Rs	Retained earnings Rs	Total Rs
Balance as at 1st April 2021	72.74	4,046.42	4,119.16
Profit for the period	-	659.26	659.26
Dividends	-	(252.85)	(252.85)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	72.74	4,452.83	4,525.57

2) Other Equity for the year ending 31st March 2021

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	General Reserves Rs	Retained earnings Rs	Total Rs
Balance as at 1st April 2020	72.74	3,529.80	3,602.54
Profit for the period	-	769.47	769.47
Dividends	-	(252.85)	(252.85)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	72.74	4,046.42	4,119.16

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited

*Srividya Vaidison*

Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership No.: 207112

*Raj Kumar*

Raj Kumar  
Chairman  
DIN: 006627311

*Dhananjay N. Mungale*

Dhananjay N. Mungale  
Director  
DIN: 00007563

*H.S. Shashikumar*

H.S. Shashikumar  
Director & CEO  
DIN: 06674954

*Sunder Mohan*

Sunder Mohan  
CFO

*G.G. Samayyannamath*

G.G. Samayyannamath  
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th April 2022



## LICHFL Asset Management Co. Ltd.

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

### 1. Background and Nature of Operations

LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on February 14, 2008 as a private limited company. The Company has entered into an investment management agreement on August 27, 2010 ("Agreement 1") with LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited (Trustees to LICHFL Urban Development Fund) and the Company has entered into an Investment Management Agreement on June 5, 2017 ("Agreement 2") with LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited (Trustees to LICHFL Housing and Infrastructure Trust). Further the company has entered into an Investment Management Agreement on March 31, 2021 ("Agreement 3") with LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited (Trustees to LICHFL Real Estate Debt Opportunities Trust). As per the said Agreement 1, Agreement 2 and Agreement 3 the Company has been appointed as the 'Investment Manager' to manage the LICHFL Urban Development Fund ('LUDF'), LICHFL Housing and Infrastructure Fund ('LHIF') & LICHFL Real Estate Debt Opportunities Fund - I ('LRDO'). The registered address of the company is Bombay Life Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, 45/47, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai 400 001.

The Financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

### 2. Basis of preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR). All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs unless otherwise indicated.

#### 2.1. Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 30.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

#### 3.1. Recognition of interest income

##### 3.1.1. The effective interest rate method

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

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of financial asset. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle.





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

### 3.1.2. Interest income

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

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

## 3.2. Financial instruments - initial recognition

### 3.2.1. Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### 3.2.2. Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

### 3.2.3. 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:

- Amortised cost
- FVOCI
- FVTPL

## 3.3. Financial assets and liabilities

### 3.3.1. Financial assets at amortised cost such as Public Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Bank Balances, Security Deposit, etc.

The Company measures Bank balances, Public Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Trade receivables and other financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- 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.





### 3.3.1.1. Business model assessment

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

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

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

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized 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.

### 3.3.1.2. The SPPI test

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

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

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

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimize exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

### 3.3.2. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis, or
- The liabilities are part of the Company's financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.





### 3.4. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2021-22 and 2020-21.

### 3.5. Impairment of financial assets

#### 3.5.1. Trade receivables

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on average of historical loss rate adjusted to reflect current and available forward-looking information affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has also computed expected credit loss due to significant delay in collection.

#### 3.5.2 Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Life-time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.





ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

### 3.6 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarized below:

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

▶ Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument.

However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

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





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

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

### 3.7 Foreign currency translation

#### 3.7.1 Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in INR which is also functional currency of the company.

#### 3.7.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the spot rate of ex-change ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to other income/expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition.

### 3.8 Leases

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

#### The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest



rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

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

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

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and Lease payments have been classified as Cash flow used in Financing activities.

### 3.9 Recognition of income and expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 3.9.1 Income from services

Revenues from investment management services is recognized in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement read with Contribution Agreement entered by the Fund with its Investors.

