

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Name of the Director	Designation
	Mr. Ganesh Ramanand Rao	Director
	Mrs. Meenakshi Rao	Director
	Mr. Vadakandarai Krishnamurthy Mohan	Director
REGISTERED OFFICE 7 th Floor, No. 707/708, Cyber One, Plot No 4 & 6, Sector No. 30A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703 secretarial@iasc.in	STATUTORY AUDITORS Haribhakti and Co., LLP 705, Leela Business Park, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400059. Email ID: snehal.shah1@haribhakti.co.in	REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENTS Satellite Corporate Services Private Limited A 106 & 107, Dattani Plaza, East West Compound, Andheri Kurla Road, Safed Pool, Sakinaka, Mumbai – 400072 Email ID: scs_pl@yahoo.co.in
CORPORATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	U91110MH1998NPL113558	
COMPANY WEBSITE	www.iasc.in	



DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SAVINGS AND CREDIT ('the Company' or 'IASC') along with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2023. The summarized financial results of the company are presented hereunder: -

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS:

Your Company's performance during the FY ended March 31, 2023 (FY 2022-23) as compared to the previous FY ended March 31, 2022 (FY 2021-22) is summarized below:

	(Rs. In Lakh)	
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Interest on Inter Corporate Loan	291.87	282.94
Other Income	11.73	44.16
Total Income	303.60	327.10
Total Expenses	363.83	107.30
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(60.23)	219.80
Tax Expenses		
(1) Current Tax	42.29	40.00
(2) Deferred Tax	(32.42)	(147.55)
(3) Taxation for earlier years	(10.58)	(23.39)
Profit /(Loss) for the year	(59.52)	350.74
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(59.88)	350.34

During the financial year under review, your Company has registered a total income of Rs. 303.60 lakhs when compared to Rs. 327.10 lakhs in the previous year. The loss for the period is Rs. 59.88 lakhs as compared to a profit of Rs. 350.74 lakhs in the previous year.

2. DIVIDEND AND RESERVES

- A] The Board of Directors of your Company do not recommend any dividend on the equity shares of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.
- B] The Company has not transferred any amount to the General reserve account.



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3. STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Indian Association for Savings and Credit (IASC) is a company (Not - for - Profit) formed in 1998 licensed under Section 25 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). Its objective was to extend credit services to the under privileged section of the society, particularly women. IASC was in the business of providing financial services in a reliable, affordable and transparent manner to enhance the income of the self-help group (SHG) members.

4. CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company did not carry on any business operations during the financial year ended 31st March 2023. The income of the company is primarily derived from the earnings Income received by the Company from loans provided.

5. CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL & DEBENTURE STRUCTURE

During the year under review, there was no change in the share capital of the Company, as at the end of FY 2022-23;

A] Authorised Share Capital of the Company is maintained Rs. 3,00,00,000 consisting of 30,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each and

B] the Paid – up Share Capital is maintained at Rs. 60,00,000 consisting of 6,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each.

C] Your Company has not issued any debentures or debt instruments during the financial year under review.

6. DISCLOSURE REGARDING ISSUE OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS

Your Company has not implemented any Employees Stock Option Scheme for its employees.

7. Web-link of Annual Return

As per Section 134 (3) (a) and Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the annual return of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2023 is available at the web address http://www.iasc.in/?page_id=36.



8. BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

BOARD MEETINGS:

During the financial year ended 31st March 2023, 6 (Six) Board Meetings were held on 04th April 2022, 06th May 2022, 03rd August 2022, 05th September 2022, 10th December 2022, and 21st March 2023.

Particulars of the Directors' attendance to the Board Meetings are given below:

S. No.	Particulars	Attendance
1.	Mr. Ganesh Rao	6
2.	Mrs. Meenakshi Rao	6
3.	Mr. V.K. Mohan	6

9. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief, and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors confirm the following in terms of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder: -

- In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- The directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the loss of the company for that period;
- The directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.



10. LOAN FROM DIRECTORS

The Company has not obtained any unsecured loan from Directors during the period under review. There are no outstanding loans from the Directors of the Company as on 31st March 2023.

11. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013

During the financial year under review, the Company has provided inter - corporate loans and made inter corporate investments as given below pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Sr. No	Name	Nature	Purpose	Date of Loan/ Guarantee/ Investment	Amount (Rs.)	Date of Board Resolution	Date of Shareholders' Resolution
1.	Ambition Services Private Limited	Investment in CCPS	Investment	23.08.2023	80,00,000	03.08.2022	08.08.2022
2.	New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	Inter-corporate Loan	Working Capital	04.04.2022	1,70,00,000	04.04.2022	28.02.2019
3	New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	Inter-corporate Loan	Working Capital	23.03.2023	1,65,00,000	21.03.2023	28.02.2019

The disclosures for the inter corporate loans and investments have been given in the financial statements (Note 5)

12. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the financial year, the Company has not entered into any Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties as per Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder.



13. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments during the period commencing from the end of the financial year 2022-23, till the date of this report, which affect the financial position of the Company.

14. PARTICULARS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGICAL ABSORPTION & FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS/OUTGO**(I) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY & TECHNOLOGICAL ABSORPTION AND RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R & D)**

Since your Company does not carry on any manufacturing activity, the requirement of disclosure of particulars relating to conservation of energy and technology absorption in terms of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder is not applicable. However, significant measures are being taken to reduce the energy consumption by using energy-efficient equipment.

