

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022



Indel Money Limited (Formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")
Corporate Office
Indel House, Changampuzha Nagar, South Kalamassery P.O
Ernakulam, Kerala, India, PIN: 682033
customer care@indelmoney.com, www.indelmoney.com

Registered Office
Office No.301, Floor No 3, Sai Arcade
N.S.Road, Mulundu West, Mumbai - 400080

Registrar of Companies

Our Company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra at Mumbai, which is situated at the following address:

100 Everest
Marine Drive
Mumbai 400 002
Maharashtra, India

Registered Office

Office No.301, Floor No.3
Sai Arcade N.S Road
Mulund West, Mumbai 400 080
Maharashtra, India
Tel: +91 22 6798 9889
Email: cs@indelmoney.com
Website: www.indelmoney.com

Corporate Office

Indel House
Changampuzha Nagar
South Kalamassery
Ernakulam 682 033
Kerala, India
Telephone: +91 484 293 3999
E-mail: cs@indelmoney.com

Board of Directors

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mohanan Gopalakrishnan | - Managing Director |
| 2. Umesh Mohanan | - Whole Time Director |
| 3. Salil Venu | - Non- Executive Director |
| 4. Anantharaman T R | - Non-Executive Director |
| 5. Kavitha Menon | - Non-Executive Director |
| 6. N S Venkatesh | - Independent Director |
| 7. C R Sasikumar | - Independent Director |
| 8. S Ganesh | - Independent Director |

Chief Financial Officer

Narayanan P.
Indel House, Changampuzha Nagar
South Kalamassery
Ernakulam 682033
Kerala, India
Email: cfo@indelmoney.com
Tel: +91 484 2933989

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Hanna P Nazir
Indel House, Changampuzha Nagar
South Kalamassery
Ernakulam 682033
Kerala, India
E-mail: cs@indelmoney.com

Tel: +91 484 2933 988

Registrar to the Issue

LINKIntime

Link Intime India Private Limited

C-101, 1st Floor, 247 Park
L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli West
Mumbai 400 083, Maharashtra, India
Tel: +91 22 4918 6200

Statutory Auditors

FRG & Company, Chartered Accountants

7th Floor, B Wing, Supreme Business Park
Behind Lake Castle Building
Hirrandani Gardens, Powai
Mumbai – 400 076

Tel: +91 9967505176

Email: tiwarirajeshp@gmail.com

Website: N.A.

Firm Registration No.: 023258N

Contact Person: Rajesh Tiwari

Brief profiles of our Directors

Mohan Gopalakrishnan, is the Managing Director of the Company. He finished his graduation in B. Com from the University of Kerala. He has vast experience in the banking industry. He has promoted the investment company namely Indel Corporation Private Limited as a Special Purpose Vehicle for investments into various sectors, namely financial services, automotive, hospitality, agriculture, infrastructure, construction, communication, media and entertainment.

Umesh Mohanan, is the Whole Time Director of the Company. He completed his MBA in finance from American Global International University. He is an investment professional with a rich experience in managing investment verticals. His track record includes heading a Middle Eastern multinational multibillion conglomerate at its executive level, spearheading its operations across the globe, diversified into portfolios such as banking investments, infrastructure construction, oil and gas, power stations, defence supplies, manufacturing, trading of minerals, bullion and other commodities. Currently he serves Indel Money Limited as its Executive Director.

Anantharaman Trikkur Ramachandran, Non-Executive Director of the company is a chartered accountant by profession and is a partner with the CA firm Sengottaiyan & Co., which focuses on audit & enterprise risk, tax consulting and financial advisory services across various cities in India for about two decades.

Salil Venu, Non-Executive Director of the Company is an administrative management professional with vast experience of in the administration and management sector.

Kavitha Menon, is an experienced entrepreneur and has been instrumental in nurturing the talent pool at the Company. She completed her graduation in B. Com from the University of Calicut. She heads the skill set development initiatives and has implemented numerous training programs across the Company resulting in improved employee performance.

Narasinganalore Venkatesh Srinivasan, is an Independent Director of the company. He is a chartered accountant from the 1984 batch, has vast experience in the banking sector including more than two decades of experience in managing treasury and international banking. In addition, he has extensive experience in matters relating to finance, risk management, information technology, accounting standards, audit & assurance as well as bank taxation. He has been serving as the chief executive officer of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). Prior to taking up the position, he was the executive director and chief financial officer of Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited based in Mumbai. Before his stint with Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited, he was associated with IDBI Bank Limited, where he held positions, including that of the chief financial officer and executive director. He was also a member of the technical advisory committee of RBI on money market, securities market and foreign exchange. He was also the chairman of FIMMDA during the same period.

Chitethu Ramakrishna Sasikumar is an Independent Director of the company. He finished his graduation in BA in social sciences from the University of Kerala. He is a retired banker from State Bank of India as deputy managing director. Prior to this, he served as the deputy managing director (Inspection & Management Audit), responsible for internal audit of State Bank of India (“SBI”). He has also served as chief general manager of the Hyderabad circle of SBI SG Global Securities and chief executive officer of SBI Shanghai.

Sethuraman Ganesh is an Independent Director of the company. He is a former principal chief general manager of Reserve Bank of India. Currently, he holds the position of independent director on the Board of Sonata Finance Private Limited, based at Lucknow. He was also a non-executive director on the board of BSS Microfinance Private Limited at Bengaluru. In addition, he is a member of the Advisory Board of Sanskriti University, Mathura, and the Infimind Institute of Skill Development LLP, Bengaluru.

Key milestones, events and achievements:

Date/Fiscal	Particulars
September 11, 1986	Incorporation of our Company as a private limited company
2002	Certificate of registration issued by RBI to our Company to act as non-deposit taking NBFC
2019	Received Best Employer Award by Employer Branding Institute – India
2020	Indel Digital Gold Loan was launched to offer existing customers an opportunity to seek additional credit.
2020	Indel Money launched Lambaa Loans – 2- year gold loan scheme to support the cash and liquidity requirements of both individuals as well as small businesses.
2020	Introduced Door Step Gold Loan
2021	Received 2 nd Best Design Idea for our Door Step Gold Loan from Banking Frontier
2021	Received award for Best brand and Leader – AsiaOne Magazine
2022	CRISIL upgraded the rating as ‘CRISIL BBB/ Stable’ (read as ‘Triple B; Outlook: Stable’) for borrowings
2022	Indel Money Private Limited converted as Indel Money Limited
2022	Awarded as Great Place to work
2022	Successful completion of the maiden public issue of non-convertible debentures and its listing on BSE
2022	Partnered with IndusInd Bank for India’s first conventional gold loan co-lending
2022	Geography expanded to Odisha
2022	Acuite upgraded the rating as ‘BBB+/ Stable’ (read as ‘Triple B Plus; Outlook: Stable’)

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday, 29th September, 2022 at 10.00 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West Mumbai Mumbai City Maharashtra 400080 India to transact the following Business:

Ordinary Business:-

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors.

To receive, consider and adopt the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and notes on accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 along with report of Board of directors and auditors thereon and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

"RESOLVED THAT the Company do hereby adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and notes on accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 along with report of Board of directors and auditors thereon for the year ending on that date."

2. To appoint Mr. Anantharaman Trikkur Ramachandran, who is retiring by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment as a Director.

To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Anantharaman Trikkur Ramachandran (DIN: 05262157), who retires by rotation at this meeting and being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the company, liable to retire by rotation."

3. Appointment of M/s. Bhattar & Co, Chartered accountants, Mumbai as statutory auditor of the company for a period of five years.

To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other applicable provisions of the Act, if any and Rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, M/s. Bhattar & Co, Chartered Accountants, 307, Tulsiani Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021 and is hereby appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for the term of five years from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the financial year 2026-2027 and that their remuneration be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company."

Special Business:-

4. To increase remuneration of Ms. Kavitha Menon, Director of the company

To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Sections 197 read with Schedule V and all other applicable provisions if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force) and recommendation of Board of Directors, approval of members be and is hereby accorded for increase in remuneration of Ms. Kavitha Menon, Director of the company from Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand) per month to Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand) per month with effect from 01st April, 2022;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any director of the company be and is hereby authorised to file the necessary documents/forms with the Registrar of Companies and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary, desirable, proper or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

5. To increase remuneration of Mr. Salil Venu, Director of the company

To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Sections 197 read with Schedule V and all other applicable provisions if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force) and recommendation of Board of Directors, approval of members be and is hereby accorded for increase in remuneration of Mr. Salil Venu, Director of the company from Rs. 75,000/- (Rupees Seventy Five Thousand) per month to Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh) per month with effect from 01st April, 2022;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any director of the company be and is hereby authorised to file the necessary documents/forms with the Registrar of Companies and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary, desirable, proper or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

Date: 13.08.2022
Place: Kochi

By Order of the Board
For, Indel Money Limited

Sd/-
Mohanan Gopalakrishnan
Managing Director
DIN: 02456142

NOTES:

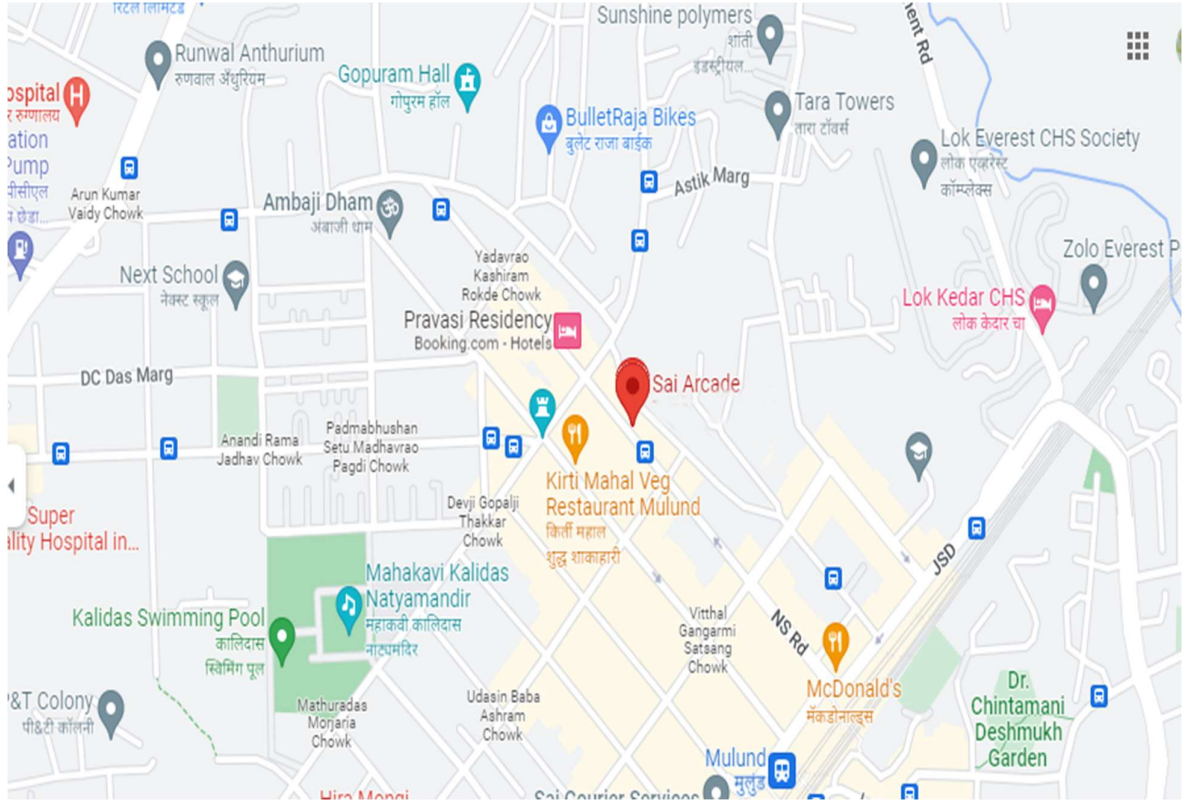
1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the “Meeting”) is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. The instrument appointing the proxy should, however, be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the Meeting.
2. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
3. Members/Proxies should bring duly filled Attendance Slips sent herewith to attend the meeting.
4. The relevant details as required under Secretarial Standard-2 [SS-2], of person seeking appointment / re-appointment as Directors under Item Nos. 2 of this Notice are annexed as Annexure.
5. The AGM shall be held at the Registered office of the Company at Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West Mumbai Mumbai City Maharashtra- 400080 India.
6. Relevant documents referred to in the Notice and the Statement is open for inspection by the members at the registered office of the company on all working days, during business hours up to the date of the meeting.

DETAILS OF DIRECTOR SEEKING RE-APPOINTMENT FURNISHED PURSUANT TO THE SECRETARIAL STANDARD -2

1. MR. ANANTHARAMAN T R

Name of Director	ANANTHARAMAN TRIKKUR RAMACHANDRAN
Date of birth	26.05.1975
Age	47 years
Qualification	CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Expertise in specific functional area	FINANCE
Experience	15 years
Terms & conditions	LIABLE TO RETIRE BY ROTATION
Date of first appointment on the board	05.07.2012
No: of shares held in the Company	-
Relationships between Directors / KMP's inter-se	-
Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year 2021-22	5
Directorships held in other Companies (excludes foreign companies, private companies and alternate directorship)	-
Membership/Chairmanship of other Public Companies (include only Audit Committee and Stakeholder Relationship Committee)	-

ROUTE MAP FOR THE VENUE OF AGM



We care for your needs

Office No.301, Floor No.3,
Sai Arcade N.S Road,
Mulund West Mumbai
Mumbai City Maharashtra- 400080 India.

Form No. MGT 11

Proxy Form

(Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies
(Management and Administration) Rules, 2014

CIN : U65990MH1986PLC040897
Name of Company : INDEL MONEY LIMITED
Registered Office : Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West
Mumbai Mumbai City Maharashtra- 400080 India.