#### Non-refundable upfront set-up fees charged from investor:

The Company has identified investor as its customer for its Alternative investment fund. The Company charge a non-refundable upfront set-up fee, which is to compensate Company for the cost incurred in setting up of fund or other administrative costs. These activities are administrative task and do not depict transfer of service to customer. These non-refundable up-front set-up fees are considered as





an advance payment for future services and amortised using straight line method over the expected agreement period with customer.

Unamortised amount is disclosed as "Deferred one time set up fees" under other non-financial liabilities.

### 3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

### 3.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

#### Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at 1st April 2017 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are, as follows:

- ▶ Computer hardware - 3 years
- ▶ Office Equipment - 5 years
- ▶ Vehicles - 5 years
- ▶ Furniture - 10 years

The Company, based on management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Property plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in other income / expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

### 3.12 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company.





Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Intangible assets recognized as at 1st April 2017 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Intangible assets.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- ▶ Computer software - 5 years

#### 3.13 Impairment of Non-Financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

#### 3.14 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company's contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.





The Company had less than ten employees during the year and hence The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, no provision for gratuity has been made in the books for employees of the Company.

No provision has been made for Lease Encashment as the same is paid on actual basis.

With respect to personnel on deputation to the Company, the accrual of retirement benefits for such personnel is done by their respective employers. The respective employers instruct the amount to be remitted towards Gratuity, Provident Fund, Insurance, etc. and the amount is reimbursed as per the instructions of the employers every month.

### 3.15 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, commitments and leasing arrangements

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. 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.

To meet the financial needs of customers, the company enters into various irrevocable commitments, which primarily consist of undrawn commitment to lend. Further the company is also exposed to contingent liabilities arising from legal claims.

**Onerous contracts:** Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

### 3.16 Segment Reporting

The company is primarily engaged in investment management services which is the only reportable business segment.

The Chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its investment management business as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The Company is operating only at one geographical location (i.e. India).  
The amount of revenue from each customer:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Investment Management services		
LICHFL Urban Development Fund	-	-
LICHFL Housing & Infrastructure Fund	1,147.50	1,389.30
One Time Fees		
LICHFL Housing & Infrastructure Fund	77.58	77.58
	<b>1,225.08</b>	<b>1,466.88</b>

### 3.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.





The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

### 3.18 Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

### 3.19 Taxes

#### 3.19.1 Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### 3.19.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss





► In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### 3.20 Dividends on ordinary shares

The Company recognises a liability of dividend to equity holders of the Company 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.

## 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.

### 4.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value please see Note 3.6 and Note 37.





#### 4.2 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

#### 4.3 Deferred Tax

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 3.19.2.

#### 4.4 Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment including intangible assets

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. Assumption also need to be made, when company assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

Determining whether the property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of plant and equipment. The value in use calculation requires the Management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the property, plant and equipment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. When the actual cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

#### 4.5 Life of Leased Asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

#### 5. Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued notification no.G.S.R. 255(E) dated 23.03.2022 for amendments in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2015 which are effective from 01 April 2022 and hence the Company has not applied it retrospectively.





6. Cash & Cash Equivalents (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	0.02	0.05
Balance with Banks - Bank current accounts	4.40	10.17
	<b>4.42</b>	<b>10.22</b>

7. Receivables (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Trade Receivables (Note 7.1)</b>		
- Receivables considered good, unsecured	0.43	593.00
	<b>0.43</b>	<b>593.00</b>

Note: 7.1

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Disputed</b>		
(a) Secured, considered good;	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered good;	-	-
(c) Doubtful	-	-
<b>Undisputed</b>		
(a) Secured, considered good,*	-	-
<u>Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment</u>		
- Less than 6 months	-	593.00
- 6 Months to 1 Year	-	-
- 1 to 2 Years	0.43	-
- 2 to 3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered good;		
<u>Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment</u>		
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 Months to 1 Year	-	-
- 1 to 2 Years	-	-
- 2 to 3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
(c) Doubtful	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>593.00</b>

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non interest bearing to be received from the Fund managed by the Company. There is no impairment allowance and therefore related disclosures required by Ind AS-109 are not given in the financial statements.