Your company does not have any research and development facility and has not incurred any expenditure towards research and development.

(II) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS/OUTGO

Your Company did not have any foreign currency earnings or expenditure during the financial year ended 31st March 2023.

15. DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

As on date of this report, your company's Board of Directors comprises of the following members, namely:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Ganesh Rao | (DIN:02302989) |
| 2. Mrs. Meenakshi Rao | (DIN:06748708) |
| 3. Mr. V.K. Mohan | (DIN:06987472) |

During the financial year ended 31st March 2023, no change took place in the composition of the Board of Directors of your Company.



In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. V. K. Mohan (DIN: 06987472), Director is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting to be held on 04th August 2023 and him being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment.

16. SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURT OR TRIBUNAL

During the financial year ended 31st March 2023, there were no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and your company's operations in future.

17. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has well established and adequate Internal Control Systems and Procedures for safeguarding of its assets, processes for prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial statements.

18. DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC

Your Company did not accept any deposits during the financial year under review.

19. AUDITORS

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants were re - appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 25th July 2019 to hold office for a period of five financial years.

The report of the statutory Auditors to the members on the Financial Statements is annexed to and forms part of the same does not contain any reservation, qualification or adverse/disclaimer remark.

The notes to the accounts forming part of the financial statements are self-explanatory and need no further clarifications or explanations. There have been no frauds detected or reported by the Statutory Auditor for the financial year under review pursuant to Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013.



SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND SECRETARIAL COMPLIANCE REPORT:

M/s. S. Sandeep & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, have issued a Secretarial Compliance Report for the FY 2022-23.

The Secretarial Compliance Report for FY 2022-23 forms a part of Annual Report as Annexure A. The Secretarial Compliance Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

20. RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company, having discontinued its operations, the exposure to risks is minimal. However, the management reviews have put in place adequate risk-management policy / measures.

21. MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

The maintenance of cost records and requirements of cost audit as prescribed under the provision of Section 148(1) of the Act is not by the Company.

22. DISCLOSURES IN RELATION TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013 (POSH ACT)

The Company has in place the Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy named “Policy Against Sexual Harassment” in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and the same is available at the web address <http://www.iasc.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/POLICY-ON-SEXUAL-HARRASMENT.pdf>. An Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment.

Your Directors further state that during the year under review, no complaints were received pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

23. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS OF ICSI

The Company is in compliance with the relevant provisions of applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government.



24. DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016)

During FY 2022-23, no application was made or any proceeding was initiated / pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016).

25 The requirement of providing the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof does not arise.

26. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Sr. No	Name and address of the company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held
1	New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	U93030MH2014PTC252078	Holding Company	99.98

27. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The provisions of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not meet the prescribed criteria.

28. TRANSFER TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

Pursuant to Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, Your Company did not have any funds lying unpaid or unclaimed for a period of Seven years. Therefore, there were no funds which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

29. REMUNERATION POLICY

The provisions of Section 178 relating to constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee are not applicable to the Company and hence the Company has not devised any policy relating to appointment of Directors, payment of remuneration, Directors qualifications, positive attributes, independence of Directors and other related matters as provided under Section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.



30. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Since the Company is not required to appoint Independent Directors the requirements of submitting their disclosures to the Board under section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.

31. AUDIT COMMITTEE AND VIGIL MECHANISM

The requirement of formation of Audit Committee and the concept of vigil mechanism under Section 177 of Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to your company.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors wish to thank the bankers, shareholders, and other stakeholders for their support. The directors also thank the employees for their contribution during the financial year under review.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN: 02302989

Meenakshi Rao
Director
DIN: 06748708

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: 19th May 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indian Association for Savings and Credit

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Indian Association for Savings and Credit** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and 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 on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Director's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 this Ind AS financial statements.

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

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control.
- 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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) This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, since in opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;



e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f. We do not report on the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls in terms of section 143(3)(i) of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said reporting is not applicable to the Company.

g. With respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The Company 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. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise;

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iv) (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (iv) (c) Based on the audit procedures that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (v) The Company has not declared nor paid any dividend during the year. Hence, reporting the compliance with section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
- (vi) As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W / W100048



Snehal Shah

Partner

Membership No. 048539

UDIN: 23048539BGYHVE4562



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 20, 2023

Indian Association for Savings and Credit
(Registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	-	6.52
(b) Right-of-use assets	3	25.26	34.73
(c) Intangible assets	4	-	-
(d) Financial assets			
- Investments	5	123.46	150.03
- Loans	6	1,477.52	1,231.55
- Other financial assets	7	4.47	4.50
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	24	180.00	147.71
Total non-current Assets		1,810.71	1,575.04
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	8.72	232.66
- Loans	6	-	79.76
- Other financial assets	9	-	1.18
(b) Other current assets	10	21.53	20.17
Total current assets		30.25	333.77
Total assets		1,840.96	1,908.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	60.00	60.00
(b) Other equity	12	1,731.39	1,791.27
Total equity		1,791.39	1,851.27
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	13	21.06	30.89
Total non-current liabilities		21.06	30.89
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	13	9.83	8.06
- Other financial liabilities	14	6.26	6.20
(b) Other current liabilities	15	0.68	0.24
(c) Current tax liabilities (Net)	16	11.74	12.15
Total current liabilities		28.51	26.65
Total liabilities		49.57	57.54
Total - Equity and Liabilities		1,840.96	1,908.81


Summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of date attached

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048



Snehal Shah
Partner
Membership No. 048539

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ganesh Ramanand Rao
Director
DIN: 02302989

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th May, 2023


Meenakshi Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN: 06748708

Indian Association for Savings and Credit
(Registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

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

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
I. Revenue from operations	17	291.87	282.94
II. Other income	18	11.73	44.16
III. Total income (I + II)		<u>303.60</u>	<u>327.10</u>
IV. EXPENSES:			
Employee benefits expense	19	8.43	7.74
Finance costs	20	5.56	5.90
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	15.99	15.51
Other expenses	22	333.85	78.15
Total expenses (IV)		<u>363.83</u>	<u>107.30</u>
V Profit/ (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		<u>(60.23)</u>	<u>219.80</u>
VI Tax expense	23		
(1) Current tax		42.29	40.00
(2) Deferred tax		(32.42)	(147.55)
(3) Taxation for earlier years		(10.58)	(23.39)
VII Profit / (Loss) for the year (V - VI)		<u>(59.52)</u>	<u>350.74</u>
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		(0.49)	(0.56)
Income tax relating to these items		0.13	0.16
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(0.36)</u>	<u>(0.40)</u>
IX Total comprehensive income (VII+VIII)		<u>(59.88)</u>	<u>350.34</u>
X Earnings per equity share (Face value ₹10 each):	24		
- Basic & Diluted		<u>(9.92)</u>	<u>58.46</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of date attached

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048



Snehal Shah
Partner
Membership No. 048539

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




Ganesh Ramanand Rao
Director
DIN: 02302989

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th May, 2023



Meenakshi Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN: 06748708

Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs) Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	60.00
Shares issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	60.00
Shares issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	60.00

B. Other Equity

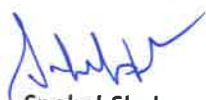
Particulars	Retained Earnings	(₹ in lakhs) Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	1,440.93	1,440.93
Profit/(Loss) for the year	350.74	350.74
Transfer to other reserves (if any)	-	-
Other Comprehensive income (net of tax)	(0.40)	(0.40)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	1,791.27	1,791.27
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(59.52)	(59.52)
Transfer to other reserves (if any)	-	-
Other Comprehensive income (net of tax)	(0.36)	(0.36)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	1,731.39	1,731.39

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report of date attached

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048



Snehal Shah
Partner
Membership No. 048539

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ganesh Ramanand Rao
Director
DIN:02302989

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th May, 2023



Meenakshi Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN:06748708



Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023		For the year ended 31st March, 2022	
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(60.23)		219.80
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization expenses	15.99		15.51	
(Gain)/ Loss on fair value changes of loans	118.02		(86.18)	
Loss on fair value changes on investments	114.57		24.95	
Gain on fair value changes on investments	(8.00)		(39.00)	
Expected Credit Loss on financial assets	72.08		3.95	
Excess provision of Gratuity	(0.85)		(0.66)	
Unwinding Interest on Inter corporate Loan	(101.20)		-	
Interest income on Gratuity Fund Balance	(0.02)		(2.42)	
Interest on income tax refund	-		(1.25)	
Finance Cost	5.56	216.15	5.90	(79.20)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		155.92		140.60
- (Increase)/decrease in Non-current and current financial assets	(1.18)		116.94	
- (Increase)/decrease in Other non-current and current assets	(4.69)		1.10	
- (Decrease)/increase in non-current and current financial liabilities	0.06		0.80	
- (Decrease)/increase in other non-current and current liabilities	(14.62)	(20.43)	(12.52)	106.32
Cash used in operations		135.49		246.92
Income taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)		(12.11)		45.54
Net cash generated from operating activities - (A)		123.38		292.46
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of investments		(80.00)		(59.95)
Net cash used in investing activities - (B)		(80.00)		(59.95)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities				
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from/ of loan (Refer Note 36)		(255.00)		(17.90)
Interest paid		-		(0.01)
Payment of Lease Liability		(12.30)		-
Net cash used in financing activities - (C)		(267.30)		(17.91)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(23.92)		214.60
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		232.66		18.06
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		8.74		232.66
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer note no.8)				
Cash		-		-
Balances with Bank in current accounts (Gross)		8.74		232.66
Total cash and cash equivalents		8.74		232.66

The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7- Statement of Cash Flows.

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of date attached

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048


Snehal Shah
Partner
Membership No. 48539

Place: Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ganesh Ramanand Rao
Director
DIN:02302989

Place: Mumbai
Date : 19th May, 2023


Meenakshi Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN:06748708



Indian Association for Savings and Credit

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

2. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Land	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 1st April, 2021	6.74	36.76	43.50
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	6.74	36.76	43.50
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	6.74	36.76	43.50
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 1st April, 2021	6.74	24.33	31.07
Depreciation charged during the year	-	5.91	5.91
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	6.74	30.24	36.98
Depreciation charged during the year	-	6.52	6.52
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	6.74	36.76	43.50
Net carrying value			
As at 31st March, 2022	-	6.52	6.52
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

3. Right-of-use assets

(i) Amounts to be recognised in balance sheet as on March 31, 2023

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases :

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Right-of-use assets		
Office Premises on Rent	25.26	34.73
Total	25.26	34.73

Additions to the right-to-use assets during the year were ₹ Nil, (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Lease liabilities		
Current	9.83	8.06
Non - Current	21.06	30.89
Total	30.89	38.95

(ii) Amounts to be recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

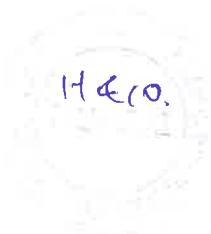
The Statement of Profit and Loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Depreciation		
Office premises on rent	9.47	9.47
Total	9.47	9.47

Interest expenses on lease liabilities (included in finance cost) ₹ 4.25 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 5.11 Lakhs).