Name of the Member(s) :
Registered address :

Email ID :
Folio No/Client ID :
DP ID :

I/We, being the member(s) of shares of the above name company, hereby appoint

1. Name:
Address:
Email Id:
Signature :....., or failing him
2. Name:
Address:
Email Id:
Signature:, or failing him

As my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/ us and on my / our behalf at the 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 29th day of September 2022 at 10 am at Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West Mumbai Mumbai City Maharashtra- 400080 India, and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No:

Signed this day of
Signature of Shareholder

Signature of Proxy holder(s)

Affix Revenue
Stamp

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

[Pursuant to Section 102 of The Companies Act, 2013]

Item No. 4. To increase remuneration of Ms. Kavitha Menon, Director of the company

As per Section 197 of the companies Act, 2013, the total managerial remuneration payable by a public company, to its directors, including managing director and whole-time director, and its manager in respect of any financial year shall not exceed 11% of the net profits of that company for that financial year computed in the manner laid down in section 198 except that the remuneration of the directors shall not be deducted from the gross profits. Section 197 also stipulate that the (i) remuneration payable to any one managing director; or whole-time director or manager shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the company and if there is more than one such director remuneration shall not exceed 10% of the net profits to all such directors and manager taken together and (ii) the remuneration payable to directors who are neither managing directors nor whole-time directors shall not exceed 1% the net profits of the company, if there is a managing or whole-time director or manager. However a company can pay remuneration in excess of the limit specified in Section 197, if approval of the members obtained by way of special resolution.

Considering the contribution and expertisation of Ms. Kavitha Menon, the Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held on 25th July, 2022 has approved the revision of monthly pay of Ms. Kavitha Menon of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand) per month with effect from 01st April, 2022, subject to the approval of shareholders of the company by way of Special resolution.

As per Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, the aforementioned revision of remuneration of Ms. Kavitha Menon exceeding 1% of the Net Profit of the company is subject to the approval of shareholders of the company in General Meeting and therefore, the shareholders of the company are required to approve the aforementioned revision of managerial remuneration of Mr. Kavitha Menon, Director of the company by passing a Special resolution.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the special resolution set out at item no. 4 for approval of members.

Ms. Kavitha Menon, Whole time director is interested in this resolution as same relates to his revision of remuneration.

None of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives is concerned or interested in the passing of the Resolution

Item No. 5. To increase remuneration of Mr. Salil Venu, Director of the company

As per Section 197 of the companies Act, 2013, the total managerial remuneration payable by a public company, to its directors, including managing director and whole-time director, and its manager in respect of any financial year shall not exceed 11% of the net profits of that company for that financial year computed in the manner laid down in section 198 except that the remuneration of the directors shall not be deducted from the gross profits. Section 197 also stipulate that the (i)remuneration payable to any one managing director; or whole-time director or manager shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the company and if there is more than one such director remuneration shall not exceed 10% of the net profits to all such directors and manager taken together and (ii) the remuneration payable to directors who are neither managing directors nor whole-time directors shall not exceed 1% the net profits of the company, if there is a managing or whole-time director or manager. However a company can pay remuneration in excess of the limit specified in Section 197, if approval of the members obtained by way of special resolution.

Based on the services rendered by director to the company and his expertise and experience in the industry, the Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held on 22nd July, 2022 has approved the revision of monthly pay of Mr. Salil Venu, a consolidated amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh) per month with effect from 01st April, 2022, subject to the approval of shareholders of the company by way of Special resolution.

As per Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, the aforementioned revision of remuneration of Mr. Salil Venu exceeding 1% of the Net Profit of the company is subject to the approval of shareholders of the company in General Meeting and therefore, the shareholders of the company are required to approve the aforementioned revision of managerial remuneration of Mr. Salil Venu, Director of the company by passing a Special resolution.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the special resolution set out at item no. 5 for approval of members.

Mr. Salil Venu, Director is interested in this resolution as same relates to his revision of remuneration.

None of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives is concerned or interested in the passing of the Resolution

By the Order of the Board of Directors
For **INDEL MONEY LIMITED**

Date: 13.08.2022
Place: Kochi

Sd/-

Mohanar Gopalakrishnan
Managing Director
DIN: 02456142

BOARD'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 31ST MARCH 2022

INDEL MONEY LIMITED

(Formerly known as Indel Money Private Limited)



Registered Office : Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West Mumbai
Mumbai City Maharashtra - 400080 India
Corporate Office: Indel House, Changampuzha Nagar South Kalamassery Ernakulam 682033
Kerala, India.

CIN: U65990MH1986PLC040897 **E-Mail Id:** cs@indelcorp.in



BOARD'S REPORT

To,

The Members

The Board of Directors have immense pleasure in presenting the Thirty-Sixth Annual Report on the business and operations of the company together with the Audited statements of Accounts for the financial Year ended 31st March, 2022.

Share Capital

The Authorized Capital of the company was increased from ₹ 85,00,00,000/- (Rupees Eighty-Five Crores only) divided into 8,50,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees ten only) each to ₹ 125,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred Twenty-Five Crores only) divided into 12,50,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees ten only) each during the financial year. The Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital of the company was increased from ₹ 82,14,69,790/- (Rupees Eighty-Two Crores Fourteen Lakhs Sixty-Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety only) divided into 8,21,46,979 equity shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each to ₹ 93,14,69,790 (Rupees Ninety-Three Crores Fourteen Lakhs Sixty-Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety only) divided into 9,31,46,979 equity shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees ten only) each during the financial year.

Issue of Sweat Equity shares

The Company has not issued any sweat equity shares during the period.

Provision of money by company for purchase of its own shares by employees or by trustees for the benefit of employees

The Company has not provided any money for the purchase of its own shares by its employees or trustees for the benefit of employees.

State of Affairs of the Company

Performance of the company:



(in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue	12,300.44	9,466.42
Expenses	11,802.89	8,312.06
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional, Extra-Ordinary and Prior Period items	497.55	1,154.36
Prior Period items	0.00	0.00
Profit before Extraordinary Items and Tax	497.55	1,154.36
Extraordinary Items	0.00	0.00
Profit before Tax	497.55	1,154.36
Tax Expenses	(286.32)	(279.60)
Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	211.23	874.76

Registration as a Non-Deposit Taking NBFC

The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a Non-Banking Financial Company (Non-Deposit taking) and holds a valid certificate of registration. The Company has been regular in complying with all the applicable regulations, circulars etc. issued by the RBI from time to time.

The Company being a non-deposit taking NBFC has complied with all applicable regulations of the Reserve Bank of India except as mentioned in the secretarial audit report. As per Non-Banking Finance Companies RBI Directions, 1998, the Directors hereby report that the Company did not accept any public deposits during the year and is not having public deposits outstanding at the end of the year.

Change in the nature of Business

The Company was converted from a private limited company to a public limited company with effect from 26th Day of Aug 2021 during the financial year. The main object of the company has been amended by entering the new clause by passing a special resolution in the EGM held on 07th day of July 2021.

Dividend

The Company has not declared any dividend during or for the financial year.

Reserves

No amount is proposed to be transferred to General Reserve during the year.



Change in Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Anantharaman Trikkur Ramachandran (DIN: 05262157), a director of the Company, retire by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment in the ensuing 34th Annual General Meeting of the Company. No other changes occurred in the composition of Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Narayanan Pisharam, was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company during the financial year.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received the necessary declaration from the Independent Directors in accordance with Section 149 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013, that they meet the criteria of independence as laid out in sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Directors Responsibility Statement

The Directors of the Company hereby confirm:

- i. that in the preparation of the accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- ii. that the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that were 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 profit of the Company for the year under review;
- iii. that the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. that the directors have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis;
- v. that the Directors, as the Company is not listed, is not required to lay down the internal financial controls to be followed by the Company; and
- vi. That the Directors has devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Particulars regarding conservation of energy and foreign exchange earnings and outflow:

- a. Conservation of energy : NA
- b. Technology absorption : NA

Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outflow

- a. Foreign Exchange Earnings : NIL
- b. Foreign Exchange Outflow : NIL

Particulars of Employees

There are no employees in the Company who are receiving remuneration in excess of the limit specified in under section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and therefore there is no information required to be given. There is no foreign exchange earnings and out go during the financial year.

Risk Management and Internal Financial Control System

The Company's Risk Management Policy deals with identification, mitigation and management of risks across the organization. And the Board of Directors has constituted a Risk Management Committee to take care of subsistent implantation of the said policy. This has been dealt with the Management Discussion and Analysis annexed to the Annual Report.

The Company's well-defined organizational structure, documented policy guidelines, defined authority matrix and internal financial controls ensure operational effectiveness, reliability of financial data and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and Company's policies.

The financial control framework includes internal controls, delegation of authority procedures, segregation of duties, system access controls, and document filing and storage procedures. The Internal Auditor ensures the continued effectiveness of the Company's internal control system. The Audit Committee reviews internal financial control reports prepared by the internal auditor. The Company has framed risk based internal audit policy as part of its oversight function. The objective of risk based internal audit review is to identify the key activities and controls in the business processes, review effectiveness of business processes and controls, assess the operating effectiveness of internal controls and provide recommendations for business process and internal control improvement.

Auditors and Audit Report

The Companies accounts for the year ended 31.03.2022 were audited by M/s. FRG & Company, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai. They were appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company from the conclusion of Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the Thirty-Sixth Annual General Meeting.

In compliance to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, M/s. FRG & Company, Chartered Accountants had communicated to the Company their inability to continue to hold office as Statutory Auditors of the Company as they had already completed the tenure of ten consecutive financial years and had communicated their intention to resign.

The Audit Committee and Board of Directors in their respective meetings took note of the said communication received from the previous Statutory Auditors and had passed resolutions to recommend to the Members of the Company for the approval of the appointment of M/s Bharat Gupta & Co, Chartered Accountants as new Statutory Auditors of the Company for five consecutive financial years ending on 31.03.2027. And approval of the members is also being sought for appointment of M/s Bharat Gupta & Co, Chartered Accountants as the new Statutory Auditors and fixation of their remuneration.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The CSR Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 is annexed to this report as Annexure I. The composition of CSR Committee and the details of the ongoing CSR projects/ programs/activities are included in the CSR report/section. The CSR Policy is uploaded on the Company's website.

Meetings of the Board

The Company held Five (5) Board meetings during the financial year under review. Proper notices were given and the proceedings were properly recorded and signed in the Minutes Book as required by the Articles of Association of the Company and the Act.

Date of Board Meetings:

26.06.2021	28.08.2021	14.12.2021	12.02.2022	31.03.2022
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General Meeting

Thirty-Five Annual General Meeting was held on 29th September 2021. No Extra Ordinary General Meetings were held during the financial year other than meetings held on *07.07.2021, 16.08.2021 and 04.03.2022.*

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board has delegated some of its powers to its committees. These committees monitor matters that come under their mandate, in more detail. These committees are:

a. Audit Committee

The Company has constituted a qualified Audit Committee as required under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per Sec 177(4) of the Companies Act 2013, the Audit Committee shall act according to the terms of reference specified by the Board in writing which shall include:

- i. the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;
- ii. review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- iii. examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
- iv. approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
- v. scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- vi. valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
- vii. evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- viii. monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

The main responsibilities of the Audit Committee are:

- i. Review of the financial statements (including interim financial statements) and oversight of the financial reporting process with a view to ensuring transparency and accuracy of financial reporting and disclosures, prior to their submission to the Board for approval.
- ii. Review of the scope of work of the Auditors, prior to commencement of the audit and, holding appropriate discussions on the matters that arose during the audit.
- iii. Review of the robustness and effectiveness of the internal control systems in

place in the Company.

- iv. Recommending to the Board the appointment, reappointment, and if required, the replacement or removal of the Statutory Auditors and the fixation of audit fee.
- v. Reviewing the effectiveness of internal audit including the independence of the internal audit function, the adequacy of staffing and the coverage, scope and frequency of audits.
- vi. Review the functioning of whistle blower mechanism.

The Audit Committee is comprised of:

Name	Nature of Directorship	Designation	No of Meetings Attended
Mr. N S Venkatesh	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman	4
Mr. Sasikumar	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member	4
Mr. Anantharaman T R	Non - Executive Director	Member	4

Four meetings of the Audit Committee were held on *26th April 2021, 28th August 2021, 14th December 2021 and 12th February 2022* during the financial year

b. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As per the provisions of Sec.178 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) with the following members:

Name	Nature of Directorship	Designation
Mr. C R Sasikumar	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. S Ganesh	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Anantharaman T R	Non-Executive Director	Member
Mr. Salil Venu	Non-Executive Director	Member

No meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held during the financial year.

c. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

As per the provisions of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board.

The CSR Committee is comprised of:

Name	Nature of Directorship	Designation	No of Meetings Attended
Mr. S Ganesh	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman	1
Mr. C R Sasikumar	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member	1
Mr. Umesh Mohanan	Whole Time Director	Member	1
Mr. Salil Venu	Non-Executive Director	Member	1

One meeting of the CSR Committee was held on 12th February 2022, during the financial year.

Other Committees

In compliance with the relevant Master Directions of the Reserve Bank of India, the Company has also constituted the following Committees:

i. Risk Management Committee

The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee as per the RBI Master Direction on Corporate Governance.

The responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee are:

- a. Assisting the Board in the articulation of its risk appetite.
- b. Overseeing the implementation and maintenance of a sound system of risk management framework which identifies, assess, manages and monitors risk.
- c. Recommend to the Board, clear standards of ethical behavior required of Directors and employees and to encourage observance of these standards.
- d. Assessment of the Company's risk profile and key areas of risk in particular.
- e. Examining and determining the sufficiency of the Company's internal



processes for reporting on and managing key risk areas.

The members of the Committee are given below:

Name	Nature of Directorship	Designation
Mr. Umesh Mohanan	Whole Time Director	Chairman
Mr. Salil Venu	Non-Executive Director	Member
Mr. Anantharaman T R	Non-Executive Director	Member

Formal Annual Evaluation

The Company has in place a formal evaluation framework for assessing the performance of Directors comprising of the following key areas:

- i. Attendance of Board Meetings and Board Committee Meetings.
- ii. Quality of contribution to Board deliberations, safeguarding the interest of the Company, independence of judgment, level of engagement and contribution.
- iii. Strategic perspectives or inputs regarding future growth of the Company and its performance.
- iv. Providing perspectives and feedback going beyond the information provided by the Management.
- v. Commitment to shareholders' and other stakeholders' interests.