8. Investments (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Investments measured at Amortised Cost</b>		
Public deposits	1,601.27	1,517.25
<b>Investments measured at fair value through Profit or loss</b>		
Investment in Shares	1.44	-
Mutual funds	3,802.12	3,296.67
Venture Capital Funds	2.14	4.18
Alternative Investment Funds	365.74	155.08
<b>Total - Gross (A)</b>	<b>5,772.71</b>	<b>4,973.18</b>
(i) Investments outside India		
(ii) Investments in India	5,772.71	4,973.18
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>5,772.71</b>	<b>4,973.18</b>
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
<b>Total = (A)-(C)</b>	<b>5,772.71</b>	<b>4,973.18</b>



9. Other Financial Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	47.22	43.82
Other Deposits	0.95	0.00
<b>Total Other Financial Assets</b>	<b>48.17</b>	<b>44.77</b>

10. Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>		
Impact of Difference between Book base and Tax base of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	1.89	1.35
Difference between ROU Asset and Lease Liability	7.20	2.92
Impact of Deferred One time Fees	135.56	158.15
<b>Total Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>144.65</b>	<b>162.42</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liability</b>		
Reversal of DTL on unrealised gain	81.67	-
Impact of Financial assets measured at fair value	(125.80)	(93.71)
<b>Total Deferred Tax Liability</b>	<b>(44.13)</b>	<b>(93.71)</b>
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>100.52</b>	<b>68.71</b>

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Depreciation	6.50	4.65
ROU Asset & Liability	24.71	10.03
Deferred one time set up fees	465.51	543.09
Reversal of unrealised gain	280.45	-
Unrealised gain on investments	(431.99)	(321.82)
	<b>345.18</b>	<b>235.95</b>

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Opening Balance as on 1st April	68.71	86.73
Deferred Tax Income during the year recognised in Profit or Loss	31.75	(18.02)
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)</b>	<b>100.46</b>	<b>68.71</b>

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Net Profit Before tax	854.21	1,136.52
At Statutory income Tax rate of 29.12% (2021: 29.12%)	248.75	330.95
Expenses not allowed	1.83	1.75
Adjustment of tax pertaining to earlier years	-	-
Tax rate difference	-	-
Long term Capital gain (Taxable at different rate)	-	-
	<b>250.58</b>	<b>332.70</b>
	29.33%	29.27%





## 11. (a) Property, Plant &amp; Equipment

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Total
At March 31, 2020	1.89	7.58	19.88	-	29.35
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	1.89	7.58	19.88	-	29.35
Additions	-	4.19	-	-	4.19
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	1.89	11.77	19.88	-	33.54
Depreciation					
At March 31, 2020	1.27	4.59	3.10	-	8.96
Charge for the year	0.18	1.61	3.97	-	5.76
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	1.45	6.20	7.07	-	14.72
Charge for the year	0.16	1.64	3.97	-	5.77
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	1.61	7.84	11.05	-	20.49
Net Block					
At March 31, 2021	0.44	1.38	12.81	-	14.63
At March 31, 2022	0.28	3.93	8.83	-	13.04

## 11. (b) Intangible Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer software
At March 31, 2020	1.28
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	1.28
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2022	1.28
Depreciation	
At March 31, 2020	0.78
Charge for the year	0.17
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	0.95
Charge for the year	0.14
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2022	1.09
Net Block	
At March 31, 2021	0.33
At March 31, 2022	0.19

## 12. Right of Use Asset

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	ROU Asset
At March 31, 2020	
Additions	466.79
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	466.79
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2022	466.79
Depreciation	
At March 31, 2020	35.01
Charge for the year	93.36
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	128.37
Charge for the year	93.36
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2022	221.73
Net Block	
At March 31, 2021	338.42
At March 31, 2022	245.06

## 13. Other Non-Financial Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	Rs	Rs
GST input credit	5.40	8.02
Prepaid expenses	0.34	0.17
Advance to staff	-	0.18
	5.74	8.37