(iii) Total cash outflow for leases during financial year was :

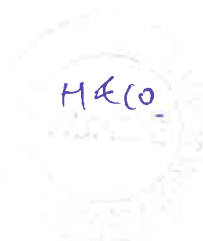
	(₹ in lakhs)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Particulars		
Operating cash flows : Interest expenses	(4.25)	(5.11)
Total	(4.25)	(5.11)



Indian Association for Savings and Credit

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

4. Intangible assets		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at 1st April, 2021	0.18	0.18
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	0.18	0.18
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	0.18	0.18
Accumulated amortization		
As at 1st April, 2021	0.05	0.05
Amortization during the year	0.13	0.13
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	0.18	0.18
Amortization during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	0.18	0.18
Net carrying value		
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

5. Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
- Investments in equity instruments of Conatus Finserve Private Limited		
600,010 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up (31st March, 2022: 600,010 Equity shares)	35.43	150.00
Extent of holding - 4.15% (31st March, 2022: 4.15%)		
- Investment in FourDegreeWater Capital Private Limited	0.02	0.02
- Investment in Questo Welbeing Private Limited	0.01	0.01
- Investment in preference shares of Ambition Services Private Limited		
80,000 Preference shares of ₹ 20/- each fully paid up (31st March, 2022: Nil Preference shares) Extent of holding - 2.25% (31st March, 2022: Nil)	88.00	-
Total	123.46	150.03
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	123.46	150.03
Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments	114.57	24.95

6. Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Non-current (unsecured, considered good)		
Inter Corporate loan given to Holding Company - New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited (Refer Note 30 and Note 35)	1,553.44	1,235.26
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	75.92	3.71
Total	1,477.52	1,231.55
Current (secured, considered good)		
Inter Corporate loan (Refer Note 30)	-	80.00
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-	0.24
Total	-	79.76

Inter Corporate loan given to a Company in which the director is a member ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 80 lakhs).

7. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Rental Deposit	4.50	4.50
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	0.03	-
Total	4.47	4.50



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Account	8.74	232.66
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	0.02	-
Total	8.72	232.66

9. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise specified		
Interest accrued on other loans	-	1.18
Total	-	1.18

10. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	0.18	0.16
Gratuity (Funded) (Refer Note 25)	21.35	20.01
Total	21.53	20.17

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Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

11. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	In Numbers	₹ in lakhs	In Numbers	₹ in lakhs
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	6,00,000	60.00	6,00,000	60.00
Total	6,00,000	60.00	6,00,000	60.00

a) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares:

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

b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	5,99,870	99.98%	5,99,870	99.98%
	5,99,870	99.98%	5,99,870	99.98%

c) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	In Numbers	₹ in lakhs	In Numbers	₹ in lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning/end of the year	6,00,000	60.00	6,00,000	60.00

d) Shares held by the Holding Company :

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	5,99,870	99.98%	5,99,870	99.98%
	5,99,870	99.98%	5,99,870	99.98%

e) Details of shares held by the promoters of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Ordinary Shares	% of total shares	No. of Ordinary Shares	% of total shares
Mr. Ganesh Rao	40	0.01	40	0.01
Mrs. Meenakshi Rao	50	0.01	50	0.01

Note:

There is no change in the above shareholding during the year ended 31st March 2023 and previous year ended 31st March 2022.

f) There are no shares which have been allotted for consideration other than cash, bonus shares and shares bought back in the preceding 5 years.

12. Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Retained earnings	1,791.27	1,440.93
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(59.52)	350.74
Add: Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	(0.36)	(0.40)
Total	1,731.39	1,791.27

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the balance (debit / credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

13. Lease Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Non Current ₹ in lakhs	Current ₹ in lakhs	Non Current ₹ in lakhs	Current ₹ in lakhs
Lease Liability	21.06	9.83	30.89	8.06
Total	21.06	9.83	30.89	8.06

14. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Other payables and accruals - dues other than Micro and small Enterprises *	6.26	6.20
Total	6.26	6.20

*Other payables and accruals represents accrued expenses.

15. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Statutory dues payable	0.68	0.24
Total	0.68	0.24

16. Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Provision for taxation (net of Advance taxes)	11.74	12.15
Total	11.74	12.15

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Indian Association for Savings and Credit

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Other payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	5.68	0.58	-	-	-	6.26
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.68	0.58	-	-	-	6.26

Other payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	5.22	0.98	-	-	-	6.20
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.22	0.98	-	-	-	6.20



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

17. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Other operating revenue		
Interest on Inter Corporate loan (Refer Note 35)	291.87	282.94
Total	291.87	282.94

18. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Interest on income tax refund	-	1.25
Excess provision of Gratuity	0.85	0.66
Gain on Fair Valuation of Investment	8.00	39.00
Miscellaneous Income	2.88	3.25
Total	11.73	44.16

19. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Salaries & Wages	8.14	7.45
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	0.29	0.29
Total	8.43	7.74

20. Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Interest on Vehicle Loans	-	0.01
Interest on Lease payments	4.25	5.11
Interest On Income Tax	1.31	0.78
Total	5.56	5.90

21. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Depreciation on		
- Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 2)	6.52	5.91
- Right of use asset (Refer Note 3)	9.47	9.47
Amortisation of Intangible Assets (Refer Note 4)	-	0.13
Total	15.99	15.51



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

22. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Postage & Telephone	0.22	0.19
Insurance	0.49	0.51
Rent (Refer Note 28)	2.76	0.58
Electricity Charges	1.13	0.52
Office Upkeep and Maintenance	0.64	1.48
Software Usage Charges	12.07	12.42
Professional & Legal Expenses	6.30	10.84
CSR Expenses (Refer Note 29)	-	-
Auditors Remuneration (Refer Note 22.1)	4.50	4.50
Rates & taxes	0.95	16.94
Bank Charges	0.04	0.01
Loss on fair valuation of Financial Assets (loans)	118.02	-
Loss on fair valuation of Investments	114.57	24.95
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets	72.08	3.95
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.08	1.26
Total	333.85	78.15

22.1 Remuneration to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
a. for Statutory Audit	4.50	4.50
b. for Taxation Matters	-	-
c. for Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	4.50	4.50



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

23. Tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
A. Current Tax		
Current tax	42.29	40.00
Charge/ (Credit) in respect of current tax for earlier years	(10.58)	(23.39)
TOTAL (A)	31.71	16.61
B. Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(32.42)	(147.55)
Charge in respect of deferred tax for earlier years	-	-
TOTAL (B)	(32.42)	(147.55)
Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.71)	(130.94)
TOTAL (A)+(B)		
Tax expense/ (credit) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (c)	0.13	(0.16)
Total Tax Expense / (Income)	(0.58)	(131.10)

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Profit/(loss) before tax	(60.23)	219.80
Enacted tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense/(benefit) at statutory tax rate	(15.16)	55.32
<u>Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:</u>		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	46.95	(24.91)
(Credit)/ Charge in respect of current tax for earlier years	(10.58)	(23.39)
Others	(21.79)	(138.12)
Tax expense for the year	(0.58)	(131.10)

Note:

The above workings are based on provisional computation of tax expenses and are subject to finalisation of tax audit/ filing of tax returns in due course.

Deferred tax (Asset) / Liability - Net

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Deferred tax (asset)/liability on PPE & intangible assets	-	(1.63)
Deferred tax (asset)/liability on ECL created	(21.13)	(1.10)
Deferred tax (asset)/liability on ROU Assets	1.57	1.18
Deferred tax (assets)/liability due to		
- Fair Valuation difference of Assets	(95.73)	(123.73)
- Fair Valuation difference of Investments	(64.71)	(22.43)
Total	(180.00)	(147.71)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
(Credit)/ Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss	(32.42)	(147.55)
(Credit)/ Charge to Other Comprehensive Income	0.13	(0.16)
Total (Credit)/ Charge during the year	(32.29)	(147.71)

24. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ in lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(59.52)	350.74
No. of Equity shares outstanding	6,00,000	6,00,000
Weighted Average no. of equity shares outstanding	6,00,000	6,00,000
Basic Earnings Per Share (in ₹)	(9.92)	58.46
Diluted Earnings Per Share (in ₹)	(9.92)	58.46

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25 Employee benefits

The details of various employee benefits provided to employees are as under:

A Defined contribution plans:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	0.29	0.29
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	-	-
Employer's Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	-	-
Total	0.29	0.29

B Defined benefit plans:

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for gratuity as defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to the employees at the time of separation from the service on completion of vested year of employment i.e. five years. The liability of gratuity plan is provided based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the end of each financial year based on which the Company contributes the ascertained liability to Life Insurance Corporation of India with whom the plan assets are maintained.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, salary risk and longevity risk.

Investment risk: For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

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

Salary escalation risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Longevity risk: The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Principal actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Discount Rate *	7.16%	4.59%
Expected Return on Assets	4.59%	3.87%
Salary Escalation #	0% for 1 year and 4% thereafter	0% for 1 year and 4% thereafter
Attrition Rate	66.18%	66.18%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

* The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

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

Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Current Service Cost	0.07	0.07
Net Interest on Defined Benefit Obligations	(0.92)	(0.73)
Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss	(0.85)	(0.66)



<u>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year</u>		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.43)	(0.56)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	0.02
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	(0.03)	(0.05)
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to Demographic Assumption changes in DBO	-	0.03
Amount recognized in OCI for the current period	(0.49)	(0.56)

<u>Change in present value of defined benefit obligation</u>		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Present value of obligations as at the beginning of the year	0.91	0.84
Current Service Cost	0.07	0.07
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligations	0.04	0.03
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan obligation	(0.05)	(0.03)
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	0.97	0.91

<u>Change in fair value of plan assets</u>		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the period	20.92	19.55
Return on plan assets	0.96	0.76
Contributions	-	0.05
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	0.44	0.56
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	22.32	20.92

<u>Net (Asset)/ Liability recognized in Balance Sheet</u>		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Present value of obligations	0.97	0.91
Fair Value of Plan Assets	22.32	20.92
Amount recognized	(21.35)	(20.01)

<u>Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation</u>		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Within the next 12 months	0.65	0.61
Between 2 and 5 years	0.32	0.29
Between 6 and 10 years	0.00	0.01
Beyond 10 years	0.00	0.00
Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period NIL	-	-
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period	0.98 years	1.04 years

Sensitivity Analysis

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate by 1%	0.96	0.98	0.90	0.93
Salary Escalation rate by 1%	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.91
Attrition rate by 1%	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.92
Mortality rate by 10%	0.97	-	0.92	-



Indian Association for Savings and Credit

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

26 Acceptance of Public Deposits:

The Board of Directors have passed a resolution in its meeting dated 4th April, 2022 stating that they will not accept any public deposits for the financial year ending 31st March 2023.

