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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Description of Key Audit Matters

Loss allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on loans and advances	
<i>Refer to the accounting policies in "Note 3.6 (i)" to the Financial Statements</i>	
Charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss: Rs. 4,124 Lakhs	
Loss allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as at 31 March 2022: Rs. 11,613 Lakhs	
Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Subjective estimate</p> <p>Loans represent significant portion of the Company's assets.</p> <p>Recognition and measurement of loss allowance for ECL on loans and advances involves significant management judgement.</p> <p>Under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, loss allowance on loans are determined using ECL model. The Company's loss allowance is derived from estimates including consideration of the historical default and loss ratios and forward-looking risk variables. The Company exercises judgements in determining the quantum of loss based on a range of other factors.</p> <p>The most significant factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Segmentation of loan book - Determination of exposure at default - Loan staging criteria - Calculation of probability of default / loss given default - Consideration of probability weighted scenarios and forward looking macro-economic factors - Qualitative adjustments / management overlays – adjustments to the model driven ECL results as overlays are recorded by management to address known impairment model limitations or emerging trends as well as risks not captured by models. As at 31 March 2022, overlays represent approximately Rs. 1,767 lakhs of the ECL provision. These adjustments are inherently uncertain and management judgement is involved in estimating these amounts 	<p>In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <p>Design / controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed walkthroughs and assessed the design and implementation of controls in respect of the Company's loss allowance process such as the timely recognition of impairment loss, the completeness and accuracy of reports used in the impairment allowance process and management review processes over the measurement of loss allowance and the related disclosures on credit risk management. • Evaluation of the impairment principles used by management based on the requirements of Ind AS 109, business understanding and industry practice, including an assessment of management's rationale for rebutting staging principles as per Ind AS 109 for its gold loan portfolio. • Understanding and testing the processes, systems and controls implemented in relation to impairment allowance process, particularly in view of loans restructured as part of COVID-19 regulatory package. • Evaluating key controls over collation of relevant information used for determining estimates for management overlays on account of COVID-19. • Testing the controls over 'Governance Framework' in line with the RBI guidance and with Company's laid down policy • Assessing the design and implementation of key internal financial controls over identification, classification and measurement of impairment

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<p>especially in relation to continuing economic uncertainty, albeit at a less level compared to the past year, as a result of COVID-19.</p> <p>The application of ECL model requires several data inputs, including estimation of 12-month ECL for a pool of loans and life time for other pool of loans. This increases the risk of completeness and accuracy of the data that has been used to create assumptions in the model.</p> <p>Further, basis the nature and characteristics of its gold loan portfolio, the Company has elected to rebut the 90 days past due criteria for classification of an exposure as Stage 3, basis the manner in which the Company subsequently monitors default and potential loss as per its credit risk management policy.</p> <p>The underlying forecasts and assumptions used in the estimates of impairment loss allowance are subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Company. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's current estimate of impairment loss allowances is dependent on future developments, which are uncertain at this point. Given the size of loan portfolio relative to the balance sheet and the impact of impairment allowance on the financial statements, we have considered this as a key audit matter.</p> <p>The Company has also restructured borrower accounts in accordance with the Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress announced by the RBI vide notifications dated 6 August 2020 and 5 May 2021. Based on the terms of restructuring and management's credit evaluation, the Company has continued to classify such restructured borrower accounts as non-impaired (under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments) at 31 March 2022.</p>	<p>charge, including for loans which were restructured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing of key review controls over measurement of loss allowances and disclosures in financial statements. • Assessed sufficiency of the disclosures on key judgements, assumptions and quantitative data with respect to loss allowance in the financial statements. <p>Involvement of specialists We involved financial risk modelling specialists for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's Ind AS 109 impairment methodologies and reasonableness of assumptions used (including those used for management overlays). • The reasonableness of the Company's considerations of the impact of the current economic environment due to COVID-19 on the loss allowance determination. <p>Substantive tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing management rationale for determination of criteria for SICR considering both: adverse effects of COVID 19 and mitigants in the form of the RBI / Government financial relief package. • Reviewing management's assessment of rebuttal of 90 days past due norm on classification of exposure as Stage 3 in its gold loan portfolio, including reviewing management's basis of conclusion of not considering a loan as restructured when facilities are rolled over or collaterals are repledged. • Assessing the changes made in macroeconomic factors and management overlays to calibrate the risks that are not yet fully captured by the existing model. • Tested through independent check, Company's assessment of COVID-19 impact on segments of its loan portfolio and the resultant loss allowance. • Verifying application of accounting principles, validating completeness and accuracy of the data and reasonableness of assumptions used in the model.
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Key Audit Matters (continued)