The evaluation involves self-evaluation by each Board Member and subsequently assessment by the Board of Directors. A member of the Board will not participate in the discussion of his / her evaluation.

Particulars of Loans given, Investments made, Guarantees given and Securities provided

Our Company is engaged in the business of financial services as nothing contained in this Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall apply to loans, guarantees or investments made by the Company during the year under review and hence the said provision is not applicable.

Disclosure

Your directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- a. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act 2013.
- b. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

- c. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
- d. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Contracts and Arrangements with Related Parties

All transaction entered into during the financial year with related parties that requires disclosure under 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of contracts or arrangements referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Form AOC- 2 is attached as Annexure II.

Secretarial Audit

Secretarial Audit Report pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year 2021-22 issued by Mr. Fayiz Mohammed Kassim, Practicing Company Secretary (Certificate of Practice No. 22481) (Membership No. ACS 53236) is annexed to this report as Annexure-III. The report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

Fair Practices Code

The Company has framed a Fair Practices Code (FPC) as per the provisions contained in Chapter V of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company – Non-Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

In compliance to the provisions of Para 32 of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company –Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, the Company has a dedicated Customer Grievance Cell for receiving and handling customer complaints and ensuring that the customers are always treated fairly and without bias. All issues raised by customers are dealt with courtesy and resolved expeditiously.

Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has



adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at workplace as per the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 ('POSH Act') and Rules made thereunder.

With the objective of providing a safe environment, the Company has constituted Internal Committee to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees – permanent, contractual, temporary and trainees are covered under this Policy.

During the Financial Year 2021-22, the Company has not received any complaints of sexual harassment.

Material changes and commitments affecting financial position between the end of the financial year and date of report

There is no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of financial year and date of report.

Performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies included in the consolidated financial statement.

Since the Holding Company, Indel Corporation Private Limited consolidates the financial statement of all subsidiaries, the Company is exempted from consolidation of financial statements as per Rule 6 of Companies Accounts Rules, 2014.

Acknowledgement

The Directors place on record of their deep appreciation to all the staff, members and to all those concerned for the valuable services, during the year under report.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

MOHANAN GOPALAKRISHNAN
Managing Director
DIN: 02456142

Sd/-

UMESH MOHANAN
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02455902

Place: Ernakulam

Date: 25.07.2022



ANNEXURE I- TO THE BOARD REPORT

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities for the Financial Year 2021-22

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy:

Indel Money Limited is committed to operate and grow its business as a socially responsible corporate citizen and contribute for possible social, educational and environmental causes on a regular basis. Accordingly, the Company has a board approved CSR Policy in place which encompasses the company's philosophy for delineating its responsibility as a corporate Citizen and lays down the guidelines and mechanism for carrying out socially useful activities/ projects and programmes for welfare, sustainability and development of the community at large.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

- Mr. Sethuraman Ganesh, Independent Director (**Committee Chairman**)
- Mr. Sasikumar C R - Member
- Mr. Umesh Mohanan - Member
- Mr. Salil Venu – Member

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:

Weblink for the abovementioned details is <https://www.indelmoney.com/csr/>

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report): Not Applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any: NIL

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 5,62,68,428 /-.

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 11,26,000 (Rounded Off)

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: NIL

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: NIL

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+ 7b- 7c): Rs. 11,26,000/

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)	
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)

	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
Rs. 11,26,000/	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: Not Applicable

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project		Amount spent on the project/ program (in Rs.)	Mode of implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
				State	District			Name.	CSR registration number.
1.	Promoting education	Promotion of education	No	Kerala	Trivandrum	Rs. 5,01,000	No	Santhigiri Ashram , Santhigiri P.O, Pothen code, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 695589	CSR00007322
2.	Medical aid	Promotion of healthcare	No	Kerala	Trivandrum	Rs. 6,25,000	No	Santhigiri Ashram , Santhigiri P.O, Pothen code, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 695589	CSR00007322
Total CSR expenditure for FY 2021-22						Rs. 11,26,000/			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: NIL

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not Applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Rs. 11,26,000/

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

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NIL
- (b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): Not Applicable
10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year: Not Applicable
(Asset-wise details)
- (a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): N.A
- (b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: N.A
- (c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc: N.A
- (d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset): N.A
11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): N.A

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies Rules (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, Mr. Umesh Mohanan, Executive Director /CEO and Mr. Sethuraman Ganesh, Chairman of CSR Committee, do confirm that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with the CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

**On behalf of the Board of Directors
Of Indel Money Limited**

Sd/-
Umesh Mohanan
Whole Time Director
DIN: 02455902

Sd/-
Sethuraman Ganesh
Chairman - CSR Committee
DIN: 07152185

Place: Ernakulam
Date: July 25, 2022

Form No. AOC-2

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

I Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

- (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: **N.A**
- (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: **N.A**
- (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **N.A**
- (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: **N.A**
- (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions: **N.A**
- (f) date(s) of approval by the Board: **N.A**
- (g) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**
- (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188: **N.A**

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

1.

- (a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: Indel Corporation Private Limited – **Holding Company**
- (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Rent Deposit and Advance Paid
- (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**
- (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: **₹ 21,18,48,000/-**
- (e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*
- (f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**
- (f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

2.

- (a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: Indel Automotives Private Limited – **Fellow subsidiary company**
- (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Interest received

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: ₹ **16,59,000/-**

(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*

(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

3.

(a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: M-Star Satellite Communication Private Limited – **Company in which directors or their relatives exercise control**

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Interest received

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: ₹ **1,94,00,000/-**

(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*

(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

4.

(a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: Wind Flower Consultancy – **Firm in which directors or their relatives exercise control**

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Consultation Fee received

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: ₹ **39,92,000/-**

(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*

(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

5.

(a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: Mr. Mohanan Gopalakrishnan – **Individual exercising control over the company**

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Interest paid

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: ₹ **2,96,000/-**

(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*

(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

6.

(a) Name of the related party and nature of relationship: Mr. Umesh Mohanan – **Individual exercising control over the company**

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Interest and advance paid

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: **Continuing**

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: **₹ 1,21,70,000/-**

(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: *26.06.2021*

(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **N.A**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

MOHANAN GOPALAKRISHNAN
Managing Director
DIN: 02456142

Sd/-

UMESH MOHANAN
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02455902

Place: Ernakulam

Date: 25.07.2022



Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2022

*[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]*

To,

The Members,

INDEL MONEY LIMITED

Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road

Mulund West Mumbai

Maharashtra - 400 080

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **INDEL MONEY LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company, books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws Framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial borrowings (Not Applicable)
- (v) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- (vi) Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company – Non-Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

I/we have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s).
(Not Applicable)

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

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

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.



Date: 11.07.2022

Place: Ernakulam

FAYIZ MOHAMMED KASSIM

Practicing Company Secretary

Mem No. A53236

C.P No. 22481

UDIN: A053236D000596625





F R G & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

7th Floor, Wing B, Supreme Business Park,
Behind Lake Castle Building, Hiranandani
Gardens, Powai Mumbai 400 076.
Contact No.9004054208
e-mail: tiwarirajeshp@gmail.com

Independent Auditors' Report

**TO THE MEMBERS OF
INDEL MONEY LIMITED**

(formerly known as Indel Money Private Limited),

Report on Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Indel Money Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



Sr.No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Expected Credit Loss under IND AS 109 "Financial Instruments"</p> <p>The Company recognises Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on loan assets under IND AS 109 "Financial Instruments" based on the Expected Credit Loss model developed by the Company. The estimation of expected credit loss on financial instruments involves significant judgement and estimates. Key estimates involve determining Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability at Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) using historical information. Hence, we have considered the estimation of ECL as a Key Audit Matter.</p>	<p>Assessed the accounting policy for impairment of financial assets and its compliance with IND AS 109.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of the Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation and the underlying assumptions. • Tested the key controls over the assessment and identification of significant increase in credit risk and staging of assets. • Sample testing of the accuracy and appropriateness of information used in the estimation of Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of PD and LGD and also performed analytical procedures to verify the reasonableness of the computation. • Assessed the disclosure made in relation to IND AS 109 for ECL allowance. Further, we also assessed whether the disclosure of key judgements and assumptions are adequate.
2	<p>IT Systems and Controls</p> <p>The Company uses Information Technology (IT) application for financial accounts and reporting process. Any gap in the financial accounting and reporting process may result in a misstatement, hence we have identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as a Key Audit Matter.</p>	<p>Understood the IT systems and controls over key financial accounting and reporting systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the general IT controls for design and operating effectiveness. • Understood the changes made in the IT environment during the year and ascertained its effect on the financial statements controls and accounts. • We also assessed, through sample tests, the information generated from these systems which were relied upon for our audit.

Other Information

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



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

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

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for audit of the standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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



- Evaluate appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure-A a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Order.
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 appears from our examination of those books of accounts;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of sub section (2) of Section 164 of the Act;
- f) With respect to adequacy of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the Company and operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate Report in Annexure 'B'; and
- g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

- 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed its pending litigations in its financial statements which would impact its financial position other than those mentioned in the Notes No. 43 to the accounts;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign 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;
 - (b) As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, 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; and

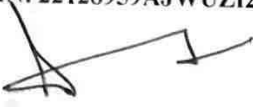


(c) On the basis of above representations, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the above representations contained any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

For **FRG & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 023258N
UDIN: 22128959AJWUZ12952




CA. Rajesh Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 128959
Date : May 30, 2022
Place : Kochi

ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure 'A' referred to in Paragraph I of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements in our report to members of **INDEL MONEY LIMITED** ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

We report that:

- i. In respect of its Property, Plant & Equipment:
 - (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment;
 - (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Asset.;
 - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of Property, Plant & Equipment which is, in our opinion, reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification;
 - (c) According to the information and explanations received by us, as the Company owns no immovable properties, the requirement on reporting whether title deeds of immovable properties held in the name of the Company is not applicable.;
 - (d) As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence provisions of Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;
 - (e) As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder and hence provisions of Clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. In respect of its inventories:
 - (a) The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company and its business does not require maintenance of inventories. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
 - (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of H 5 Crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly statements filed with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books
 - iii. (a) The principal business of the Company is to give loans, hence the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company



- (b) During the year the investments made, guarantee provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees are, in our opinion, not prejudicial to the Company's interest
- (c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. Being a Non-Banking (Non- Deposit Taking Systematically Important) Finance Company, there are instances where the repayment of principal and interest are not as per the stipulated terms.
- (d) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, and amount overdue for more than ninety days. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of the principal and interest.
- (e) The principal business of the Company is to give loans, hence the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Hence the requirement to report loans granted to promoters, related parties as defined in clause 76 of section 2 of the Act or to any other parties on clause 3(iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees given, where applicable. The Company has not provided any security for which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year which attract the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Being a Non-Banking Finance Company registered with Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under regarding acceptance of deposits are not applicable. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the Company.
- vii. (a). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing any undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed amounts dues to be deposited in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess as at March 31, 2022.



- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no instances of any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie not been utilized for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer except for the public offer of debt instruments.
- According to the information and explanation provided to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the monies raised by way of public offer of debt instruments during the year were applied for the purposes for which those were raised.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment of equity shares during the year and the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purpose for which fund was raised.
- xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there have been instances of fraud on the Company amounting to Rs 94.65 lacs as included in Note 42 to the standalone financial statements. No fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year by the Statutory Auditors and up to the date of this Report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.



- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit is performed as per a planned program approved by the management and those charged with governance of the Company. We have considered, during the course of our audit, the reports of the branch internal audits for the year under audit in accordance with the guidance provided in SA 610 'Using the Work of Internal Auditors' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence reporting requirement under Clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company and is required to obtain Registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained.
- (b) The Company has a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for conducting Non-Banking Financial activities and no business has been conducted by the Company without a valid CoR.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) As per the information and explanations given to us, there are no core investment companies as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India as part of its group and hence the reporting requirements under clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, and hence provisions of Clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a



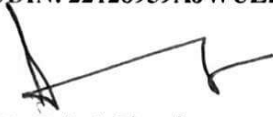
period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due;

xx. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the said Act for the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not transferred any unspent amount under sub section 5 of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to ongoing projects to a special account in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Companies Act.

For **FRG & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 023258N
UDIN: 22128959AJWUZI2952




CA. Rajesh Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 128959
Date : May 30, 2022
Place : Kochi

ANNEXURE 'B' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indel Money Limited ('the Company') as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **FRG & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 023258N
UDIN: 22128959AJWUZI2952



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rajesh Tiwari".