14. Payables		
(Amount in Lakhs)		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Other Payables: (Note 14.1)</b>		
Liabilities for expenses	14.74	19.10
	<u>14.74</u>	<u>19.10</u>
<b>Note: 14.1</b>		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>a. Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises (MSME)</b>		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
- Less than 1 year	-	-
- 1 to 2 Years	-	-
- 2 to 3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
<b>b. Others</b>		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
- Less than 1 year	-	-
- 1 to 2 Years	-	-
- 2 to 3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
<b>c. Disputed dues - MSME</b>		
<b>d. Disputed dues - Others</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities for expenses include provision for expenses.		
<b>15. Provisions</b>		
(Amount in Lakhs)		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Provision for bonus	32.80	30.00
	<u>32.80</u>	<u>30.00</u>
<b>16. Lease Liability</b>		
(Amount in Lakhs)		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Lease Liability (ROU Asset)	269.77	348.45
	<u>269.77</u>	<u>348.45</u>
<b>17. Other Non financial liabilities</b>		
(Amount in Lakhs)		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Statutory dues	9.33	100.41
Deferred One time Fees	465.51	543.09
Others	1.34	1.34
	<u>476.18</u>	<u>644.84</u>
<b>18. Share capital</b>		
(Amount in Lakhs)		
Particulars	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>Authorised shares</b>		
10,000,000 (31st March, 2021: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
9,194,400 (31st March, 2021: 9,194,400) equity shares of Rs.10 each	919.44	919.44
<b>Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>	<u>919.44</u>	<u>919.44</u>





Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	Amount Rs	
As at 1st April 2020	919.44	
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	
As at 31 March 2021	919.44	
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	
As at 31st March 2022	<u>919.44</u>	

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. 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.

a. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company and enterprise having significant influence are as below:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>LIC Housing Finance Limited, the holding company and its Nominees</b> 8,700,000 (31st March 2021: 8,700,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	870.00	870.00
<b>Life Insurance Corporation of India, enterprise having significant influence</b> 494,400 (31st March 2021: 494,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	49.44	49.44

b. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
	Nos.	% of holding	% of changes during the year	Nos.	% of holding	% of changes during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up						
LIC Housing Finance Limited, the holding company and its Nominees	87.00	94.63%	0.00%	87.00	94.63%	0.00%
Life Insurance Corporation of India, enterprise having significant influence	4.94	5.37%	0.00%	4.94	5.37%	0.00%
	<u>91.94</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>91.94</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

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

c. Proposed dividend on equity shares

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
Declared and paid during the year		
Final Dividend for 2021-22 Rs. 2.75 per share (2020-21 Rs. 2.75 per share)	252.85	252.85
	<u>252.85</u>	<u>252.85</u>

Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting (Not recognised as a liability as at 31st March 2022)

Proposed Dividend for 2021-22 Rs. 2.75 per share (Amt in lakhs) 252.85

19. Other Equity

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	31st March 2022 Rs	31st March 2021 Rs
<b>General Reserve</b>		
Opening balance	72.74	72.74
Add: Additions/Deductions	-	-
Closing balance	<u>72.74</u>	<u>72.74</u>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Opening balance	3,588.10	3,071.48
Profit for the year	659.26	769.47
Dividends	(252.85)	(252.85)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-
Closing balance	<u>3,994.51</u>	<u>3,588.10</u>
<b>Total Other Equity</b>	<u>4,067.25</u>	<u>3,660.84</u>



Revenue from operations

20. Interest Income

Particulars	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
	On financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	On financial assets measured at amortised cost	Interest income on financial assets classified at fair value through profit & loss	On financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	On financial assets measured at amortised cost	Interest income on financial assets classified at fair value through profit & loss
Other Interest Income						
- Interest on public deposits	-	96.68	-	-	106.07	-
- Interest on Security Deposit	-	3.40	-	-	3.16	-
- Income From A Units of LICHFLHIF	-	-	-	-	-	0.46
		100.08	-		109.23	0.46

21. Fees and Commission Income

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Management fees	1,147.50		1,389.30	
One Time Fees	77.58		77.58	
	1,225.08		1,466.88	