<p>Disclosures</p> <p>The disclosures regarding the Company's application of Ind AS 109 are important in explaining the key judgements and material inputs to the Ind AS 109 ECL results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test of details over of calculation of loss allowance for assessing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data. • For model derived outputs, verifying the calculations through re-computation where practicable. • Challenged judgments made in respect of calculation methodologies, segmentation, economic factors, the period of historical loss rates used and the valuation of recovery assets and collateral. • Assessing the factual accuracy of the financial statements disclosures made by the Company.
<p>Information Technology (IT) systems and controls</p> <p>The Company's key financial accounting and reporting processes are highly dependent on information systems including automated controls, such that there exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being misstated. The Company uses multiple systems for its overall financial reporting process.</p> <p>Further, the prevailing COVID-19 situation, has caused the required IT applications to be made accessible on a remote basis.</p> <p>We have identified 'Information Technology systems' as key audit matter because of the significant level of automation, the various layers and elements of the IT architecture and the risks associated with remote access of key applications by staff during the year.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the IT system management included the following:</p> <p>We involved our IT Specialist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand General IT Controls (GITC) i.e., Access Controls, Program/ System Change, Computer Operations (i.e., Job Processing, Data/System Backup) over key financial accounting and reporting systems and supporting control systems (referred to as in-scope systems). • Understand IT infrastructure i.e., operating systems and databases supporting the in-scope systems. • Test the General IT Controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period over the in-scope systems. • Understand IT application controls covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - user access and roles, segregation of duties; and - reports and system configuration. • Test the IT application controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period. • Test the automated controls supporting financial reporting process to determine whether these controls remained unchanged during the audit period or were changed following the standard change management process.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test the controls over the IT infrastructure covering user access (including privilege users), and system changes; and• Enquiry on data security controls in the context of staff working from remote location during the year. <p>Based on procedures performed above, wherever required, we extended our audit procedures over other IT application controls, periodic reconciliations, manual approval processes, tests on identified key changes and additional substantive testing.</p>
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Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion vide their report dated 12 May 2021. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 53 to the financial statements.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

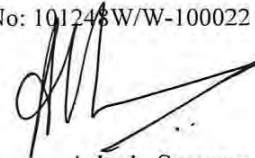
- d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 56(1) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 56(2) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- e) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year. Refer Note 56(3) to the financial statements.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2022

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



Ashwin Suvarna
Partner
Membership No. 109503
UDIN: 22109503AJEFZN2578

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report – 31 March 2022

(Referred to in our report of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (i) (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i) (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i) (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (i) (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company is engaged in the business of a non-banking financial company without accepting public deposits under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventory. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, limited liability partnership or other parties during the year. The Company has made investments, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, limited liability partnership and other parties in respect of which the requisite information is as below:

Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

- (iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further the Company, has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, limited liability partnership or other parties during the year.
- (iii) (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the receipts have been regular except for the following:

A) In case of Gold Loans

Amount in Lakhs	Number of Delays [#]	Extent of Delay [#]
22,484	21,860	1-29 days
19,032	16,044	30-59 days
10,526	10,164	60-89 days
4,592	3,456	90 days and above

B) In case of other than Gold Loans

Amount in Lakhs	Number of Delays [#]	Extent of Delay [#]
674	5,253	1-29 days
1,202	7,197	30-59 days
1,359	9,048	60-89 days
8,022	12,992	90 days and above

[#] the number and extent of delays are computed basis loan wise Days Past Due (DPD) position as at each quarter end during FY 2021-22. Further, if a loan is in DPD in multiple quarters continuously, same is considered only once in number of delays and highest DPD is considered for extent of delay.

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Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

- (iii) (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans (and advance in the nature of loan) given except an amount of Rs. 7,141 lakhs (principal amount) and Rs. 873 lakhs (interest) overdue for more than ninety days as at 31 March 2022. In our opinion, reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of the principal and interest.
- (iii) (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 (1) of the Act have been complied with. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable. The remaining provisions related to section 186 of the Act do not apply to the Company as it is an NBFC registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI').
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ('GST').

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, and Cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of provident fund.

- (vii) (b) 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 statutory dues relating to GST, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax Cess and other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (ix) (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained, though idle / surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation were invested in liquid assets.
- (ix) (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix) (e) (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) are not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year except for 28 cases of fraud aggregating to Rs. 1051.79 lakhs on the Company were noticed or reported during the year as disclosed in note 47.13 to the financial statements. The fraud mainly pertains to customer induced fraud involving pledge of spurious gold/ theft gold and property mortgaged in favour of Company sold to third party by customer without prior consent of the Company and employee fraud involving replacement of customer fold with spurious gold and inflating the gold weights.
- (xi) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (xi) (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (xiv) (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and has obtained the registration.
- (xvi) (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (xvi) (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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.