CA. Rajesh Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 128959
Date : May 30, 2022
Place : Kochi

INDEL MONEY LIMITED

(formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Office No 301, Floor No 3, Sun Arcade V.S Road, Malabar West, Mumbai - 400 080

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

	Note	As at		
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
ASSETS				
(1) Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,880.15	719.58	628.58
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	6	1,006.12	649.24	-
(c) Receivables				
(i) Trade receivables	7(i)	-	-	-
(ii) Other receivables	7(ii)	5,532.80	4,039.68	1,654.20
(d) Loans	8	52,367.29	39,806.77	33,571.35
(f) Investments	9	12.00	12.00	12.00
(g) Other financial assets	10	921.17	422.40	452.80
(2) Non-financial Assets				
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	11	893.20	233.70	204.30
(b) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	12	236.33	187.56	107.63
(c) Property, plant and equipment	13	852.82	653.47	697.65
(d) Right-of-use Asset	14	3,273.08	3,070.12	2,491.45
(f) Intangible assets	15	76.55	19.11	15.04
(g) Other non-financial assets	16	627.86	409.90	296.42
TOTAL ASSETS		73,679.37	50,223.54	40,131.42
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
(1) Financial Liabilities				
(a) Payables				
(i) Trade payables				
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	17(i)	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-	-	-
(ii) Other payables				
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	17(ii)	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		34.07	38.42	16.27
(b) Debt securities	18	15,949.40	5,166.51	3,782.45
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	19	25,298.56	19,492.88	17,216.60
(d) Deposits	20	19,020.70	14,758.05	9,963.70
(e) Subordinated Liabilities	21	3,130.96	1,902.27	1,141.55
(f) Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
(2) Non-financial Liabilities				
(a) Provisions	22	140.47	67.56	92.17
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	23	57.57	36.45	35.60
EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital	24	9,314.70	8,214.70	8,214.70
(b) Other equity	25	732.94	546.70	(331.62)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		73,679.37	50,223.54	40,131.42

Notes on accounts form part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For FRG & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 23258N)

Rajesh Tiwari
(Partner)
Membership No. 128959
Place Kochi
Date 30-May-2022



For and on behalf of the board
Indel Money Limited (formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Mohanan Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN No. 02437142

Hanna P. Nazir
Company Secretary
Membership No. A51727
Place Kochi
Date 30-May-2022



Unish Mohanan
Director
DIN No. 02455902

Narayanan Pisharath
Chief Financial Officer

UDIN : 22128959AJWUZI2952

INDEL MONEY LIMITED
(formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")
Office No 301, Floor No 3, Sai Arcade N S Road, Mulund West, Mumbai - 400 080
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Note number	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations			
(i) Interest income	26	12,231.23	9,432.90
(ii) Dividend income		-	-
(iii) Fees and commission income	27	39.08	22.52
(iv) Net gain on fair value changes		-	-
(v) Sale of products		-	-
(vi) Sale of services		-	-
(I) Total revenue from operations		12,270.31	9,455.42
(II) Other income	28	30.13	11.00
(III) Total income (I) + (II)		12,300.44	9,466.42
Expenses			
(i) Finance costs	29	6,705.21	4,716.81
(ii) Fees and commission expenses		-	-
(iii) Net loss on fair value change		-	-
(iv) Impairment of financial instruments	30	126.32	45.48
(v) Employee benefit expenses	31	2,776.12	1,794.78
(vi) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	32	803.94	660.37
(vii) Other expenses	33	1,391.30	1,094.62
(IV) Total expenses		11,802.89	8,312.06
(V) Profit/ (loss) before tax (III - IV)		497.55	1,154.36
(VI) Tax expenses			
(i) Current tax		285.60	360.73
(ii) Deferred tax		0.72	(81.13)
(VII) Profit/ (loss) for the period (V) - (VI)		211.23	874.76
(VIII) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/ loss on defined benefit plan		(33.40)	4.75
(ii) Income tax relating to items the above		8.41	(1.19)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(24.99)	3.56
(IX) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD (VII + VIII)		186.24	878.32
(X) Earnings per share	34		
Basic (₹)		0.26	1.06
Diluted (₹)		0.26	1.06
Face value per share (₹)		10.00	10.00

Notes on accounts form part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For FRG & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 23258N)

Rajesh Tiwari
(Partner)
Membership No. 128959
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022



UDIN: 22128959AJWUZ12952

For and on behalf of the board
Indel Money Limited (formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Mohanan Sopalakrishnan
Managing Director
DIN No. 2455142

Unesh Mohanan
Director
DIN No. 02455902

Hanna P Nazir
Company Secretary
Membership No. A51727
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022

Narayanan Visharath
Chief Financial Officer



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
(formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Office No 301, Floor No 3, Sai Arcade N S Road, Mulund West, Mumbai - 400 080

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I. CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	497.55	1,154.36
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	803.94	660.37
Impairment of financial instruments	126.32	45.48
Finance costs	6,705.21	4,716.81
Loss on Sale of Fixed Asset		
Provision for gratuity	33.25	15.29
Provision for compensated absences	12.37	(34.02)
Operating profit before working capital changes	8,178.64	6,558.29
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables	(1,493.12)	(2,385.48)
(Increase)/ decrease in other bank balances	(356.88)	(649.24)
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(12,686.84)	(6,280.90)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(540.88)	(43.05)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non-financial assets	(217.96)	(113.48)
Increase/ (decrease) in payables	(4.35)	22.15
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	(6.11)	(1.13)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	341.07	(30.82)
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	18.28	40.20
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	(6,768.15)	(2,883.46)
Finance costs paid	(5,817.59)	(3,925.27)
Income tax paid	(986.18)	(390.12)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities	(13,571.92)	(7,198.85)
II. CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(557.22)	(495.46)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	9.98	1.45
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities	(547.24)	(494.01)
III. CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/ (decrease) in share capital	1,100.00	-
Increase/ (decrease) in debt securities	10,782.89	1,384.06
Increase/ (decrease) in borrowings (other than debt securities)	5,134.18	1,605.47
Increase/ (decrease) in subordinated liabilities	4,262.65	4,794.35
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	21,279.72	7,783.88
IV. Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	7,160.56	91.02
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	719.60	628.58
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end	7,880.16	719.60

Notes on accounts form part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For FRG & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 23258N)

Rajesh Tiwari
(Partner)
Membership No. 128939
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022



For and on behalf of the board
Indel Money Limited (formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Mohanan Gopalkrishnan
Managing Director
DIN No. 02456142

Umesh Mohanan
Director
DIN No. 02455902

Hanna P Nazir
Company Secretary
Membership No. A51727
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022



Narayanan Pisharath
Chief Financial Officer

UDIN: 22128959AJWUZI2952

INDEL MONEY LIMITED

(formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Office No.301, Floor No.3, Sai Arcade N.S Road, Mulund West, Mumbai - 400 080

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(I) Current reporting period

Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
8,214.70	-	8,214.70	1,100.00	9,314.70
8,214.70	-	8,214.70	1,100.00	9,314.70

(I) Previous reporting period

Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
8,214.70	-	8,214.70	-	8,214.70
8,214.70	-	8,214.70	-	8,214.70

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Reserve Fund	Impairment Reserve	Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	459.14	15.06	68.94	3.56	546.70
Total comprehensive income	211.23	-	-	(24.99)	186.24
Transfer to/ from retained earnings	(120.81)	-	120.81	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	549.56	15.06	189.75	(21.43)	732.94

(b) Previous reporting period

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Reserve Fund	Impairment Reserve	Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(392.18)	15.06	-	-	(377.12)
Ind AS transition adjustments	(18.74)	-	61.24	-	45.50
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	(410.92)	15.06	61.24	-	(331.62)
Total comprehensive income	874.76	-	-	3.56	878.32
Transfer to/ from retained earnings	(4.70)	-	4.70	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	459.14	15.06	68.94	3.56	546.70

Notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Per our report attached to Balance Sheet

Date : 30-May-2022

Place: Kochi



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Indel Money Limited (formerly known as Indel Money Private Limited) ('the Company') was incorporated on September 11, 1986, in Mumbai, India. The Company is a Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company which provides a wide range of fund based and fee-based services including gold loans, money transfer facilities etc. The Company had converted into a public limited company with effect from September 5, 2021. The Company is registered with Reserve Bank of India.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

These standalone or separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and other relevant provisions of the Act. Any application guidance/ clarifications/ directions issued by RBI or other regulators are implemented as and when they are issued/ applicable.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2021 were prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (IGAAP) under the historical cost convention as a going concern and on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated, and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (as amended) and prudential norms for income recognition, assets classification and provisioning for non-performing assets as well as contingency provision for standard assets as prescribed by The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for NBFCs to the extent applicable, collectively referred as "Previous GAAP".

These are the Company's first standalone or separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has applied Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards for transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS. An explanation of how transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flow of the Company is provided in Note 4.

These standalone or separate financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 30th May, 2022

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") applicable for Non-Banking Finance Companies ("NBFC"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the Financial Statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards and regulations issued by the RBI.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or '₹') which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

2.4 Basis of measurement

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

Certain accounting policies of the Company and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has established policies and procedures with respect to the measurement of fair values.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such value in use in Ind AS 36.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at 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 valuation of assets or liabilities.

2.5 Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Following are areas that involved a higher degree of estimate and judgement or complexity in determining the carrying amount of some assets and liabilities.

a) Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method

The Company recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans given / taken. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behavior and life- cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

b) Impairment of Financial Assets

The measurement of impairment losses on loan assets and commitments, requires judgement, in estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and recoverability of collateral values while determining the impairment losses and assessing a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is the output of a complex model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weights, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model.
- Management overlay used in circumstances where management judges that the existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to the Company's lending portfolios.

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

c) Employee Benefits

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

d) Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak and its effect on the economy has impacted our customers and our performance, and the future effects of the outbreak remain uncertain.

The outbreak necessitated government to respond at unprecedented levels to protect public health, local economies and livelihoods. There remains a risk of subsequent waves of infection, as evidenced by the recently emerged variants of the virus.

Economic forecasts are subject to a high degree of uncertainty in the current environment. Limitations of forecasts and economic models require a greater reliance on management judgement in addressing both the error inherent in economic forecasts and in assessing associated ECL outcomes.

The calculation of ECL under Ind AS 109 involves significant judgements, assumptions and estimates. The level of estimation uncertainty and judgement has increased during financial year as a result of the economic effects of the COVID-19 outbreak.

As a result of government and bank support measures, significant credit deterioration has not yet occurred. This delay increases uncertainty on the timing of the stress and the realisation of defaults. Management has applied COVID-19 specific adjustments to modelled outputs to reflect the temporary nature of ongoing government support, the uncertainty in relation to the timing of stress and the degree to which economic consensus has yet captured the range of economic uncertainty. As a result, ECL is higher than would be the case if it were based on the forecast economic scenarios alone.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

The Company has developed various accounting estimates in these Financial Statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions as at March 31, 2022 about future events that the management believe are reasonable in the circumstances. There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing forecasts. The underlying assumptions are also subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Company. Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in these financial statements. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses, fair value measurement, and recoverable amount assessments of non-financial assets.

e) *Accounting for leases*

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

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

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

f) *Fair value measurement*

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

g) *Business model objective of financial assets.*

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the contractual cashflow characteristics and the business model objective. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

h) *Other estimates*



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

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These include provisions (other than loan portfolio), contingent liabilities, useful lives, depreciation method and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets etc.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1

Revenue recognition

a) Interest income

Interest income is recognized in Statement of profit and loss using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the contract. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset.

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

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

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Additional interest and interest on trade advances, are recognized when they become measurable and when it is not unreasonable to expect their ultimate collection.

b) Dividend income

Dividend is recognised as income when the right to receive the dividend is established and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) Revenue from and rendering of services

Revenue (other than for Financial Instruments within the scope of Ind AS 109) is measured at an amount that reflects the considerations, to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

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

Revenue from contract with customer for rendering services is recognised at a point in time when performance obligation is satisfied.

d) Net gain/ (loss) on change in fair value

The assets which are being measured at FVTPL are restated to their fair value as at the reporting date and any

gain/ (loss) on change in fair value will be recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.2

Financial Instruments

a) Recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

b) *Financial assets*

Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income; and fair value through profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal).

Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, therefore the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are subject to impairment.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in Statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserve is transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Financial instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL")

Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the investments. Dividends from these investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Company's financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Company recognises loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. ECL is calculated using a model which captures portfolio performance over a period of time. ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. A credit loss is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted at the original EIR.

ECL is measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e., ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Lifetime ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.



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Key elements of ECL computation are outlined below:

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

- Loss given default ("LGD") estimates the normalised loss which Company incurs post customer default. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the Exposure at default ("EAD"). Effective interest rate ("EIR") is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of financial instrument. For calculating EIR any upfront fees need to be excluded from the loans and advance amount.

The Company uses historical information where available to determine PD. Considering the different products and schemes, the Company has bifurcated its loan portfolio into various pools. For certain pools where historical information is available, the PD is calculated considering fresh slippage of past years. For those pools where historical information is not available, the PD/ default rates as stated by external reporting agencies is considered.

Credit impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage

3 assets. Evidence of credit impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default ("PD") which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

Default considered for computation of ECL computation is as per the applicable prudential regulatory norms.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's expert credit assessment.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Impairment Reserve

Where impairment allowance under Ind AS 109 is lower than the provisioning required under IRACP (including standard asset provisioning), the Company will appropriate the difference from their net profit or loss after tax to a separate 'Impairment Reserve'. The balance in the 'Impairment Reserve' shall not be reckoned for regulatory capital.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/ or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g.: a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Company renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximise collection and minimise the risk of default. Loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants.

Substantial modification

When a financial asset is modified, the Company assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Company's policy, a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Company considers the following:

Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants.

If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then a quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised, the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition.

The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated-credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised par amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The Company monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Company determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Other modification

For financial assets modified, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Company's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Company's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioural indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition the Company calculates the modification gain/ loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Company measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Write off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the writeoff. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Financial Liabilities

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the writeoff. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

c) *Financial liabilities*

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) *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 payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments; and
- the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

e) *Derivative financial instruments*

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments, primarily foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps, to manage its borrowing exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when fair value is negative.

f) *Offsetting*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

3.3 Cash and bank balances

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts if any, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Cash and bank balances also include fixed deposits, margin money deposits, earmarked balances with banks and other bank balances which have restrictions on repatriation. Short term and liquid investments being subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PPE are stated at cost of acquisition (including incidental expenses), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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

Advances paid towards the acquisition of PPE outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed separately under other non-financial assets. Capital work in progress comprises the cost of PPE that are not ready for its intended use at the reporting date. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to the asset are added to its carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset only if it increases the future benefits of the existing asset, beyond its previously assessed standards of performance and cost can be measured reliably. Other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed off as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using written down value method (WDV) to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives which is in line with the estimated useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computers (End user device)	3
Computers (Servers and networks)	6
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Vehicles (Other than Motorcycles, scooters and other mopeds)	8
Vehicles (Motorcycles, scooters and other mopeds)	10
Office Equipment	5
Plant and Machinery	15



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

An item of PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment.

Intangible assets i.e., Software are amortised on written down value basis over the estimated useful life of 3 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such impairment exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually at each balance sheet date, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of Profit and Loss.