22. Net Gain/ (Loss) on fair value changes

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net gain/(Loss) on financial assets (Mutual Funds, Venture Capital and AIF ) at fair value through profit or Loss				
- Unrealised	110.17		76.46	
- Realised	5.54		6.44	
	115.71		82.90	

23. Other Income

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on income Tax refund	-		1.86	
Miscellaneous Income	0.22		-	
	0.22		1.86	

24. Finance Cost

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest expense on Lease Liability	23.47		29.13	
	23.47		29.13	

25. Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries, allowances and bonus	291.20		236.70	
Contribution to Provident Fund	18.02		12.60	
Staff Welfare Expenses	7.81		3.60	
	317.03		252.90	

26. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5.78		5.76	
Depreciation on Intangible Assets	0.14		0.17	
Amortization of ROU Asset	93.36		93.36	
	99.28		99.29	





27. Other Expenses		(Amount in Lakhs)	
Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	
	Rs	Rs.	
Rent- Electricity & water	12.03	10.75	
Fund establishment Expenses	27.51	37.22	
Dematerialization Fees	0.23	0.45	
Legal and professional fees	51.58	29.71	
Travelling and conveyance	3.07	1.74	
CSR expenditure [refer note (a) below]	22.13	21.27	
Stamp duty and filing fees	0.39	0.45	
Settlor Fees	-	0.10	
Office maintenance	9.51	17.56	
Communication costs	1.69	2.60	
Printing and stationery	3.64	3.32	
Staff training expenses	1.00	1.00	
Payment to auditor			
- Audit fee	5.00	5.00	
- Tax audit fee	0.50	0.50	
Internal Audit Fees	1.10	1.00	
Directors sitting fees	5.55	7.45	
Insurance	0.40	0.24	
Profession tax - Company	0.03	0.03	
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.20	0.29	
Miscellaneous expenses	1.54	2.80	
Interest on delayed payment of tax deducted at source	-	0.01	
	<b>147.10</b>	<b>143.49</b>	

Note (a): Corporate Social Responsibility		(Amount in Lakhs)	
Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	
	Rs	Rs.	
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year:	22.13	21.27	
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31-Mar-22	In Cash	In Cash	
(i) Construction/Acquisition of an asset	-	-	
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	22.13	21.27	
c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31-Mar-21	In Cash	In Cash	
(i) Construction/Acquisition of an asset	-	-	
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	

Note: Amount expended to P M Care Fund during the FY 2021-22

#### Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares.

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	659.26	769.47
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	9,194,400	9,194,400
Basic	7.17	8.37
Diluted	7.17	8.37



## 28. Retirement Benefit Plan:

### 28.1 Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions; there is no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme applicable to company.

With respect to personnel on deputation to the Company, the accrual of retirement benefits for such personnel is done by their respective employers. The respective employers instruct the amount to be remitted towards Gratuity, Provident Fund, Insurance, etc and the amount is reimbursed as per the instructions of the employers every month.

The total expense charged to income of INR 18.02 lakhs (2021: INR 12.60 lakhs) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

## 29. Leases

Ind AS 116- Leases

On April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019 and subsequent contracts.

The Company has made use of the following practical expedient available on transition to Ind AS 116:  
(a) Not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, accordingly the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or modified before April 1, 2019;

(b) excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset; and

(c) Not to recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The company has not recognised RoU asset and lease liabilities as on initial application date i.e. 1 April 2019 since the leases were short term leases i.e. residual lease term is less than 12 months.

The difference between the lease obligation disclosed as of March 31, 2019 under Ind AS 17 (Refer Note 30 of the 2019 Annual Report) and the value of the lease liabilities (which is zero) as of April 1, 2019 is primarily on account of practical expedients exercised for short term leases.