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

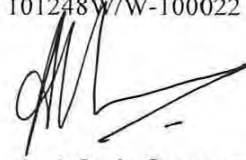
Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xx) (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount to a Special Account within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with Section 135(6) of the said Act.
- (xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, the requirements of preparing the consolidated financial statements is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Ashwin Suvarna

Partner

Membership No. 109503

UDIN: 22109503AJEFZN2578

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18 May 2022

B S R & Co. LLP

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report – 31 March 2022

(Referred to in our report of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Referred to in paragraph [2. (A). (f)] under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

Opinion

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

B S R & Co. LLP

Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

Auditors' Responsibility (*continued*)

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Chartered Accountants

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



Ashwin Suvarna

Partner

Membership No.: 109503

UDIN: 22109503AJEFZN2578

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18 May 2022

Fedbank Financial Services Limited
CIN : U65910MH1995PLC364635
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2022

Particulars	Note	INR in Lakhs	INR in Lakhs
		As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
I. ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,596	52,603
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	7,664	15,476
(c) Receivables			
(i) Trade receivables	6(i)	1,184	117
(ii) Other receivables	6(ii)	386	320
(d) Loans	7	5,64,481	4,55,214
(e) Investments	8	51,433	3,249
(f) Other financial assets	9	1,177	1,353
Total Financial assets		6,32,921	5,28,332
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	10	1,192	986
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	11	3,150	2,038
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment	13 (1)	3,086	1,856
(d) Right Of Use Assets	13 (4)	11,970	11,185
(e) Capital work in progress	13 (3)	66	96
(f) Other Intangible assets	13 (2)	306	231
(g) Other non-financial assets	12	2,880	1,876
Total Non-financial assets		22,650	18,298
TOTAL ASSETS		6,55,571	5,46,630
II. LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
Trade payables	14	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		643	433
Other payables	14 (1)	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Debt securities	15	53,342	59,370
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	4,22,435	3,47,593
(d) Subordinated Liabilities	17	25,907	25,846
(e) Lease Liability	18	13,704	12,462
(f) Other financial liabilities	19	21,097	15,812
Total Financial liabilities		5,37,128	4,61,516
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	20	313	302
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	21	2,778	1,339
Total Non-financial liabilities		3,091	1,641
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	22	32,152	28,992
(b) Other equity	23	83,200	54,481
		1,15,352	83,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		6,55,571	5,46,630

Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements
The notes referred to above forms integral part of Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date attached

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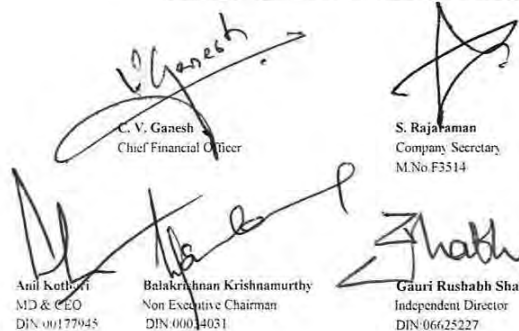
For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101248W/W-100022



Ashwin Suvarna
Partner
Membership No. 109503

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Fedbank Financial Services Limited



C. V. Ganesh
Chief Financial Officer

S. Rajaraman
Company Secretary
M.No F3514

Anil Kothari
MD & CEO
DIN:00177943

Balakrishnan Krishnamurthy
Non Executive Chairman
DIN:00014031

Gauri Rushabh Shah
Independent Director
DIN:06625227

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

Fedbank Financial Services Limited
CIN : U65910MH1995PLC364635
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 2022

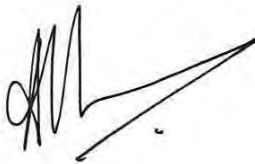
(INR in Lakhs)

	Note	For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
I. Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest income	24	82,189	65,810
(b) Fee and commission income	25	4,289	3,174
(c) Net gain on fair value changes	26	454	198
Total Revenue from operations		86,932	69,182
II. Other income	27	1,432	575
III. Total Revenue		88,364	69,757
IV. Expenses			
(a) Finance costs	28	34,765	31,319
(b) Fees and commission expenses	29	1,470	1,204
(c) Impairment on financial instruments	30	8,388	7,121
(d) Employee benefits expense	31	17,541	13,159
(e) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	13	3,670	2,727
(f) Other expenses	32	8,609	6,534
Total expenses		74,443	62,064
V. Profit before tax (III - IV)		13,921	7,693
VI. Tax expenses:			
(1) Current tax	33.1	4,710	2,924
(2) Deferred tax (net)	33.3	(1,135)	(899)
Tax expenses - Prior Period		-	(500)
VII. Profit/(loss) for the period/year		10,346	6,168
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (OCI)		92	44
(ii) Tax effect on Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (OCI)		(24)	(11)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		68	33
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		10,414	6,201
Earnings per equity share (EPS)			
(1) Basic (INR)	35	3.32	2.19
(2) Diluted INR)	35	3.31	2.18
Face value per share (in ₹)		10.00	10.00