3.7 Leases

The Company determines that a contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

Company as a lessee

At the inception of a contract which is or contains a lease, the Company recognizes lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments for non-cancellable period of a lease which is not short term in nature except for lease of low value items. The future lease payments for such non-cancellable period are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company elects to apply the practical expedient to not to separate non-lease component from lease component, in case of a contract containing lease. The Company accounts such contracts as a single lease component.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Lease payments include fixed payments, i.e., amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term considered reflects that the Company shall exercise termination option. The Company also recognizes a right of use asset which comprises of amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct cost incurred by the Company and estimated dilapidation costs.

Right of use assets is amortized over the period of lease.

Payment made towards short term Leases (leases for which lease term is 12 months or lesser) and low value assets are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss as rental expenses over the tenor of such leases.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

3.8 Non-current asset held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any resultant loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, and biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's other accounting policies. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment properties are no longer amortized or depreciated.

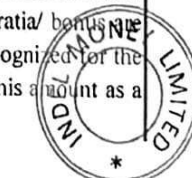
3.9 Finance cost

Finance costs include interest expense computed by applying the effective interest rate on respective financial instruments measured at Amortized cost. Financial instruments include bank term loans, non-convertible debentures, subordinated debts, interest expense on lease liabilities computed by applying the Company's incremental borrowing rate and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Finance costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

3.10 Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia/ bonus are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are the post-employment plans under which the Company pays a fixed contribution to a fund and the Company's liability is limited to payment of such fixed contributions. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

The Company provides benefits such as, provident fund and pension schemes (both managed by other than the Company) to its employees which are treated as defined contribution plans.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost, both vested and unvested, is recognized as an expense at the earlier of (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and (b) when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The major defined benefit plans of the Company are as follows:

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, in incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company's gratuity scheme is unfunded. The Company recognizes the obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as a liability.

Gains and losses through remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

3.11

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Any reimbursements with respect to liabilities/ provisions are recognized only when there is a virtual certainty that the said amounts will be received.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The provision in such cases will be recognized at lower of cost of fulfilling the contract and any expected compensation for not fulfilling the contract.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

3.12 Foreign Currency Translations

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. Transactions in foreign currencies, i.e., other than Indian rupees, are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent, exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings, are capitalized as part of borrowing costs.

3.13 Current and deferred tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss except when they relate to items that are recognized outside profit and loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case tax is also recognized outside profit and loss, as appropriate. Current income taxes are determined based on respective taxable income based on tax rate enacted as at reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carryforwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and Liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.14 Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

3.15 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. It is disclosed in the financial statements. If the outflow of such obligation becomes probable, it is recognized as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty of realization. It is disclosed in the financial statements if it is probable only.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

3.16	<p>Earnings per share</p> <p>Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years' presented.</p>
3.17	<p>Statement of Cashflows</p> <p>Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.</p>
3.18	<p>Segment Reporting</p> <p>Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The management assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The chief operating decision maker consists of the Directors of the Company.</p> <p>The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out, i.e., financing. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments.</p>
4	<p>FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</p> <p>These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101, First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2020 as the transition date from the previous GAAP.</p> <p>The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 and the comparative information. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, is set out in Note #4.2 below.</p>
4.1	<p>Exemptions availed on first-time adoption to Ind AS</p> <p>Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:</p> <p><i>a. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets</i></p> <p>On transition to Ind AS, Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property plant and equipment and intangible assets existing as at April 1, 2020, measured as per previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property plant and equipment.</p>



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b. Leases

The Company elects to apply the criteria for identifying whether a lease is or contains a lease based on the facts and circumstances existed as at April 1, 2019. The lease liability on transition date is arrived at by computing the present value of remaining lease payments discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Right of use asset at transition date is measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease immediately prior the date of transition to Ind AS.

c. Business combinations

The Company elects to apply the requirements of Ind AS 103 from the date of transition, i.e., April 1, 2020 only.

4.2 **Reconciliation between Previous GAAP and Ind AS**

(i) Equity reconciliation

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
As reported under previous GAAP		8,787.46	7,837.58
Application of EIR method on loan assets	(a)	(8.78)	(5.82)
Application of EIR method on borrowings	(b)	43.00	77.47
Expected credit loss provision on loans	(c)	68.93	64.24
Depreciation on ROU assets	(c)	(424.43)	-
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(c)	(235.32)	-
Rent expenses	(c)	463.83	-
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(c)	20.80	-
Employee benefits	(d)	(31.98)	(92.17)
Deferred tax adjustments	(f)	77.87	1.79
Other adjustments		0.02	(0.01)
Equity under Ind AS		8,761.40	7,883.08

(ii) Total comprehensive income reconciliation

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Net profit under previous GAAP		949.88
Application of EIR method on loan assets	(a)	(2.96)
Unwinding of discount	(c)	20.80



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NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Application of EIR method on borrowings	(b)	(34.47)
Interest expenses on lease liability	(c)	(235.32)
Depreciation on ROU assets	(c)	(424.43)
Expected loss provision on financial assets	(e)	4.69
Employee benefits	(d)	60.19
Rent expenses	(c)	463.83
Deferred tax adjustments	(f)	76.08
Other adjustments		0.03
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		878.32

(iii) Reconciliation of Statement of cashflows

There are no material adjustments to the Statement of Cashflows as reported under the Previous GAAP.

Notes to reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

(a) Application of effective interest rate method on loans and advances given

As per the EIR method, the processing charges income cannot be recognised upon sanction of loan, but it should be spread over the life of the loan by using the effective interest rate.

As part of transition, the Company had reversed income of ₹5.82 lakhs to retained earnings and recognised a further income of ₹2.96 lakhs during 2020-21 as compared to previous GAAP figures.

(b) Application of effective interest rate method on borrowings

Due to application of this method, EIR was required to be computed on each borrowing. As part of transitional adjustment, processing charges expensed off amounting to ₹77.47 lakhs has been reversed and is being expensed off over the remaining term of loan using EIR method.

During 2020-21, an additional interest expense of ₹34.47 lakhs were recognised as per EIR method.

(c) Leases

As a transition adjustment, the Company had recognized right of use asset of ₹2491.45 lakhs and there was an addition of ₹1003.11 lakhs during the year 2020-21. The Company had also recognized lease liability to the extent of ₹2346.55 lakhs. Further lease liability has also created for ₹943.12 lakhs for the additions made during the said period.

The rent deposits of the Company has been discounted to its present value and difference of ₹144.9 lakhs on transition and ₹59.98 lakhs during 2020-21 had been taken while computing cost of ROU asset.



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	<p>During the year 2020-21, depreciation of ₹424.44 lakhs has been provided on ROU assets. The interest on lease liability was ₹269.78 lakhs. As at year-end, the security deposit has been restated to its present value as at year-end. The unwinding of discount accounted for in 2020-21 in this regard was ₹20.8 lakhs. The rent expenses incurred has been considered as the repayment of lease liability for the year.</p> <p>(d) Employee Benefits</p> <p>The Company had taken revised actuarial valuation reports for gratuity and leave encashment on transition date and recognised an additional liability of ₹92.17 lakhs. During the year 2020-21, the Company had also provided for an additional employee benefit expenses of ₹60.19 (net of actuarial gain).</p> <p>(e) Expected credit loss on financial assets</p> <p>The Company was creating provision on loans as per the income recognition and asset classification norms prescribed by RBI. On transition to Ind AS, Ind AS 109 gives specific guidance on accounting for impairment of financial assets. Consequently, RBI had directed that if the ECL provision requirements of Ind AS 109 to be recognised in the financial statements and any provision required in excess of ECL should be recognised by creating impairment reserve out of the profit or loss for the period.</p> <p>Based on this, as part of transition, the Company had reversed provision created of ₹64.24 lakhs and a further reversal of ₹4.69 had been made during the year 2020-21.</p> <p>(f) Deferred tax adjustments</p> <p>Due to the transitional adjustments made, the Company had created the deferred tax asset amounting to ₹1.79 lakhs as at April 1, 2020. Further, due to the difference between the Previous GAAP and Ind AS, an additional benefit of ₹74.89 lakhs made in Profit or loss for the period ending on March 31, 2021. Deferred tax expense of ₹1.19 lakhs had made in other comprehensive income also.</p>
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INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars		As at		
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
		₹ in lakhs		
5	Cash and cash equivalents			
	(a) Cash on hand	296.24	223.88	15.31
	(b) Balances with banks	7,583.91	495.70	613.27
		7,880.15	719.58	628.58
6	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
	(a) Term deposits with Banks	1,006.12	649.24	-
	<i>(held as cash collateral for securitisation transactions and lien marked for overdraft balances)</i>	1,006.12	649.24	-
7	Receivables			
	<i>(i) Trade receivables</i>	-	-	-
		-	-	-
	<i>(ii) Other receivables</i>			
	(a) Considered good - secured	5,197.79	3,852.37	1,618.27
	(b) Considered good - unsecured	335.01	187.31	35.93
		5,532.80	4,039.68	1,654.20
	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	-
		5,532.80	4,039.68	1,654.20
8	Loans			
	(A)			
	(i) Gold loan	42,275.76	30,988.37	29,582.92
	(ii) Business loan	6,874.13	7,290.22	3,079.04
	(iii) Personal loan	3,357.55	1,082.91	44.75
	(iv) Loans to related parties	-	514.00	916.52
		52,507.44	39,875.50	33,623.23
	Less: Impairment allowance	(140.15)	(68.73)	(51.88)
		52,367.29	39,806.77	33,571.35



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
	₹ in lakhs		
(B)			
I) Secured by Tangible assets			
(i) Gold loan	42,275.76	30,988.37	29,582.92
(ii) Business loan	3,133.50	5,705.95	2,424.66
(iii) Personal loan	-	-	-
(iv) Loans to related parties	-	514.00	916.52
	45,409.26	37,208.32	32,924.10
Less: Impairment allowance			
	45,409.26	37,208.32	32,924.10
II) Unsecured			
(i) Gold loan		-	-
(ii) Business loan	3,740.63	1,584.27	654.39
(iii) Personal loan	3,357.55	1,082.91	44.75
(iv) Loans to related parties		-	-
	7,098.18	2,667.18	699.14
Less: Impairment allowance			
	7,098.18	2,667.18	699.14
(C)			
(I) Loans in India			
i) Public sector		-	-
ii) Others	52,507.44	39,875.50	33,623.23
	52,507.44	39,875.50	33,623.23
(II) Loans outside India			
	-	-	-
	52,507.44	39,875.50	33,623.23
Less: Impairment allowance	(140.15)	(68.73)	(51.88)
	52,367.29	39,806.77	33,571.35
Note: All of the above loans are carried using amortised cost model considering the business model objective.			



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
	₹ in lakhs			
9 Investments				
<i>a) Investment in equity instruments</i>				
(i) Investment in subsidiary (carried at cost)				
<u>Unquoted</u>				
Indel Money Fin-Tech Private Limited	12.00	12.00	12.00	
No. of shares 1.20 lakhs (previous year - 1.20 lakhs)				
	12.00	12.00	12.00	
10 Other financial assets				
a) Security deposits	820.28	389.88	276.73	
b) Other financial assets	100.89	32.52	176.07	
	921.17	422.40	452.80	
11 Current tax assets (Net)				
a) TDS receivable	893.20	233.70	204.30	
	893.20	233.70	204.30	
12 Deferred tax assets (Net)				
a) Deferred tax assets	1,095.45	1,018.74	831.19	
b) Deferred tax liabilities	(859.12)	(831.18)	(723.56)	
	236.33	187.56	107.63	
(A) The balance of deferred tax assets comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
(₹ in lakhs)				
Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Charged/ (credited) to profit or loss for the period	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2022
Difference between book base and tax based in respect of PPE, ROU assets and intangible assets	(701.71)	12.03	-	(689.68)
Application of EIR on financial assets	56.52	(6.50)	-	50.02
Application of EIR on financial liabilities	(10.83)	(24.45)	-	(35.28)
Deferred tax on lease liabilities	826.57	49.34	-	875.91
Employee Benefits	17.01	9.94	8.41	35.36
Others				
Deferred tax assets (net)	187.56	40.36	8.41	236.33



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars		As at		
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
₹ in lakhs				
Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Charged/ (credited) to profit or loss for the period	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2021
Difference between book base and tax based in respect of PPE, ROU assets and intangible assets	(601.60)	(100.11)	-	(701.71)
Application of EIR on financial assets	39.22	17.30	-	56.52
Application of EIR on financial liabilities	(19.50)	8.67	-	(10.83)
Deferred tax on lease liabilities	666.31	160.26	-	826.57
Employee Benefits	23.20	(5.00)	(1.19)	17.01
Others	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	107.63	81.12	(1.19)	187.56
Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes				
<i>(₹ in lakhs)</i>				
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
(a) Current tax	285.60	360.73		
(b) Deferred tax	0.72	(81.13)		
Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	286.32	279.60		
Tax effect on other comprehensive income	8.41	1.19		
Deferred tax credit recorded in equity	-	-		
Tax losses on which deferred tax is not recognised	-	-		
Reconciliation of estimated Income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in the Statement of profit and loss:				
<i>(₹ in lakhs)</i>				
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
Profit before tax	497.55	1,154.36		
Applicable income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%		
Expected income tax expenses	125.23	290.55		
<u>Adjustment on account of:</u>				
a) Expenses not allowable as per income tax	-	0.58		
b) Effect of income exempt from tax	-	-		
c) Non-creation deferred tax on temporary differences	-	-		
d) Tax related to prior years	-	-		
e) Deferred tax recognised in OCI	8.41	(1.19)		
b) Others	152.68	(10.34)		
Tax expense recognised during the year	286.32	279.60		