27 Tax Liabilities:

In view of the decision of the Board of Directors not to proceed further in getting the exemption under section 11/12A of the Income Tax Act, the income earned during the year has been appropriately considered for taxation. In the opinion of the management, the provision carried in the books of accounts for taxation is adequate.

28 Lease Commitments

The Company, as a Lessee, has entered into a non-cancellable agreement for lease of buildings for its office for five years with an option to renew the lease and the same has been considered in the measurement of lease liability.

During the year, ₹ 2.76 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 0.58 lakhs) has been debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) There are no restriction covenants in the lease agreement.

(ii) The Company does not have any contingent lease rental expenses.

29 CSR Expenditure:

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
		₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
a. Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year		-	-
b. Amount spent during the year		-	-
Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-
(previous year ₹ NIL)	-	-	-

30 Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investment under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	(₹ in lakhs)
			Purpose
Loans given (Closing Balance):			
New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	1,477.52	1,231.55	Working capital
Ambition Services Private Limited	-	79.76	Working capital
Investment as on year end:			
FourDegreeWater Capital Private Limited	0.02	0.02	Investment
Questo Welbeing Private Limited	0.01	0.01	Investment
Conatus Finserve Private Limited	35.43	150.00	Investment
Ambition Services Private Limited	88.00	-	Investment
Loans given during the year:			
New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited	335.00	120.00	Working capital
Investments made during the year:			
Conatus Finserve Private Limited	-	50.00	Investment
Ambition Services Private Limited	80.00	-	Investment
Prost Technologies Private Limited	-	9.95	Investment



31 Fair value measurements

i. Financial instruments by category

The carrying value & fair value of financial instruments by categories & hierarchy as at 31st March, 2023 were as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair value
Financial Assets									
Investments	5	-	123.46	-	123.46	-	-	123.46	123.46
Cash and Cash equivalents	8	-	-	8.72	8.72	-	-	-	-
Loans	6	-	-	1,477.52	1,477.52	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7 & 9	-	-	4.47	4.47	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities									
Lease Liability	13	-	-	30.89	30.89	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-	6.26	6.26	-	-	-	-

The carrying value & fair value of financial instruments by categories & hierarchy as at 31st March, 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair value
Financial Assets									
Investments	5	-	150.03	-	150.03	-	-	150.03	150.03
Cash and Cash equivalents	8	-	-	232.66	232.66	-	-	-	-
Loans	6	-	-	1,311.31	1,311.31	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7 & 9	-	-	5.68	5.68	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities									
Lease Liability	13	-	-	38.95	38.95	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14	-	-	6.20	6.20	-	-	-	-

The Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels in order to provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair values:

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

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

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

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, loans, other financial assets, borrowings, lease liability and other financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

ii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, loans, other financial assets, borrowings, lease liability and other financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

The estimated fair value amounts as at 31st March, 2023 have been measured as at that date. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. Investments in equity and preference shares included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

Cost of unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurement is as below

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	150.03	76.03
Additions during the year (including fair value gain)	88.00	98.95
Reclassification during the year	-	-
Provision during the year	114.57	24.95
Balance at the end of the year	123.46	150.03



32 Financial Risk Management

The Company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks.

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk - interest rate risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis, Credit ratings
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk - Interest rate risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Cash flow forecasting, Sensitivity analysis

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The company's credit risk generally arises from Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and other financial assets.

Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

Assets Group	Description of category	Particulars	Provision for expected credit loss *
Low credit risk	Assets where the counterparty has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil.	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets.	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter-party where the capacity to meet the obligations is not strong.	Nil	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Assets where there is a high probability of default.	Investments	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss/fully provided for

* Based on the past experience, there have not been any write off of trade receivables and hence no allowance is made for expected credit loss on trade receivables.

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counterparty fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions. Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognized in statement of profit and loss.



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Classification of Financial assets among risk categories:

(₹ in lakhs)

Credit rating	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets (Refundable deposits)	1,490.71	1,549.65
Moderate credit risk	Nil	-	-
High credit risk	Investments	123.46	150.03

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2023 are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash Flows			Total	Carrying Amount
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years		
lease liability	9.83	21.06	-	30.89	30.89
Other Financial liability	6.26	-	-	6.26	6.26
Total	16.09	21.06	-	37.15	37.15

Maturities of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2022 are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash Flows			Total	Carrying Amount
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years		
lease liability	8.06	30.89	-	38.95	38.95
Other Financial liability	6.20	-	-	6.20	6.20
Total	14.26	30.89	-	45.15	45.15

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates etc. could affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments including cash flow. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximising the return.