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As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101248W/W-100022



Ashwin Suvarna
Partner
Membership No. 109503

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Fedbank Financial Services Limited



C.V. Ganesh
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Kothuri
MD & CEO
DIN:00177945

Balakrishnan Krishnamurthy
Non Executive Chairman
DIN:00034031



S. Rajaraman
Company Secretary
M.No.F3514



Gauri Rushabh Shah
Independent Director
DIN:06625227

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

Fedbank Financial Services Limited
CIN : U65910MH1995PLC364635
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	13,921	7,693
Adjustments for :		
Finance cost	34,765	31,319
Share based payment to employee	249	262
Depreciation	3,670	2,727
Interest income from Investment	(89)	(158)
Liability no longer required, written back	(3)	(11)
Interest on Fixed Deposit	(818)	(879)
Loss on sale of tangible assets	75	13
Profit on Sale Of Mutual Fund units (Net) - realised	(444)	(198)
Gain/(Loss) on fair valuation of mutual fund - unrealised	(9)	0
Security deposit - Fair Valuation	13	17
EIR impact on Loans	232	(309)
Excess interest spread on Direct Assignment Transaction (net)	(704)	(759)
Impairment on financial instrument	8,388	7,175
Provision for Doubtful Interest	-	86
CWIP written off	-	6
Operating profit before working capital changes	59,246	46,984
Adjustments for working capital:		
- (Increase)/decrease in loans	(1,17,039)	(88,533)
- (Increase)/decrease in financial asset and non financial asset	(840)	(3,101)
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(1,280)	(66)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(353)	114
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	103	111
- Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities and non financial liabilities	7,290	8,903
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(52,873)	(35,588)
Direct taxes paid (net)	(4,916)	(1,535)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(57,789)	(37,123)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible assets	(2,461)	(1,115)
Sale of tangible assets	5	4
Purchase of intangible assets	(228)	-
Investment in Government securities	(41,874)	-
Redemption of Government securities	1,500	-
Redemption / (Investment) of NCD	(0)	297
Investment in Mutual Fund	(3,93,380)	(2,69,128)
Sale of Mutual Fund	3,86,026	2,69,827
Redemption of fixed deposit	1,22,205	92,413
Investment in fixed deposit	(1,14,555)	(1,00,387)
Interest on fixed deposits	981	879
Interest income from Investment	89	158
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(41,692)	(7,052)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Debt Securities availed	40,000	1,89,487
Debt Securities repaid	(45,000)	(1,44,090)
Borrowings availed	1,85,000	1,42,971
Borrowings repaid	(1,10,010)	(1,06,223)
Subordinate borrowing availed	-	24,999
Finance Cost	(34,919)	(30,216)
Lease Payment (principal)	(1,850)	(1,277)
Lease Payment (interest)	(900)	(1,003)
Share application money pending allotment	(4)	4
Equity Shares Issued	2,886	1,650
Money received on partly paid OCRPS (being fully paid)	1,897	-
Redemption of OCRPS	(842)	-
Share Premium net of Share Issue Expenses	17,216	6,247
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	53,474	82,549



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Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(46,007)	38,374
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	52,603	14,229
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6,596	52,603

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

Cash on hand	1,684	747
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	4,912	10,856
- in fixed deposit with maturity less than 3 months	-	41,000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,596	52,603

Note:

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Ind-AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flow. Refer note 34 for cash flow related disclosure as per Ind AS 7

Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements 3 - 57
The notes referred to above forms integral part of Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101248W/W-100022



Ashwin Suvarna
Partner
Membership No. 109503

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Fedbank Financial Services Limited



C. V. Ganesh
Chief Financial Officer



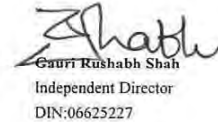
S. Rajaraman
Company Secretary
M.No.F3514



Anil Kothuri
MD & CEO
DIN:00177945



Balakrishnan Krishnamurthy
Non Executive Chairman
DIN:00034031



Gauri Rishabh Shah
Independent Director
DIN:06625227

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

Equity share capital

Particular	As at Mar. 31, 2022		As at Mar. 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	28,99,23,425	28,99,23,425	27,34,23,425	27,34,23,425
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	3,13,01,180	3,13,01,180	1,65,00,000	1,65,00,000
Balance at the end of the reporting period	32,12,24,605	32,12,24,605	28,99,23,425	28,99,23,425