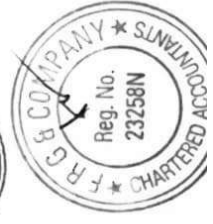


INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

13. Property, plant and equipment											
Description	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/ off of Assets	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Computer and accessories	112.03	102.88	(0.64)	214.27	40.15	60.92	(0.60)	100.47	113.80	71.88	71.88
Motor vehicles	36.09	32.03	(15.04)	53.08	7.72	9.52	(4.07)	13.17	39.91	28.37	28.37
Furniture and fixtures	617.67	309.76	-	927.43	149.63	175.12	-	324.75	602.68	468.04	468.04
Electrical machinery	74.34	23.10	-	97.44	13.73	16.89	-	30.62	66.82	60.61	60.61
Plant and machinery	30.38	11.68	-	42.06	5.81	6.64	-	12.45	29.61	24.57	24.57
Total	870.51	479.45	(15.68)	1,334.28	217.04	269.09	(4.67)	481.46	852.82	653.47	653.47
Description	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2021	As at 01.04.2020	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/ off of Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020
Computer and accessories	77.60	34.55	(0.12)	112.03	-	40.15	-	40.15	71.88	77.60	77.60
Motor vehicles	21.05	15.04	-	36.09	-	7.72	-	7.72	28.37	21.05	21.05
Furniture and fixtures	517.16	115.93	(15.42)	617.67	-	151.46	(1.83)	149.63	468.04	517.16	517.16
Electrical machinery	52.47	21.87	-	74.34	-	13.73	-	13.73	60.61	52.47	52.47
Plant and machinery	29.37	1.01	-	30.38	-	5.81	-	5.81	24.57	29.37	29.37
Total	697.65	188.40	(15.54)	870.51	-	218.87	(1.83)	217.04	653.47	697.65	697.65

Notes:

- (i) There are no property, plant and equipment which are acquired through business combination during the year (previous year - nil)
- (ii) The Company has not revalued any of the assets during the year (previous year - nil)
- (iii) All immovable properties held are in the name of the Company.
- (iv) There are no capital work-in-progress during the period (previous year - Nil)



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

14. Right-of-use asset

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/off of Assets	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Building	3,494.56	713.61	-	4,208.17	424.44	510.65	-	935.09	3,273.08
Total	3,070.12	713.61	-	4,208.17	424.44	510.65	-	935.09	3,070.12
Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2021	As at 01.04.2020	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/off of Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Building	2,491.45	1,003.11	-	3,494.56	-	424.44	-	424.44	2,491.45
Total	2,491.45	1,003.11	-	3,494.56	-	424.44	-	424.44	2,491.45

Notes:

(i) There are no property, plant and equipment which are acquired through business combination during the year (previous year - nil)

15. Intangible Assets

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/off of Assets	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Computer Software	36.17	81.63	-	117.80	17.06	24.19	-	41.25	76.55
Total	19.11	81.63	-	117.80	17.06	24.19	-	41.25	19.11
Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deletion	As at 31.03.2021	As at 01.04.2020	For the Year	Depreciation on sale/W/off of Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Computer Software	15.04	21.13	-	36.17	-	17.06	-	17.06	15.04
Total	15.04	21.13	-	36.17	-	17.06	-	17.06	15.04

Notes:

(i) There are no property, plant and equipment which are acquired through business combination during the year (previous year - nil)



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
	₹ in lakhs		
16 Other non-financial assets			
a) Prepaid expenses	56.11	28.95	27.66
b) Advance for expenses	373.24	254.18	228.81
c) Deposits with government authorities	197.56	125.82	39.00
d) Investments in non-financial assets	0.95	0.95	0.95
e) Others	-	-	-
	627.86	409.90	296.42
17 Payables			
<i>(i) Trade payables</i>			
	-	-	-
<i>(ii) Other payables</i>			
(a) Sundry creditors	34.07	38.42	16.27
	34.07	38.42	16.27

17.1 Trade Payables Aging Schedule as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	34.07	-	-	-	34.07
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34.07	-	-	-	34.07

Trade Payables Aging Schedule as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	38.42	-	-	-	38.42
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	38.42	-	-	-	38.42



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

	Particulars	As at		
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
		₹ in lakhs		
18	Debt Securities <i>At amortised cost</i> Non-convertible Debentures (Secured) - In India (Refer note (ii) below) - Outside India Non-convertible Debentures (Unsecured) - In India (Refer note (ii) below) - Outside India	11,890.10 4,059.30 15,949.40	5,166.51 - 5,166.51	3,782.45 - 3,782.45
	Note: (i) There are no debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or designated as FVTPL. (ii) The bonds are secured by paripassu floating charge on current assets, book debts and loans and advances.			
	<i>Details of non-convertible debentures (secured)</i>	(₹ in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021		
From Balance Sheet date	Interest rate range Amount	Interest rate range	Amount	
<i>A) Issued on private placement basis</i>				
<u>Repayable on maturity:</u>				
Maturing within 1 year	10.25 - 11.25% 64.00	9.75 - 13.43%	953.64	
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	10.00 - 16.00% 1,243.86	10.00 - 13.43%	1,025.55	
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	9.75 - 14.78% 5,392.91	10.00 - 13.00%	3,187.32	
Maturing beyond 5 years	11.50-12.25% 332.00	-	-	
Total amortised cost	7,032.77		5,166.51	
	As at April 1, 2020			
From Balance Sheet date	Interest rate range Amount			
<i>A) Issued on private placement basis</i>				
<u>Repayable on maturity:</u>				
Maturing within 1 year	10.50 - 11.75% 380.75			
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	9.50 - 13.43% 481.60			
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	9.50 - 13.43% 2,920.10			
Maturing beyond 5 years	- -			
Total amortised cost	3,782.45			



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
19 Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	₹ in lakhs		
<i>At amortised cost</i>			
<u>i) Secured</u>			
<i>Term loans</i>			
- From Banks (Refer note (ii) below)	18,230.75	13,775.47	14,770.05
<i>Loans repayable on demand</i>			
- From Banks (Refer note (iii) below)	3,587.83	2,612.01	
<u>ii) Unsecured</u>			
- Unsecured loan from financial institutions	-	-	100.00
- Lease liabilities	3,479.98	3,105.40	2,346.55
	25,298.56	19,492.88	17,216.60

Note:

(i) There is no borrowings measured at FVTPL or designated at FVTPL.

(ii) The term loans loan from bank are secured against Book Debt, Personal Guarantee of Directors and Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company.

(iii) The working capital facility of ₹3,587.83 lakhs (March 31, 2021 - ₹2612.01 lakhs; April 1, 2020 ₹2,378.24 lakhs are secured primarily by floating and 1st paripasu charge on entire receivables with a margin of 25% (excluding the specific charge of existing NCD holders). Further, it is collaterally secured by equitable mortgage of loan with commercial building and land owned by holding company, sister concerns and Directors and personal guarantee by holding company, sister concerns and Directors.



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
₹ in lakhs				
<i>Details of loans from Banks (Secured)</i>				
(₹ in lakhs)				
From Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest rate range	Amount	Interest rate range	Amount
<u>A) Repayable on demand</u>				
Working capital facilities	9.45-12.80%	3,587.83	9.45-12.80%	2,612.01
<u>B) Repayable in instalments</u>				
Maturing within 1 year	9.45-15.00%	6,956.86	9.45-15.00%	7,563.23
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	9.45-15.00%	7,969.91	9.45-15.00%	2,114.83
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	14.50%	3,600.00	12.45-15.00%	1,419.10
Maturing beyond 5 years	-	-	14.50%	3,000.00
Total amortised cost		18,526.77		14,097.16
From Balance Sheet date	As at April 1, 2020			
	Interest rate range	Amount		
<u>A) Repayable on demand</u>				
Working capital facilities	12.45-12.80%	2,478.24		
<u>B) Repayable in instalments</u>				
Maturing within 1 year	12.25-15.00%	6,430.18		
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	12.25-15.00%	3,137.35		
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	-	-		
Maturing beyond 5 years	14.50%	3,000.00		
Total amortised cost		12,567.54		
20 Subordinated Liabilities				
<i>At amortised cost</i>				
<u>i) Unsecured</u>				
- Subordinate Bonds -Private Placement		19,020.70	14,758.05	9,963.70
		19,020.70	14,758.05	9,963.70
<i>Details of Subordinate Bonds (Unsecured)</i>				(₹ in lakhs)
From Balance Sheet date	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Interest rate range	Amount	Interest rate range	Amount
<u>A) Issued on private placement basis</u>				
<u>Repayable on maturity:</u>				
Maturing within 1 year	11.00-14.87%	2,748.75	11.00-14.87%	1,551.80
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	11.00-14.87%	4,774.20	11.00-14.87%	7,453.95
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	11.00-14.87%	10,354.15	11.00-14.87%	5,752.30
Maturing beyond 5 years	11.00-14.87%	1,143.60	-	-
Total amortised cost		19,020.70		14,758.05



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
	₹ in lakhs		
	As at April 1, 2020		
From Balance Sheet date	Interest rate range	Amount	
<i>A) Issued on private placement basis</i>			
<u>Repayable on maturity:</u>			
Maturing within 1 year		-	
Maturing between 1 year to 3 years	11.00-14.87.00%	4,249.20	
Maturing between 3 year to 5 years	11.00-14.87.00%	4,756.55	
Maturing beyond 5 years	11.00-14.87.00%	957.95	
Total amortised cost		9,963.70	
21 Other financial liabilities			
a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2,665.39	1,743.01	951.47
b) Refundable security deposits from staff	86.68	67.86	54.96
c) Other payables	378.89	91.40	135.12
	3,130.96	1,902.27	1,141.55
22 Provisions			
a) Provision for employee benefits			
- Gratuity	115.79	55.25	45.83
- Leave encashment	24.68	12.31	46.34
	140.47	67.56	92.17
23 Other non-financial liabilities			
a) Statutory dues payable	57.57	36.45	35.60
	57.57	36.45	35.60
24 Equity share capital			
<u>Authorised:</u>			
1250.00 lakhs equity shares of ₹10 each	12,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
(March 31, 2021 - 850.00 lakhs; April 1, 2020 - 850.00 lakhs)	12,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
<u>Issued, subscribed, called-up and paid-up</u>			
931.47 lakhs equity shares of ₹10 each	9,314.70	8,214.70	8,214.70
(March 31, 2021 - 821.47 lakhs; April 1, 2020 - 821.47 lakhs)	9,314.70	8,214.70	8,214.70



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
₹ in lakhs				
a) Reconciliation of number of shares				
Equity shares	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares (in lakhs)	₹ in lakhs	No. of shares (in lakhs)	₹ in lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	821.47	8,214.70	821.47	8,214.70
Add: Issue during the year	110.00	1,100.00	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	931.47	9,314.70	821.47	8,214.70
Equity shares	As at April 1, 2020			
	No. of shares (in lakhs)	₹ in lakhs		
Balance at the beginning of the year	821.47	8,214.70		
Add: Issue during the year	-	-		
Less: Buyback during the year	-	-		
Balance at the end of the year	821.47	8,214.70		
(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares				
<p>The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.</p>				
(c) Shares held by the holding company				
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
Indel Corporation Private Limited				
- Number of shares (in lakhs)	931.47	821.47	821.47	
- Percentage of holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company				
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
Indel Corporation Private Limited				
- Number of shares (in lakhs)	931.47	821.47	821.47	
- Percentage of holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
(e) Shares held by the Promoters				
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020	
Indel Corporation Private Limited				
- Number of shares (in lakhs)	931.47	821.47	821.47	
- Percentage of holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
	₹ in lakhs		
25 Other equity			
<i>a) Reserve fund</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year	15.06	15.06	15.06
Additions to / (transfers made) during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	15.06	15.06	15.06
<i>b) Impairment reserve</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year	68.95	64.24	-
Transition adjustments	-	-	64.24
Additions to / (transfers made) during the year	120.81	4.71	-
Balance at the end of the year	189.76	68.95	64.24
<i>c) Retained Earnings</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year	462.69	(410.92)	(392.18)
Transition adjustments	0.00	-	(18.74)
Net profit/ (loss) for the year	211.23	874.76	-
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	(24.99)	3.56	-
Additions to / (transfers made) during the year	(120.81)	(4.71)	-
Balance at the end of the year	528.12	462.69	(410.92)
<i>d) Other Comprehensive Income</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.56	-	-
Transition adjustments	-	-	-
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	(24.99)	3.56	-
Balance at the end of the year	(21.43)	3.56	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	732.94	546.70	(331.62)

Description of the nature and purpose of Other Equity

(a) Reserve Fund

Reserve fund represents reserve fund created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the RBI Act, 1934 through transfer of specified percentage of net profit every year before any dividend is declared.

The reserve fund can be utilized only for limited purposes as specified by RBI from time to time and every such utilization shall be reported to the RBI within specified period of time from the date of such utilization.