Interest rate Risks

The Company uses a mix of cash and borrowings to manage the liquidity & fund requirements of its day-to-day operations. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The borrowings are fixed rate borrowings and are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

The Company does not have any variable rate borrowing which is subject to interest rate risk.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	-



33 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other non-current borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt) .

Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents and current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The Company does not have any Debt in its books as on 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022.



34 Segment Information:

For the year ended 31st March, 2023, the Company has not done any business activity. Hence, Separate disclosure requirements of Ind AS-108 "segment Reporting" are not applicable.

35 Related Party Disclosures:

(i) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year ended 31st March, 2023 and relationship:

- (a) Holding Company:
- New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited
- (b) Key Management Personnel:
- Mr. Ganesh Rao
- Mrs. Meenakshi Rao
- Mr. V. K. Mohan
- (c) Others: (Enterprise over which key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence)
- Parameshwaran Associates
- Conatus Finserve Private Limited

(ii) Related Party Transactions:

(₹ in lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Others	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Transactions during the year						
Loan Given during the year	335.00	120.00	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid during the year	-	120.00	-	-	-	-
Gain on fair valuation of Investment	-	-	-	-	8.00	39.00
Provision for ECL on loan given to Holding Company	75.92	3.71	-	-	-	0.24
Interest received on loan	286.20	257.22	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares/ preference shares during the year (Loan converted into investment)	-	-	-	-	88.00	50.00
Outstanding balances at the year end:						
Interest Receivable	0.36	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Receivable	1,553.44	1,235.26	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	123.43	150.00

36 Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of liabilities arising from Financing activities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	Fair value / Ind AS adjustments	Cash flows- inflow/ (Outflow)
Long-term borrowings (Net)	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	Fair value / Ind AS adjustments	Cash flows- inflow/ (Outflow)
Long-term borrowings (Net)	-	17.90	-	(17.90)

The net cash flows - inflows/(outflows) are included in the Cash Flow Statement as Cash Flow from Financing Activities.

37 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



38 Accounting Ratios

No	Name of the Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Reason for Variance
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.06	12.52	-92%	Due to significant decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents & Loans.
2	Debt - Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt	Equity	NA	NA	NA	No debt as on 31st March 2023
3	Debt Service coverage ratio* (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Total debt service	NA	NA	NA	No debt as on 31st March 2023
4	Return on equity (in %)	Net profit - preferred Dividends	Average shareholder Equity	-3%	21%	-116%	The Company has loss as compared to profit in the previous year
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in Times)	Sales	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Average accounts receivables	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net purchases	Average trade payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working Capital	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit	Net sales	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	-91%	376%	-124%	The Company has loss as compared to profit in the previous year
11	Return on investment	Refer Note (e) below	Refer Note (e) below	NA	NA	NA	NA

Definitions:

(a) Earning for available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

(b) Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments

(c) Earning before interest and taxes = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance costs - Other Income

(d) Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

(e) There is no income/ cash inflow on investment



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

34 Segment Information:

For the year ended 31st March, 2023, the Company has not done any business activity. Hence, Separate disclosure requirements of Ind AS-108 "segment Reporting" are not applicable.

35 Related Party Disclosures:

(i) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year ended 31st March, 2023 and relationship:

- (a) Holding Company:
- New Opportunity Consultancy Private Limited
- (b) Key Management Personnel:
- Mr. Ganesh Rao
- Mrs. Meenakshi Rao
- Mr. V. K. Mohan
- (c) Others: (Enterprise over which key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence)
- Parameshwaran Associates
- Conatus Finserve Private Limited

(ii) Related Party Transactions: (₹ in lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Others	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Transactions during the year						
Loan Given during the year	335.00	120.00	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid during the year	-	120.00	-	-	-	-
Gain on fair valuation of Investment	-	-	-	-	8.00	39.00
Provision for ECL on loan given to Holding Company	75.92	3.71	-	-	-	0.24
Interest received on loan	286.20	257.22	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares/ preference shares during the year (Loan converted into investment)	-	-	-	-	88.00	50.00
Outstanding balances at the year end:						
Interest Receivable	0.36	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Receivable	1,553.44	1,235.26	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	123.43	150.00

36 Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of liabilities arising from Financing activities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	Fair value / Ind AS adjustments	Cash flows- inflow/ (Outflow)
Long-term borrowings (Net)	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	Fair value / Ind AS adjustments	Cash flows- inflow/ (Outflow)
Long-term borrowings (Net)	-	17.90	-	(17.90)

The net cash flows - inflows/(outflows) are included in the Cash Flow Statement as Cash Flow from Financing Activities.

37 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

39 Following disclosure requirements, as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule-III :


- (i) The Company has not come across any transaction occurred with struck-off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of the Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Holding Company and its subsidiaries for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (v) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- (vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (viii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.
- (ix) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (x) The Company has neither revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment nor Intangible Assets during the year.

40 Previous years figures have been re-grouped / re-classified to conform to current years classification.

41 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee in lakhs.

In terms of our report of date attached

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

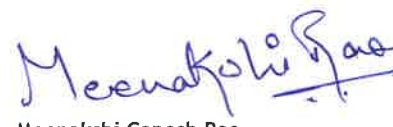

Snehal Shah
Partner
Membership No. 048539

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ganesh Ramanand Rao
Director
DIN:02302989

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th May, 2023


Meenakshi Ganesh Rao
Director
DIN:06748708



Indian Association for Savings and Credit
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

1. Significant Accounting Policies

i. Corporate Information:

Indian Association for Savings and Credit (IASC) is a Company registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii. General Information and Statement of Compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented. The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 20th May, 2023.