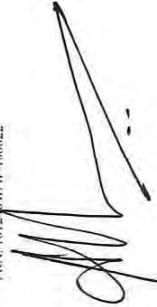
Other Equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Securities Premium Account	Employee Stock Option Outstanding	Reserves and Surplus			Total
					Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Reserve under section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934#	General reserve	
Balance at 1 April, 2021	4	33	33,554	515	-	10	15,841	54,481
Addition	-	-	18,735	249	-	-	-	18,984
Utilised	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Transferred from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	200	-	(2,269)	-
Transferred to securities premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of OCPRS due to redemption	-	(33)	37	(37)	-	-	(62)	(675)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,346	10,346
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69
Balance at 31 March, 2022	-	-	52,326	727	200	10	23,344	83,200

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Securities Premium Account	Employee Stock Option Outstanding	Reserves and Surplus			Total
					Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Reserve under section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934#	General reserve	
Balance at 1 April 2020	-	40	27,307	253	-	10	10,873	41,774
Addition	4	(7)	6,270	262	-	-	-	6,529
Utilised (share issue expense)	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)
Transferred from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,234)	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,168	6,168
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Balance at 31 March, 2021	4	33	33,555	515	-	10	15,840	54,481

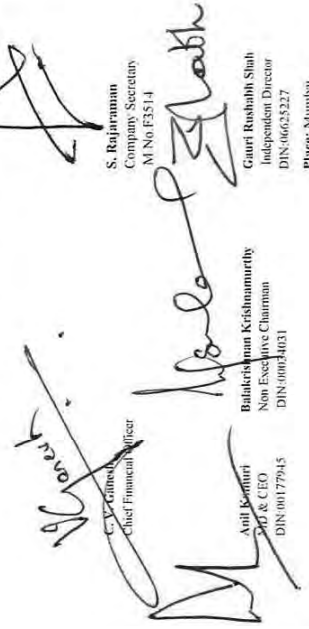
Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements
 The notes referred to above forms integral part of Financial Statements.
 As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 101248WAV-100022



Ashwin Suvarna
 Partner
 Membership No. 109503
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: Mar. 18th, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Fedbank Financial Services Limited



S. Rajaraman
 Company Secretary
 M No E3514

Anil Kulkarni
 MD & CEO
 DIN:00177945

Gauti Rushabh Shah
 Non Executive Chairman
 DIN:00034031

Place: Mumbai
 Date: May 18th, 2022

Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Corporate information

Fedbank Financial Services Limited ('the Company') is a Public Limited Company incorporated on 17 April, 1995 in India and is a subsidiary of The Federal Bank Limited. Its registered office is located in Mumbai. The Company is in the business of lending and has a diversified lending portfolio consisting of Gold Loans, Loan against Property, Home Loans, SME Loans and Wholesale Finance. The Company also extends Micro Loans through tie ups. The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) vide Registration No 16.00187 and is presently categorized as a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC-ND-SI) in accordance with the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with relevant rules issued thereunder and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Any application guidance/clarifications/ directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or other regulators are implemented as and when they are issued/ applicable.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosed amount of contingent liabilities. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company are discussed in Note 3- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on May 18, 2022.

2.2 Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company are presented as per Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The Statement of Cash Flows has been presented using indirect method as per the requirements of In AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values as required by relevant Ind AS basis.

2.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make use of estimates and judgements. In view of the inherent uncertainties and a level of subjectivity involved in measurement of items, it is possible that the outcomes in the subsequent financial years could differ from those on which the Management's estimates are based. Accounting estimates and judgements that are used for various line items in the financial statements are as follows:

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 behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Contingencies:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

Defined employee benefit obligation:

The cost of post-employment benefits is 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 rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed annually.

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation technique that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement 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.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment 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 derecognized 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.

Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment.

Expected credit losses on financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected recovery through liquidations of collateral, and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Estimation of impairment allowance on financial assets affected by COVID-19 pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most countries including India. The nationwide lockdown initiated by the Government of India in April-May 2020 substantially impacted economic activity. The easing of lockdown measures subsequently led to gradual improvement in economic activity and progress towards normalcy. RBI took various regulatory measures like moratorium on payment of dues, relief towards "Interest on interest" charged during March-August 2020 and allowing onetime restructuring to eligible borrowers (OTR).

Further the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in April-May 2021 led to re-imposition of localised /regional lockdown in various parts of the country, which led to substantial impact on economic activities. The second wave subsided from June 2021 onwards and there has been gradual lifting of lock downs and increase in economic activities. However the uncertainty around the third wave of Covid-19 pandemic in future and its impact on the economic activities are not known. Accordingly, the Company's results remain uncertain and dependent on future developments and actuals may differ from the estimates used in the preparation of financial statements on the reporting date.