(b) Impairment reserve

The impairment reserve is created when the impairment allowance under Ind AS 109 is lower than the 'provisioning required under income recognition and asset classification norms. The difference between these will be appropriated to the impairment reserve from the net profit or loss after tax. This will not reckoned for the purpose of regulatory capital and no withdrawal is permitted without any prior approval from RBI



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
	₹ in lakhs		
<p><u>(c) Retained earnings</u></p> <p>Retained earnings or accumulated surplus represents total of all profits retained since Company's inception.</p> <p>Retained earnings are credited with current year profits, reduced by losses, if any, dividend payouts, transfers to General reserve or any such other appropriations to specific reserves.</p>			



INDEL MONEY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021-22

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ in lakhs	
26 Interest income		
<i>On financial instruments measured at amortised cost</i>		
a) Interest on loans and advances	12,174.44	9,396.98
b) Interest income from investments	-	-
c) Interest income from term deposits from banks	56.79	27.57
d) Other interest income	-	8.35
	12,231.23	9,432.90
<i>Note: There are no assets measured at FVTOCI/ FVTPL</i>		
27 Fees and commission income		
a) Service charges and other fees on loan transactions	34.08	17.27
b) Collection fee related to transferred assets under securitisation transactions	5.00	5.25
	39.08	22.52
28 Other income		
a) Other income	30.13	11.00
	30.13	11.00
29 Finance costs		
<i>On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
a) Interest on borrowings	2,692.35	2,329.70
b) Interest on debts securities	1,398.10	515.36
c) Interest on subordinated liabilities	2,313.69	1,601.97
d) Interest on lease liabilities	301.07	269.78
e) Other borrowing costs	-	-
	6,705.21	4,716.81
30 Impairment of financial instruments		
<i>On financial instruments measured at amortised cost</i>		
a) Baddebts written off	54.90	28.63
b) Loans	71.42	16.85
	126.32	45.48
31 Employee benefit expenses		
a) Salaries and wages	2,173.03	1,473.27
b) Contribution to provident fund and other funds	125.90	87.48
c) Staff welfare expenses	477.19	234.03
	2,776.12	1,794.78



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Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ in lakhs	
32 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		
a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	269.10	218.87
b) Amortisation on intangible assets	24.19	17.06
c) Depreciation on right-of-use assets	510.65	424.44
	803.94	660.37
33 Other expenses		
Advertisement	212.17	142.82
Audit fees	5.84	3.69
Annual maintenance charges	26.67	25.63
Business promotion expenses	138.19	182.92
Insurance charges	45.01	41.78
Legal and professional charges	211.55	165.75
Membership and subscriptions	20.00	8.96
Miscellaneous expenses	7.02	35.20
Postage and courier	29.71	10.09
Transportation expenses	0.05	2.14
Office maintenance expenses	46.98	47.26
Electricity charges	55.31	42.90
Printing and stationery	66.56	32.87
Rates and taxes	76.52	46.60
Directors' sitting fee	16.50	14.00
Directors remuneration	24.00	24.00
Repairs and maintenance	69.41	74.16
Communication expenses	72.59	57.99
Travelling and conveyance	195.75	112.06
Rent	57.85	-
Vehicle expenses	3.90	11.54
Prior period expense	8.70	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1.02	12.26
	1,391.30	1,094.62
34 Earnings per share		
Profit/ (loss) for the year (₹ in lakhs)	211.23	874.76
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (in lakhs)	821.47	821.47
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	0.26	1.06
Face value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00



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35 **Payment to Auditors** ₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
For Statutory Audit (inclusive of taxes)	4.00	2.94
For Tax Audit	0.50	0.50
GST	0.81	0.62
Total	5.31	4.06

36 **Contingent liabilities and contingent Assets**

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-	-
b) Guarantees- Counter guarantees provided to Banks	-	-	-
c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

37 **Operating segments**

Primary segment

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is revaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company has only one reportable business segment "Financial services".

Secondary segment (by geography)

The Company's economic environment is similar and it is having operations in India only. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable geographical segment. There are no operations outside India and hence there is no external revenue or assets which require disclosure.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounted to 10% or more of the Company's total revenue in year ended March 31, 2022 (previous year - nil)

38 **Employee Benefits**

In accordance with Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following disclosures are made:

The Company recognised ₹125.9 lakhs (2020-21: ₹87.48 lakhs) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has an unfunded gratuity plan for qualifying employees. The benefit payable is calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested, it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements through other comprehensive income.

Through its defined benefit plans the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Interest risk:

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with references to government bond yields. Any decrease in interest rate will increase the plan liability.

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.

Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The following table set out the unfunded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in financial statements.



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(a) Amount recognised in the Profit or loss for the period

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	30.02	16.09
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	3.23	2.57
Amount recognised in Profit or loss for the year	33.25	18.66

(b) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<i>Remeasurement (gains)/ losses</i>		
a) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in		
- Change in demographic assumptions		1.36
- Change in financial assumptions	13.57	(1.07)
- Experience adjustment	19.83	(5.04)
b) Return on plan asset excluding considered in net		
Amount recognised in other comprehensive	33.40	(4.75)

(c) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	55.25	45.84
Current service cost	30.02	16.09
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	3.23	2.57
Actuarial (gains)/losses	33.40	(4.75)
Benefits paid	(6.11)	(4.50)
Closing defined benefit obligation	115.79	55.25

(d) Net defined benefit liability/ (asset)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 1, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	115.79	55.25	45.84
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	115.79	55.25	45.84
- Current	8.25	6.86	5.89
- Non-current	107.54	48.39	39.95

(e) The Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity liability is as follows.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	5.85%	5.85%
Salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rates (based on age)		
- Upto 30 years	38.00%	38.00%
- 31- 44 years	15.00%	15.00%
- Above 44 years	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality Rate	IAIM 2012-14	IAIM 2012-14



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Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate, future salary escalation rate and attrition rate. The following tables summarize the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 100 basis points. These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate		
- 100 bps increase		
- 100 bps decrease	105.82	(50.93)
Salary growth rate		
- 100 bps increase	126.58	60.10
- 100 bps decrease	106.13	(50.98)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumption may be correlated.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is estimated as 14.54 years (previous year – 15.05 years).

The payout pattern of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted) estimated as at year-end is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Expected cashflow due		
- within 1 year	8.25	6.86
- 2 to 5 years	44.08	21.18
- 6 to 10 years	47.39	20.99
- More than 10 years	141.14	51.77

39 Capital management

The Reserve Bank of India vide its circular reference RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated 13 March 2020 outlined the regulatory guidance in relation to Ind AS financial statements from financial year 2019-20 onwards. This included guidance for computation of 'owned funds', 'net owned funds' and 'regulatory capital'. Accordingly, effective from the current financial year, the 'regulatory capital' has been computed in accordance with these requirements read with the requirements of the Master Direction DNBR. PD 008/03.10.119/2016 17 dated September 01, 2016 (as amended).

The Company's capital management strategy is to effectively determine, raise and deploy capital so as to create value for its shareholders. The same is done through a mix of either equity and/or convertible and/or combination of short term /long term debt as may be appropriate.

The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of operations, capital expenditure and strategic investment plans. The capital structure is monitored on the basis of net debt to equity and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio.

The Company is subject to the capital adequacy requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under RBI's capital adequacy guidelines, the Company is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II Capital. The total of Tier II Capital at any point of time, shall not exceed 100 percent of Tier I Capital. The minimum capital ratio as prescribed by RBI guidelines and applicable to the Company, consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital, shall not be less than 15 percent of its aggregate risk weighted assets on-balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet.

The Company has complied with all regulatory requirements related capital and capital adequacy ratios as prescribed by RBI.

Regulatory capital and analytical ratios

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Tier I capital	10,047.64	8,761.40
Tier II capital (limited to Tier I capital)	5,023.82	4,380.70
Total regulatory capital	15,071.46	13,142.10
Aggregate of Risk weighted assets	63,454.01	48,295.64
Tier I capital ratio	15.83%	18.14%
Tier II capital ratio	7.92%	9.07%
Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	23.75%	27.21%
Liquidity coverage ratio		



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"Tier I Capital" means owned fund as reduced by investment in shares of other non-banking financial companies and in shares, debentures, bonds, outstanding loans and advances including hire purchase and lease finance made to and deposits with subsidiaries and companies in the same group exceeding, in aggregate, ten per cent of the owned fund.

"Owned fund" means paid up equity capital, preference shares which are compulsorily convertible into equity, free reserves, balance in share premium account and capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of asset, excluding reserves created by revaluation of asset, as reduced by accumulated loss balance, book value of intangible assets and deferred revenue expenditure, if any.

"Tier II capital" includes the following -

- (a) preference shares other than those which are compulsorily convertible into equity
- (b) revaluation reserves at discounted rate of fifty five percent
- (c) General provisions (including that for Standard Assets) and loss reserves to the extent these are not attributable to actual diminution in value or identifiable potential loss in any specific asset and are available to meet unexpected losses, to the extent of one and one fourth percent of risk weighted assets. 12 month expected credit loss (ECL) allowances for financial instruments i.e. where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, shall be included under general provisions and loss reserves in Tier II capital within the limits specified by extant regulations. Lifetime ECL shall not be reckoned for regulatory capital (numerator) while it shall be reduced from the risk weighted assets
- (d) hybrid debt capital instruments, and
- (e) subordinated debt to the extent aggregate does not exceed Tier I capital.

Aggregate Risk Weighted Assets -

Under RBI Guidelines, degrees of credit risk expressed as percentage weightages have been assigned to each of the on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet assets. Hence, the value of each of the on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet assets requires to be multiplied by the relevant risk weights to arrive at risk adjusted value of assets. The aggregate shall be taken into account for reckoning the minimum capital ratio.

40 Leases

1) Company as a Lessee

As a lessee, the Company's lease asset class primarily consist of buildings or part thereof taken on lease for office premises used for operating activities.

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under AS 19 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9.45% has been applied to lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

The Company has followed modified retrospective approach for transition to Ind AS 116 wherein the Company had computed the Right of use asset at transition date at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease immediately prior the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, as a transition adjustment, the Company had recognized right of use asset of ₹2491.45 lakhs (after prepayment adjustment) and lease liability of ₹2346.55 lakhs.

Expense relating to leases on which short-term lease exemption was availed is ₹ 57.85 (previous year: ₹Nil). The expense relating to leases of low-value assets during the year ended March 31, 2021, is Nil (previous year Nil).

None of the lease contains any variable lease payments or taken under sale and leaseback arrangements.



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Movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	3,105.40	2,346.55
Add: Additions during the year	671.50	943.12
Add: Finance cost	301.08	235.32
Less: Repayment made during the period	(598.00)	(419.59)
Less: Termination/ modification adjustments	-	-
Closing balance	3,479.98	3,105.40

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities
(undiscounted values)

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Upto 1 year	678.75	571.46
1 year - 5 years	2,636.02	2,334.75
More than 5 years	1,621.84	1,489.03
Total	4,936.61	4,395.24

- 41 **Debt Redemption Reserve**
Pursuant to Regulation 16 of the SEBI Debt Regulations and Section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 states that where debentures are issued by any company, the company shall create a debt redemption reserve out of the profits of the company available for payment of dividend. Rule 18(7) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, as amended by Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019, listed NBFC is not required to create a DRR in case of public issue of debentures. The rules further mandate that the company which is coming with a Public Issue shall deposit or invest, as the case may be, before the 30th day of April of each year a sum which shall not be less than 15% of the amount of its debentures maturing during the year ending on the 31st day of March of the next year in any one or more prescribed methods. Accordingly, your Company is not required to create a DRR for the Public NCDs. The Company maintained liquid assets amounting to Rs. 87.78 lakhs in the form of Deposits with Scheduled Banks, which represents 15% of amount of its public issue of debentures maturing during the financial year 2022-23.

- 42 **Fraud**
During the FY 2021-22 there were instances of fraud on the Company by employees where gold loan related misappropriations have occurred amounting to Rs.94.65 lacs ((Previous Year Rs NIL) of which the Company has recovered Rs 1.98 lacs during the year itself).

- 43 **Pending Litigations**
The Company's pending litigations comprise of claims by the Company on the customers to recover its dues. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements of the Company as at March 31, 2022 (previous year - nil)

- 44 **Financial risk management framework**
In the course of its business, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks namely credit risk, interest risk, currency risk & liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to achieve better predictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The financial risks are managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policy which has been approved by its Board of Directors.

Board of Directors of the Company have established Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies for its business. The credit risk is managed through credit norms established based on historical experience.

- 44.1 **Market risk**
Market risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, etc. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximizing the return.

a) Pricing risk

The Company does not have any asset which is exposed to the pricing risk.

b) Currency risk

The Company does not have any asset which is exposed to the currency risk since the Company does not deal in foreign currency.

c) Interest rate risk

The company uses a mix of cash and borrowings to manage the liquidity & fund requirements of its day-to-day operations. Further, certain interest bearing liabilities carry variable interest rates.



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44.2 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company has a comprehensive framework for monitoring credit quality of its retail and other loans primarily based on Days past due monitoring at period end. Repayment by individual customers and portfolio is tracked regularly and required steps for recovery are taken through follow ups and legal recourse.

Credit Quality of Financial Loans and Investments

The following table sets out information about credit quality of loans and investments measured at amortized cost primarily based on days past due information. The amount represents gross carrying amount.

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gross carrying amount of loans	52,367.29	39,806.77
No dues	-	-
30 days past due	323.61	183.57
31-90 days past due	1,586.48	353.08
Impaired (more than 90 days past due)	846.47	204.79

The Company reviews the credit quality of its loans based on the ageing of the loan at the period end. Since the company is into retail lending business, there is no significant credit risk of any individual customer that may impact company adversely, and hence the Company has calculated its ECL allowances on a collective basis.

Inputs considered in the ECL model

In assessing the impairment of financial loans under Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model, the assets have been segmented into three stages. The three stages reflect the general pattern of credit deterioration of a financial instrument. The differences in accounting between stages, relate to the recognition of expected credit losses and the measurement of interest income.

The Company categorizes loan assets into stages primarily based on the Days Past Due status.

- Stage 1 : 0-30 days past due
- Stage 2 : 31-90 days past due
- Stage 3 : More than 90 days past due

RBI COVID-19 Regulatory Package

In accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) notification no. RBI/2019-20/186 DOR.No.BP. BC.47/21.04.048/2019-20 dated 27th March, 2020, RBI/2019-20/220 DOR.No.BP.BC.63/21.04.048/2020-21 dated April 17, 2020 and Press Release: 2019-2020/2392 dated 22 May 2020 relating to 'COVID-19 - Regulatory Package', the Company, as per its Board approved policy and ICAI advisories, has granted moratorium upto six months on the payment of installments which became due between 01 March 2020 and 31 August 2020 to all eligible borrowers. This relaxation did not automatically trigger a significant increase in credit risk. The Company continued to recognize interest income during the moratorium period and in the absence of other credit risk indicators, the granting of a moratorium period did not result in accounts becoming past due and automatically triggering Stage 2 or Stage 3 classification criteria and accordingly, the staging of such accounts of borrowers as at 31 March 2021 is based on day past due status considering the benefit of moratorium period.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID 19 pandemic had significantly increased the credit risk relating to the loans and advances from the historical loss expectations. The management had given due care and made forward looking estimates to ECL model so as to cover the additional risk due to the pandemic.

Estimations and assumptions considered in the ECL model

The Company has made the following assumptions in the ECL Model.

- a) The Company is primarily engaged in the gold loan business and the average loan duration is less than 1 year also. Therefore, the Company does not made any segregation between 12 month ECL and life-time ECL while computing the ECL allowance.
- b) Since the Company has no assets which are classified as NPA (more than 90 days past due), there is not asset under credit impaired category.
- c) The Company had started business certain new geographical locations wherein the historical loss details are not available. The loss rates for similar geographical location is considered as a forward looking estimate.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on spreading its lending portfolio across various products/states/customer base with a cap on maximum limit of exposure for an individual/Group. Accordingly, the Company does not have concentration risk.