## 30. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

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





(Amount in Lakhs)

ASSETS	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	4.42	-	4.42	10.22	-	10.22
Bank Balance other than (a) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	0.43	-	0.43	593.00	-	593.00
Investments	4,569.54	1,203.17	5,772.71	354.66	4,618.52	4,973.18
Other Financial assets	-	48.17	48.17	-	44.76	44.76
<b>Non-financial Assets</b>						
Current tax assets (Net)	-	48.28	48.28	-	29.36	29.36
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	-	100.46	100.46	-	68.71	68.71
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	13.04	13.04	-	14.91	14.96
Intangible Assets	-	0.19	0.19	-	0.33	0.33
Right of use asset	-	245.06	244.76	-	338.42	338.12
Other non-financial assets	-	5.74	5.74	-	8.37	8.37
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4,574.39</b>	<b>1,664.11</b>	<b>6,238.01</b>	<b>957.88</b>	<b>5,123.43</b>	<b>6,080.68</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
<b>Trade Payables</b>						
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14.74	-	14.74	19.10	-	19.10
<b>Non-Financial Liabilities</b>						
Provisions	32.80	-	32.80	30.00	-	30.00
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	90.60	179.17	269.77	78.68	269.77	348.45
Other Non Financial Liabilities	86.91	389.27	476.18	179.33	465.51	644.84
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>225.05</b>	<b>568.44</b>	<b>793.49</b>	<b>307.11</b>	<b>735.28</b>	<b>1,042.39</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>4,349.34</b>	<b>1,095.67</b>	<b>5,444.52</b>	<b>650.77</b>	<b>4,388.15</b>	<b>5,038.29</b>

**31. Impact Of COVID-19:**

The World Health Organization announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19") and classified its outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. On March 24, 2020, the Indian government announced a strict 21-day lockdown across the country to contain the spread of the virus. This pandemic and response thereon have impacted most of the industries. Consequent to the nationwide lock down on March 24, 2020, the Company's operations were scaled down in compliance with applicable regulatory orders. Subsequently, during the year, the Company's operations have been scaled up in a phased manner taking into account directives from various Government authorities. The impact on future operations would, to a large extent, depend on how the pandemic further develops and its resultant impact on the operations of the Company. The Company continues to monitor the situation and take appropriate action, as considered necessary in due compliance with the applicable regulations.

The management has made an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations, financial performance and position as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 and has concluded that there is no impact which is required to be recognised in the financial statements. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements.



### 32. The Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

The Company will assess the applicability of this code and accordingly will give appropriate impact, if any, in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

### 33. Related party disclosures

#### 33.1 Transaction with related parties

Transactions of the Company with the Holding Company and its fellow subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions.

Relationship where control exists		Names of related parties
Holding company		LIC Housing Finance Limited
Fellow subsidiary		LICHFL Care Homes Limited
Fellow subsidiary		LICHFL Financial Services Limited
Fellow subsidiary		LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited
Enterprise having significant influence		Life Insurance Corporation of India
Key management personnel ('KMP')	Nominee Director	Mr. Raj Kumar (From 16.10.2020)
	Nominee Director & Chief Executive Officer	Mr. H S Shashikumar - Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Nominee Director	Mr. Y. Viswanatha Gowd (From 10.02.2021)
	Director	Mr. Dhananjay Mungale (From 28.08.2020)
	Director	Mr. Ashwani Kumar (From 28.8.2020)
	Director	Mr. P.S. Jayakumar (From 11.09.2020)
	Company Secretary	Mr. G.G Sambayyanamath
	Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Surinder Mohan

#### a. Transactions during the year

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of related parties	Nature of transaction	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
LIC Housing Finance Limited	Expenses reimbursement	9.36	17.75
	Dividend paid	239.25	239.25
	Interest earned on public deposit	96.68	106.07
	Investments made during the year in Public Deposit	1,193.85	796.85
	Redemptions made during the year in Public Deposit	1,091.60	753.43
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Expenses reimbursement	18.80	10.30
	Dividend paid	13.60	13.60
LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited	Expenses reimbursement	0.35	0.03
	Settlor Fees	-	0.10





b. Balance at the year end

Name of related parties	Nature of transaction	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
LIC Housing Finance Limited	Expenses reimbursement payable	1.27	1.27
	Total outstanding in Public deposit	1,503.85	1,401.60
	Interest accrued on public deposit	97.43	115.65
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Expenses reimbursement payable	0.08	0.08
LICHFL Trustee Company Private Limited	Expenses reimbursement payable	-	-

There are no terms and conditions of the transactions with the related parties.