Estimates and associated assumptions used for determining the impairment allowance on the Company's financial assets, are based on historical experience and other emerging factors emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic which may also influence the expected credit loss. The Company has used One Time Restructuring (OTR) scheme under the RBI resolution frame-work 1.0 and 2.0 and repayment moratorium on loans as early indicators suggesting higher flow rates and probability of default and accordingly accounted for commensurate expected credit loss. The Company believes that the factors considered are reasonable under the current circumstances and information available. However, the uncertainty caused by COVID-19 pandemic and related events could further influence the estimate of credit losses.

Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

3.1 Measurement of fair values

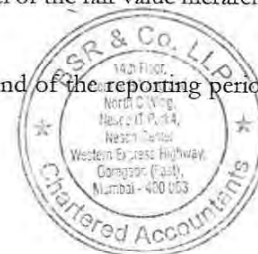
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred.



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Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3.2 Revenue Recognition

Interest income

Interest income is recognized in Statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments which are measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period.

The EIR is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and transaction costs 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 accounted as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in the Statement of profit and loss.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised 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.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets, if any, required to be measured at FVTPL is recognized using the contractual interest rate as net gain on fair value changes.

Fee, commission and distribution income

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers (other than financial assets to which Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' is applicable) based on a assessment model as set out in Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue from contract with customer for rendering services is recognized at a point in time when performance obligation is satisfied.

Fees and commission income are measured at an amount that reflects the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, 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.

Distribution income is earned by selling of services and products of other entities under distribution arrangements. The income so earned is recognized on successful sales on behalf of other entities subject to there being no significant uncertainty of its recovery.

Dividend and interest income on investments:

Dividends are recognized in Statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income from investments is recognized when it is certain that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Net gain on fair value changes

The Company recognises gains on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL and FVOCI on net basis.

However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of profit and loss



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
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Income from direct assignment

Gains arising out of direct assignment transactions comprise of the difference between the interest on the loan portfolio and the applicable rate at which the direct assignment is entered into with the assignee, also known as the right of excess interest spread (EIS). The future EIS basis the scheduled behavioral cash flows on execution of the transaction, discounted at the applicable rate entered into with the assignee is recorded upfront in the statement of profit and loss. EIS is evaluated and adjusted for ECL and expected prepayment.

Other income and expenses

All other income and expense are recognized in the period in which they occur.

3.3 Property plant and equipments

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discount and rebates, any directly attributable cost incidental to acquisition and installation, up to the point the asset is ready for its intended use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are shown under other non-financial asset. Assets acquired but not ready for intended use or assets under construction at the reporting date are classified under capital work in progress.

Subsequent expenditure related to the asset are added to its carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset only if 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 provided on straight-line method in case of Computer Equipment & Server and on Written Down Value (WDV) method in case of Office Equipment, Furniture & fixtures & Vehicles. Depreciation is charged over the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

The estimated useful lives used for computation of depreciation are as follows:

	Useful Life (in years)
Computer equipment	3
Server	6
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease.

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 amortization period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

PPE is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the net carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in other income / netted off from any loss on disposal in the Statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognized. Assets held for sale or disposals are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
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3.4 Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and net of any trade discounts and rebates. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to the asset is 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.

Intangible assets comprise of software which is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of three years commencing from the date on which such asset is first recognized.

Gains or losses from derecognition of intangible assets are 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.

3.5 Foreign exchange transactions & translations

a) Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the prevailing exchange rates between the reporting currency and a foreign currency on the transaction date.

b) Conversion

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Thus, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated at reporting date.

3.6 Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

b) Initial classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets:

The Company classifies its financial assets into various measurement categories. The classification depends on the contractual terms of the financial assets' cash flows and Company's business model for managing financial assets. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - debt instruments;
- FVOCI - equity instruments;
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Amortised cost

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios being the level at which they are managed. These financial assets comprise bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial instruments.

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost where they have:

- a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; and
- b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment provision are recognized in Statement of profit and loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

FVOCI - debt instruments

The Company measures its debt instruments at FVOCI when the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

Debt instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment provision are recognized in Statement of profit and loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of profit and loss.

FVOCI - equity instruments

For equity investments, the Company makes an election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to designate equity investments as measured at FVOCI.

These elected investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserves. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments. These investments in equity are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for strategic purpose. Dividend income received on such equity investments are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

FVTPL

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

Equity investments that are not designated as measured at FVOCI are designated as measured at FVTPL and subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.



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c) Initial classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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 Company are recognized at the proceeds received. Transaction costs of an equity transaction are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for trading or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

d) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

e) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation in respect of the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

f) Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally 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 subjected to write-offs. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any subsequent recoveries made are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

g) Offsetting:

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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right is not contingent on future events and enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.