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44.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company has well defined Asset Liability Management (ALM) framework with an appropriate organisational structure to regularly monitor and manage maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans, cash and cash equivalent instruments to ensure liquidity.

Maturity pattern of financial liabilities

Particulars	₹ in lakhs		
As at March 31, 2022	0-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
(a) Payables			
(b) Debt securities	34.07	-	34.07
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	11,138.69	4,810.71	15,949.40
(d) Lease liabilities (at undiscounted values)	10,940.20	14,358.36	25,298.56
(e) Deposits	678.75	4,257.86	4,936.61
(f) Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-
(g) Other financial liabilities	2,752.35	16,268.35	19,020.70
	1,848.07	1,282.89	3,130.96
As at March 31, 2021	27,392.13	40,978.17	68,370.30
(a) Payables			
(b) Debt securities	38.42	-	38.42
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	3,870.86	1,295.65	5,166.51
(d) Lease liabilities (at undiscounted values)	9,996.69	6,212.24	16,208.93
(e) Deposits	571.46	3,823.78	4,395.24
(f) Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-
(g) Other financial liabilities	1,551.80	13,206.25	14,758.05
	1,219.09	683.18	1,902.27
	17,248.32	25,221.10	42,469.42

45 Financial instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note #2 to the financial statements.

45.1 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of the financial assets / liabilities represent the price that would be received to sell the financial asset or paid to transfer the financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of trade receivables, cash, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these financial assets. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values of security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using current lending rate. The fair values are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are held for trading and no financial instruments are required to be accounted using fair value through profit or loss. Further, the Company has no instruments which are accounted for using hedge accounting model as specified under Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments.

Particulars	₹ in lakhs		
As at March 31, 2022	Non-current	Current	Total
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,880.15	7,880.15
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,006.12		1,006.12
(c) Receivables	-	5,532.80	5,532.80
(d) Loans	4,474.78	47,892.51	52,367.29
(f) Investments	12.00	-	12.00
(g) Other financial assets	820.28	100.89	921.17



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	6,313.18	61,406.35	67,719.53
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>			
(a) Payables	-	34.07	34.07
(b) Debt securities	4,810.71	11,138.69	15,949.40
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	14,358.36	10,940.20	25,298.56
(d) Deposits	-	-	-
(e) Subordinated Liabilities	16,268.35	2,752.35	19,020.70
(f) Other financial liabilities	1,282.89	1,848.07	3,130.96
	36,720.31	26,713.38	63,433.69
As at March 31, 2021			
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	-	719.58	719.58
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	649.24	-	649.24
(c) Receivables	-	4,039.68	4,039.68
(d) Loans	3,214.49	36,592.28	39,806.77
(f) Investments	12.00	-	12.00
(g) Other financial assets	389.88	32.52	422.40
	4,265.61	41,384.06	45,649.67
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>			
(a) Payables	-	38.42	38.42
(b) Debt securities	1,295.65	3,870.86	5,166.51
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	9,177.88	10,315.00	19,492.88
(d) Deposits	-	-	-
(e) Subordinated Liabilities	13,206.25	1,551.80	14,758.05
(f) Other financial liabilities	683.18	1,219.09	1,902.27
	24,362.96	16,995.17	41,358.13

45.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels.

- Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)



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- Level 3 - Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The fair value of loan assets has been arrived at by using level 3 inputs at initial recognition and subsequently measured using amortized cost model. There are no financial instruments which are carried at fair value as at the Balance Sheet date.

46 Additional disclosures required under Schedule III

46.1 Loans and advances to promoters, KMPs, Directors and related parties

Details of loans to promoters, KMPs, Directors and other related parties during the period are as follows:

Type of borrower	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Amount outstanding	% of total	Amount outstanding	% of total
<i>Repayment terms are fixed</i>				
a) Promoters	-	-	-	-
b) Directors	-	-	-	-
c) KMPs	-	-	-	-
d) Related parties	-	-	514.00	100.00%
<i>Repayable on demand</i>				
a) Promoters	-	-	-	-
b) Directors	-	-	-	-
c) KMPs	-	-	-	-
d) Related parties	-	-	-	-
<i>without specifying any terms or period of repayment</i>				
a) Promoters	-	-	-	-
b) Directors	-	-	-	-
c) KMPs	-	-	-	-
d) Related parties	-	-	-	-

46.2 Transactions related to Crypto-currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period (previous year - Nil)

46.3 Fund received from other persons/ entities for lending/ investing/ providing guarantee

The company has not received any funds from any person/entities, for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/investing/providing guarantee/security to another person/entity, by or on behalf of the person/entity from whom such amount is received during the period in contravention of the Act or RBI guidelines.

The company has not advanced/loaned/invested funds to any person/entity for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/ investing/ providing guarantee/ security to a third person/entity, by or on behalf of the company in contravention of the Act.

46.4 Utilisation of borrowings

The Company had utilised the borrowings availed during the period for the purposes specified

46.5 Periodical reports submitted to bank on current assets

The Company has taken loans from banks/ Financial Institutions (FI) on the basis of security of assets like loans receivable.

The periodic returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

46.6 Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has not given any loans/ advances/ guarantees to any related person/ entities in contravention of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

46.7 Details of Corporate guarantees given by the Company

The Company has not given any corporate guarantee in respect of any loan during the period.

46.8 Revaluation of assets

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets)/ Intangible Assets during the period (previous year - Nil).

46.9 Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988

The company is not holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).



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- 46.10 Wilful defaulter
The company is not wilful defaulters under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India
- 46.11 Relationship with struck off companies
The company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies
- 46.12 Delay in registration of charges
The company has not made any delay in registration of Charges during the period.
- 46.13 Layers of investment
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the companies Act 2013
- 46.14 Compromises and Arrangements
The company has not entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013 during the period.
- 46.15 Transactions not recorded in the books disclosed under income tax
There are no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts, which are disclosed during the Income tax assessment/search/survey.



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47 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

A	Enterprise where control exists	
	Related Parties	Name of related parties
	Holding Company :	Indel Corporation Private Limited
B	Subsidiary Company	Indel Money Fin-Tech Private Limited
C	Fellow Subsidiary Company:	Indel Automotives Private Limited M Star Hotels Private Limited
D	Individual and relatives of Individual	Mr.Gopalakrishna Mohanan, Managing Director Mr.Umesh Mohanan, Director Mr. Sath Venu, Director Mrs. Kavitha Menon, Director Mrs. Usha Devi Mohanan
E	Partnership Firm in which Director is a partner	Mind Story
F	Companies/Firm in which Individual and relatives of Individual exercise control/significant influence	M Star Satelite Communications Private Limited M Star Hotel Heritage Private Limited Wind flower Consultancy

Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and outstanding balance as at the year

A Transaction with Holding Company

(i) Indel Corporation Private Limited	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	112.47	157.43
Expenses incurred	10.71	9.42
Empenses reimbursed	(9.50)	(9.88)
Rental/Maintenance Expenses	60.44	49.14
Rental/Maintenance Expenses paid	(61.90)	(49.14)
Rent Deposit	385.00	110.00
Advance Paid	1,733.48	760.50
Advance returned	(1,672.80)	(915.00)
Amount Due from/(to) related party	557.90	112.47

B Subsidiary Company

(i) Indel Money Fin-Tech Private Limited	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	12.26	11.84
Advances given	0.49	0.43
Amount Due from/(to) related party	12.76	12.26

C Fellow subsidiary company:

(i) Indel Automotives Private Limited	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	331.42	325.35
TDS receivable	-	10.16
Interest Accrued	15.32	56.67
Loan repayment	(320.00)	-
Interest received	(16.59)	(60.76)
Amount Due from/(to) related party	10.16	331.42

(ii) M Star Hotels Private Limited

	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	1.02	-
TDS receivable	-	1.02
Amount Due from/(to) related party	1.02	1.02



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D Transactions with Individual exercise control over the company

(i) Mohananan Gopalakrishnan	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	(0.46)	(0.34)
Interest on Bond accrued	(3.12)	(3.26)
Interest paid	2.96	3.14
Directors Remuneration paid	12.00	12.00
Amount Due from/(to) related party	(0.62)	(0.46)

(ii) Umesh Mohanan	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Opening Balance	(0.35)	1.82
Salary paid	120.00	30.00
Expenses reimbursed	(18.33)	(1.82)
Interest on Bond accrued	(3.80)	(2.77)
Interest paid	2.70	2.42
Advance Paid	119.00	150.00
Amount Received	(94.91)	(150.00)
Amount Due from/(to) related party	22.65	(0.35)

(iii) Salil Venu	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2020
Directors Remuneration paid	9.00	9.00
Amount Due from/(to) related party	-	-

(iv) Kavitha Menon	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2020
Directors Remuneration paid	3.00	3.00
Amount Due from/(to) related party	-	-

(v) Usha Devi Mohanan	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	(12.89)	(8.52)
Interest on Bond accrued	(5.65)	(4.91)
Interest paid	1.05	0.54
Amount Due from/(to) related party	(17.49)	(12.89)

E Partnership Firm in which Director is a partner

(i) Mind Story	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	3.14	-
Expenses incurred	16.52	13.51
Expenses reimbursed	(18.27)	(10.38)
Amount Due from/(to) related party	1.39	3.14

F Companies in which Individual and relatives of Individual exercise control/significant influence

(i) M Star Satellite Communications Private Limited	As at	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	232.66	451.84
TDS Receivable	(7.59)	5.27
Interest accrued	30.12	48.16
Interest Received	(68.78)	(41.61)
Amount repaid	(194.00)	(231.00)
Amount Due from/(to) related party	(7.59)	232.66



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	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2020
(iii) M Star Heritage Hotels Private Limited		
Opening balance	0.11	0.11
Amount	-	-
Amount Due from/(to) related party	0.11	0.11
(iv) Wind Flower Consultancy		
Consultation Fee	39.92	39.92
Amount Due from/(to) related party	-	-

48 Balance confirmations

Balances of Loan from Financials Institutions -Term Loan are subject to confirmation and reconciliations.

49 Regrouping of comparative period information

The information relating to comparative periods have been regrouped /reclassified /restated to conform to the classification of the current year which are required in accordance with Ind AS.



50 Disclosure required as per Reserve Bank of India Notification No. DNBS.CC.PD.No. 265/03.10.01/2011-12 dated March 21, 2012

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Loan granted against collateral of gold jewellery	42,275.76	30,988.37
Total Asset of the Company	73,679.37	50,223.54
Percentage of loans granted against collateral of gold jewellery to Total Assets	57.38%	61.70%

51 (as required in terms of paragraph 13 of Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank Directions, 2007))

Liability Side		₹ in lakhs	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
1) Loans and Advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid			
a) Debentures Secured			
Subordinated Bonds - Unsecured	15,949.40	5,166.51	
(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)	19,020.70	14,758.05	
b) Deferred Credits	-	-	
c) Term Loans	-	-	
d) Inter-Corporate Loans and Borrowings	19,206.57	13,775.47	
e) Commercial Paper	-	-	
f) Other Loans (Cash Credit and lease liabilities)	-	-	
	6,091.99	5,717.41	

Asset Side		₹ in lakhs	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
2) Break-up of loans and advances including bill receivables (other than those included in (4) below):			
a) Secured	45,269.11	37,139.59	
b) Unsecured	7,098.18	2,667.18	
(3) Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities			
(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:			
(a) Financial lease	-	-	
(b) Operating lease	-	-	
(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors			
(a) Assets on hire	-	-	
(b) Repossessed Assets	-	-	
(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities			
(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	-	
(b) Loans other than (a) above	-	-	
(4) Break-up of Investments :			
Current Investments:			
1. Quoted:			
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-	
(b) Preference	-	-	
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-	
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-	
(iv) Government Securities	-	-	
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-	
2. Unquoted			
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-	
(b) Preference	-	-	
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-	
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-	
(iv) Government Securities	-	-	
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-	
Long Term investments:			
1. Quoted:			



(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
2. Unquoted:		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	12.00	12.00
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (Gold Ring & Gold audit kit)	0.95	0.95

5. Borrower Group Wise Classification of assets financial as in (2) and (3) above ₹ in lakhs

Category	Amount net of provisions		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1 Related Parties			
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	514.00	-	514.00
(c) Other Related Parties	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties (net of provisions)	36,625.59	2,667.18	39,292.77
Total	37,139.59	2,667.18	39,806.77

6. Investor group wise classification of all investments (Current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted)

Category	Market Value/Break up or Fair Value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisional)
1. Related Parties		
(a) Subsidiaries	12	1,00,000
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-
(c) Other Related Parties	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	-
Total	12	1,00,000

7 Other Information

Particulars	Amount
(i) Gross Non- Performing Asset	
(a) Related Parties	-
(b) Other than Related Parties	-
(ii) Net Non -Performing Asset	
(a) Related Parties	-
(b) Other than Related Parties	-
(iii) Asset acquired in satisfaction of debt	-

EXPOSURES ₹ in lakhs

	2021-22	2020-21
Exposure to Real Estate Sector		
Category		
a) Direct Exposure	-	-
i) Residential Mortgages-		
that is or will be		
occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (individual housing		
loans upto	-	-



ii) Commercial Real Estate -		
Office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial, or warehouse space, hotels,		2,914
iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed securities (MBS) other securitised exposure		
a) Residential	-	-
b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b) Indirect Exposure		
Fund -Based and Non-Fund Based exposures on National Housing Bank and (NHBB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	-	-
	-	-

Notes on accounts form part of standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For FRG & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 23258N)

Rajesh Tiwari
(Partner)
Membership No. 128959
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022



For and on behalf of the board
Indel Money Limited
(formerly known as "Indel Money Private Limited")

Mohan Gopinathan **Umesh Mohanan**
Managing Director Director
DIN No. 02452142 DIN No. 02452902

Hanga Nazir **Narayanan Pishariff**
Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer
Membership No. A51727
Place : Kochi
Date : 30-May-2022