33.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the Company

Remuneration to key managerial personnel

(Amount in lakhs)

	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
<u>Employee Benefits:</u>		
Employee benefits	141.38	78.23
Professional Fees	34.56	30.45
<u>Non-Executive director:</u>		
Director Sitting Fees	5.55	7.45

34. Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

35. Revenue from contracts with customers

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account:

(Amount in lakhs)

	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
<b>Type of service</b>		
Investment Management services	1,225.08	1,466.88
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,225.08	1,466.88
<b>Geographical markets</b>		
India	1,225.08	1,466.88
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,225.08	1,466.88
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Services transferred at a point of time	1,225.08	1,466.88
Services transferred over time	77.58	77.58
Total revenue with customers		



The non-refundable set up fees are deferred and amortised as income over the period of agreement.

The set up fee of Rs. 2,88,47,500 received in during the year 2017-18 will be recognised over a period of 11 years, set up fee of Rs. 2,43,65,500 received during the year 2018-19 will be recognised over a period of 10 years, set up fee of Rs. 1,52,27,000 received during the year 2019-20 will be recognised over a period of 9 years and set up fee of Rs. 80,60,000 received during the year 2020-21 will be recognised over a period of 8 years.

In current year 2021-22 Rs. 77,58,440 have been recognised in Statement of profit and loss from the opening deferred one-time fee of Rs. 5,43,09,071. Accordingly, closing deferred one-time fee is Rs. 5,43,09,071. Remaining Deferred one-time fee of Rs. 4,65,50,631 will be recognised over a period of 6 years.

The Management fee is recognised as per the terms of agreement as and when it is accrued. Performance obligation for the same will be as per the terms of agreement.

### 36. Fair value measurement

This note describes the fair value measurement of both financial and non-financial instruments and is structured as follows:

36.1	Valuation principles	36.2	Valuation governance
36.3	Financial instruments by fair value hierarchy	36.4	Valuation techniques

#### 36.1 Valuation principles

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

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained in Note 3.6.

#### 36.2 Valuation governance

##### Valuation of Financial assets

##### 36.2.1 Mutual Funds

The units held in Mutual fund schemes are valued at NAV as published by the respective mutual funds relating to the particular scheme.

##### 36.2.2 Investment in B units (Venture Capital Fund)

The investment in B units of LICHFL Urban Development Fund (Venture Capital Fund) is valued at NAV as on the reporting date as declared by the Fund.

##### 36.2.3 Investment in A & D units (Alternate Investment Fund)

The investment in A & D units of LICHFL Housing & Infrastructure Fund (Alternate Investment Fund) is valued at NAV as on the reporting date as declared by the Fund.

##### 36.2.4 Assets and liabilities by fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy measured at recurring basis:





The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, fixed deposits, other deposits, trade payables and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values. The fair value of security deposits is calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b><u>Financial assets designated at fair value through Profit or loss</u></b>			
Investment in Mutual Funds			
Investment in Shares	3,802.12	-	1.44
Venture Capital Funds	-	-	2.14
Alternate Investment Funds	-	-	365.74

31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b><u>Financial assets designated at fair value through Profit or loss</u></b>			
Investment in Mutual Funds	3,296.67	-	-
Venture Capital Funds	-	-	4.18
Alternate Investment Funds	-	-	155.08

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 items for the periods ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Venture Capital Funds	Alternative Investment Funds
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	5.49	90.58
Acquisitions	-	64.50
Gain/(Loss)	(1.31)	-
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	4.18	155.08
Acquisitions	-	210.66
Gain/(Loss) recognized in profit or loss	(2.04)	-
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	2.14	365.74

Valuation techniques and specific considerations for Level 3 inputs are further explained below.

Fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Security Deposits	57.46	47.22	57.46	43.82

The Fair value for security deposit was calculated based on cash flows discounted using market rate of interest. The security deposit is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.



### Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

### 37. Risk Management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of other payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and the financial assets include trade receivables, deposits, cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

**37.1 Market risk:** Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: Foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

**Foreign currency risk:** Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. There is no foreign currency exposure in the Company.

**Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's fixed interest-bearing financial instruments (At cost) are reported as below:

Particulars	Rupees as at 31.03.2022	Rupees as at 31.03.2021
Financial Assets	1,503.85	1,401.60
Financial Liabilities	-	-

The Company does not have any variable interest-bearing instruments.

**37.2 Credit risk:** Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments, deposits with Banks and other financial institutions as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables resulting in financial loss to the Company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

**Trade receivables:** Our historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. The trade receivables which are Management Fees receivable as on the reporting date are generally received within 90-180 days from the reporting date. Hence the credit risk pertaining to Trade receivables is low.





Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and/or domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units and deposit for a specified time period.

**37.3 Liquidity risk:** Liquidity risk refers to risk of financial distress or extra ordinary high financing cost arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and require financing. The Company's objective is to maintain at all times optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. Processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management and management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

Since the Company invests in Liquid schemes of Mutual funds which are highly liquid and can be redeemed at any point of time the liquidity risk is very low.

**38. Capital Commitment and Contingent Liability**

There are no capital commitments and contingent liability as at March 31, 2022

**39. Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars		31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Equity Share Capital		919	919
Other Equity		4,526	4,119
Total Equity	(i)	5,445	5,039
Borrowings			
Total Debt	(ii)		
Overall financing	(i) + (ii) = (iii)	5,445	5,039
Gearing Ratio	(ii) / (iii)	-	-

**40. Undisclosed Income**

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous year) in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).



#### 41. Trading in Crypto Currency / Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

#### 42. Benami Property

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

#### 43. Relationship with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956,

#### 44. Ratios:

Particulars		FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	% Changes
Current Ratio: Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets	5,825.73	5,621.17	
	Current Liabilities	47.54	49.10	
		122.54	114.48	7.04%
Return on Equity Ratio: NP after Tax / Net Worth	NP after Tax			
		659.26	769.47	
	Net Worth	5,445.01	5,038.60	
		0.12	0.15	-20.72%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio: Sale or Revenue / Net Assets or Capital	Sale or Revenue (Total Income)			
		1,441.09	1,661.33	
	Net Assets or Capital	5,445.01	5,038.60	
		0.26	0.33	-19.73%
Net profit ratio: Net Profit (Before Tax) / Total Income	Net Profit (Before Tax)	854.21	1,136.52	
	Total Income	1,441.09	1,661.33	
		0.59	0.68	-13.35%
Net capital turnover ratio: Total Income / Equity	Total Income	1,441.09	1,661.33	
	Equity	5,445.01	5,038.60	
		0.26	0.33	-19.73%

#### Note:

- Current Assets include investment, cash & cash equivalent, Receivable, and other Financial Asset
- Current liabilities include Financial liabilities and provision
- Total Income include Management Fees, Set up fees, Interest Income, realised and unrealised gain on MF and other income
- Equity includes Equity share capital and other equity
- Net Assets or Capital - Net Fixed assets plus Net Current Assets (i.e. Current Assets - Current Liabilities)
- Net worth includes Equity share capital and other equity or Assets minus liabilities





45. Comparative Figures

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
LICHFL Asset Management Company Limited



Srividya Vaidison  
Partner  
Membership Number: 207132

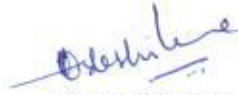


Raj Kumar  
Chairman  
DIN: 06627311



Dhananjay N Mungale  
Director  
DIN: 00007563

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20<sup>th</sup> April 2022



H S Shashikumar  
Director & CEO  
DIN: 06674954



Surinder Mohan  
Chief Financial Officer



G G Sambayyanamath  
Company Secretary