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h) Restructured, rescheduled and modified loans

Restructured loans (other than OTR) where repayment terms are renegotiated as compared to the original contracted terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower are classified as credit impaired. Such loans continue to be in stage 3 until they exhibit regular payment of renegotiated principal and interest over a minimum observation of period, typically 12 months- post renegotiation, and there are no other indicators of impairment. Having satisfied the conditions of timely payment over the observation period, these loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 and a fresh assessment of the risk of default be done for such loans.

Rollovers/repledges in case of gold loans are not considered as restructured provided no concession are allowed and the LTV is maintained at less than or equal to prescribed regulatory guidelines.

For loans restructured under the RBI Resolution Framework (OTR), the Company, basis credit assessment, the terms of restructuring, repayment behavior of borrowers and other qualitative factors, has considered all loans restructured as an early indicator of significant increase in credit risk and accordingly classified such loans as Stage 2.

i) Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance principles:

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on loans measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL.

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

The Company performs an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial assets credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. When determining whether credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, including on historical experience and forward-looking information.

Estimation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL):

The Company calculates ECLs based on a probability-weighted scenarios and historical data to measure the expected cash shortfalls. A cash shortfall 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.

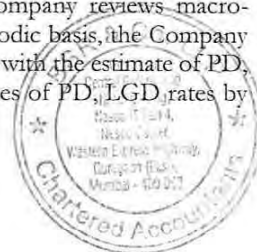
The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of default (PD): The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. The Company uses historical information where available to determine PD.

Exposure of default (ED): The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a default date.

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

Forward looking information: While estimating the expected credit losses, the Company reviews macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. On a periodic basis, the Company analyses if there is any relationship between key economic trends like GDP, inflation etc. with the estimate of PD, LGD determined by the Company based on its internal data. While the internal estimates of PD, LGD rates by



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the Company may not be always reflective of such relationships, temporary overlays, if any, are embedded in the methodology to reflect such macro-economic trends reasonably.

Based on the above process, the Company categorizes its loans into three stages as described below:

Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12 months ECL. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to an EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2 or Stage 3.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the company records an allowance for the life time ECL. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument.

Stage 3: Financial assets are classified as stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as result of one or more loss events that have occurred after the initial recognition. The Company records an allowance for the life time ECL. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

For gold loans, when a loan remains overdue for 90 days or more and does not fulfil the conditions for minimum collateral cover, such loans are classified as Stage 3

The Company has considered additional ECL provision by applying management overlays to model derived PDs and LGDs for certain pool of loans where it believes that there is a need for further adjustments given the uncertainty on forward looking risks.

j) 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.

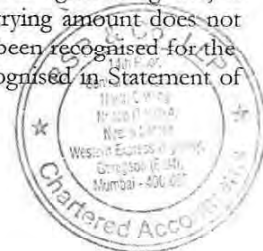
3.7 Impairment of assets other than financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

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.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.



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3.8 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has 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.

b) Defined contribution plan (provident fund and ESIC)

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the respective funds as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

c) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)

Payment of gratuity to employees is covered by the defined benefit scheme and the company makes contribution under the said scheme.

The Company's liability towards gratuity scheme is determined by independent actuaries, using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Past services are recognised at the earlier of the plan amendment / curtailment and recognition of related restructuring costs/termination benefits.

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

Remeasurement gains/losses - Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, comprising of actuarial gains / losses, return on plan assets excluding interest income are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period.

d) Compensated Absences

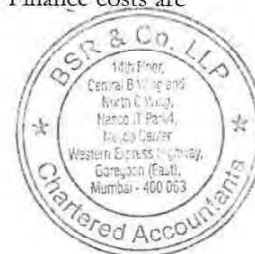
The company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability of which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year, using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the Statement of profit and loss for the period in which they occur.

3.9 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are recognized as an expense at the fair value of equity stock options at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the graded vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding adjustment in equity.

3.10 Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expense computed by applying the effective interest rate on respective financial instruments measured at amortized cost. Financial instruments include subordinated debts, term loans and working capital loans from Banks, Financial Institutions and NBFCs and Commercial Papers. Finance costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.