Pursuant to amendment to the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; the previous year figures have been regrouped as required and other new disclosures are given together with related notes.

iii. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Financial Statements have been prepared & presented on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the basis stated above, except for Accounting for Leases that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use under Ind AS 36.



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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

iv. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which require the management of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Application of accounting policies that require significant accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed separately under the heading "Significant accounting Judgements, estimates and assumption".

v. Current versus non-current classification

The entity presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current, when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.



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All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current, when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

vi. Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee in lakhs which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupee in thousands.

(a) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

vii. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), being fixed assets are tangible items that are held for use in supply of services or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used for more than a period



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

of twelve months. They are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management.

Depreciation on PPE are provided under straight line method as per the useful lives and manner prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except leasehold buildings under operating lease arrangements, which are amortised over the leasehold period.

Where the cost of a part of the PPE is significant to the total cost of the PPE and if that part of the PPE has a different useful life than the main PPE, the useful life of that part is determined separately for depreciation.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers	3 years

Improvements to Leasehold Buildings are amortized as depreciation over the lease period, which is considered as the estimated useful life by the management.

The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at each financial year-end and if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, depreciation is charged prospectively to reflect the changed pattern.

The carrying amount of an item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

viii. Intangible assets and amortisation:

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Operating software is capitalised and amortised along with the related fixed asset.

The Company has used the following useful lives to amortise its intangible assets:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Computer software	3 Years

ix. Impairment of Non-Financial assets:

The Company periodically assesses whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets comprising a cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset or group of assets that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized.

x. Business Combinations:

A common control business combination, involving entities or businesses in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and where the control is not transitory, is accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Other business combinations, involving entities or businesses are accounted for using acquisition method.



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xi. Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

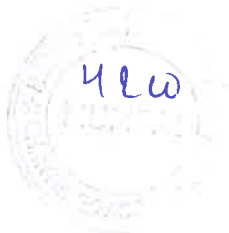
- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortized cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Debt instrument at FVTOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Debt instrument at FVTPL:

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures):

All equity investments within the scope of Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments', are measured at fair value either through statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. The Company makes an irrevocable election to present in OCI the subsequent changes in the fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in the OCI. Any gains or losses on de-recognition is recognized in the OCI and are not recycled to the statement of profit or loss.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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De-recognition of Financial Assets:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

2. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and transaction cost (if any) that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.



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b. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company which are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities when the payment is due within a period of 12 months from the end of the reporting period. For all trade and other payables classified as current, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Other payables falling due after 12 months from the end of the reporting period are presented as non-current liabilities and are measured at amortized cost unless designated as fair value through profit and loss at the inception.

c. Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts:

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are initially measured at their fair values and are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities:

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or Modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Compound Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument that comprises of both the liability and equity components are accounted as compound financial instruments. The fair value of the liability component is separated from the compound instrument and is subsequently measured at amortized cost. The residual value is recognized as equity component of other financial instrument and is not re-measured after initial recognition.

The transaction costs related to compound instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in the proportion to the allocation of gross proceeds. Transaction costs related to equity component is recognized directly in equity and the cost related to liability component is included in the carrying amount of the liability component and amortized using effective interest method.

xii. Impairment of Financial assets:

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

xiii. Fair value measurement:

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.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable, or
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized 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.

xiv. Revenue Recognition:

a. Revenue from Operations

Income from product delivery and services from banks in the capacity of Business Correspondent are recognized on accrual when the Company's performance obligation is satisfied. However, there is no such income in the current year.

b. Interest Income:

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The expected cash flows are reassessed on a yearly basis and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

c. Other Operating Revenue:

Other Operating revenue comprises income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the company and are recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

xv. Leases:

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases". Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of the contract. Ind AS 116 defines a lease as a contract, or a part of a contract, that conveys the right of use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange of consideration. To assess whether as contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expenses on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

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



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commencement date on straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying assets.

As a lessor

Lease for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

xvi. Employee benefits

1. Short Term and other long term employee benefits:

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Compensated leave absences are encashed by employees at year end and no carry forward of leave is permitted as per the leave policy.

2. Post-Employment Benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.



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b. Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

xvii. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition/ construction of qualifying assets are capitalized until the time all substantial activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use/ sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss.

xviii. Provisions:

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle a reliably assessable obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle each obligation at each balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

xix. Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets are not recognized but are disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits are probable.



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xx. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares (if any) are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and consolidation of shares if any.

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 are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xxi. Taxes on Income:

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

a. Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities 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, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income / equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are 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 utilized.

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Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

c. Minimum Alternate Tax:

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. The carrying amount of MAT is reviewed at each reporting date and asset will be written down to the extent the company's right of adjustment would lapse.

Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

xxii. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in 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.

Significant accounting Judgments, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and 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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.



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The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies:

a) Recognition of deferred tax assets:

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

b) Provision and contingent liability:

On an ongoing basis, the Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies, the likelihood of which is remote, are not disclosed in the financial statements.

c) Useful lives of depreciable assets:

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2023 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

d) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets:

The evaluation of applicable indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

e) Defined benefit obligation:

Management's estimate of the Defined Benefit obligation is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may impact the obligation amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

f) Fair value measurements:

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

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