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Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3.11 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax:

Current tax comprises amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable income or loss for the year determined in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961 and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously

Current tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

b) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax 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. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference could be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax. Liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the income tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

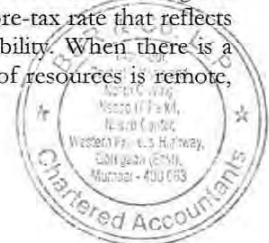
3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, balances with banks in current accounts, short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding 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. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.14 Leases

Contracts/arrangements, or part of a contract/arrangement meeting the definition of "lease" and falling within the scope of Ind AS 116 "Leases" to follow accounting policies mentioned below

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

The Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

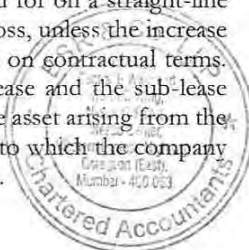
The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using incremental borrowing rate (because the implicit rate in the lease contracts is not available). The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The company as a lessor

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in rental income in the Statement of profit and loss, unless the increase is in line with expected general inflation, in which case lease income is recognised based on contractual terms. 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.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, sub-division of shares etc. that have changed the number of equities shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.16 Cash flow statement

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.

3.17 Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business segment of Financing, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments of the Company are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker and accordingly the Company has classified its operations into three segments – Distribution (retail loan/insurance products), Retail Finance and Whole sale Finance. For presentation of segment information, directly attributable income and assets are allocated as such and the other income, expenses and other assets and liabilities are apportioned on appropriate basis.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	1,684	747
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	4,912	10,856
- in fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	-	41,000
	<u>6,596</u>	<u>52,603</u>
5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Fixed deposit with maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months		
- Free	7,664	15,325
- Under Lien #	-	151
	<u>7,664</u>	<u>15,476</u>

Pledged against Securitised pool (PTC) facility from Federal Bank

6 Receivables

(i) Trade receivables

Receivables considered good - Unsecured*	1,332	118
	<u>1,332</u>	<u>118</u>
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	148	1
	<u>1,184</u>	<u>117</u>

(ii) Other receivables

Receivables considered good - Unsecured	386	320
	<u>386</u>	<u>320</u>
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-
	<u>386</u>	<u>320</u>
	<u>1,570</u>	<u>437</u>

*Includes unbilled revenue amounting to INR 4 Lakhs (at March 31, 2021: INR 41 Lakhs)

Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 from due date of payment						
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year
Undisputed trade & other receivable - Considered good	1,718	1,600	118	-	-	-
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(148)	(30)	(118)	-	-	-
Undisputed trade & other receivable - Considered good (net of allowance)	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Outstanding as at March 31, 2021 from due date of payment						
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year
Undisputed trade & other receivable - Considered good	438	438	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade & other receivable - Considered good (net of allowance)	<u>437</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6.1 No trade receivables / other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
7 Loans		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Term Loans	5,76,094	4,62,703
Gross carrying amount of loans	5,76,094	4,62,703
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(11,613)	(7,489)
Total Net (A)	5,64,481	4,55,214
(i) Secured by tangible assets (Refer Note 39.1.2)	4,82,736	3,99,073
(ii) Secured by intangible assets	-	-
(iii) Covered by bank/Government guarantees (Refer Note 39.1.2)	4,861	6,117
(iv) Unsecured	88,497	57,513
Total Gross (B)	5,76,094	4,62,703
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(11,613)	(7,489)
Total Net (B)	5,64,481	4,55,214
Loans in India		
(i) Public sector	-	-
(ii) Others *	5,76,094	4,62,703
Total Gross (C)	5,76,094	4,62,703
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(11,613)	(7,489)
Total Net (C)	5,64,481	4,55,214
* Includes loans given to private sector		

7.1 The Company has not advanced any loans to the promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person.

7.2 Disclosure required as per Non-Banking Financial Company - Systematically Important Non Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Loans against collateral of gold jewellery (Gross)	2,24,753	1,91,779
Total assets of the Company	6,55,571	5,46,630
Percentage of Loans against collateral of gold jewellery to Total assets of the Company	34.28%	35.08%



7.3 The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's impairment assessment and The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Policy on ECL allowances are set out in Note 3.6.

(a) Gross carrying amount of loan assets allocated to Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3

Loans (at amortised cost)	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Stage 1	5,13,114	4,45,141
Stage 2	50,122	12,881
Stage 3	12,858	4,681
Total	5,76,094	4,62,703

(b) Reconciliation of gross carrying amount is given below:

	As at Mar 31, 2022				As at Mar 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	4,45,141	12,881	4,681	4,62,703	3,54,909	11,762	5,354	3,72,025
Transfers to Stage 1	841	(764)	(77)	-	4,959	(4,890)	(68)	(0)
Transfers to Stage 2	(31,415)	31,442	(27)	-	(8,363)	8,364	(1)	(0)
Transfers to Stage 3	(6,623)	(4,362)	10,985	-	(1,600)	(807)	2,407	(0)
Assets derecognised (excluding write offs)	(2,29,281)	(4,507)	(742)	(2,34,530)	(1,40,764)	(5,621)	(803)	(1,47,188)
Asset written off			(3,950)	(3,950)	-	-	(2,904)	(2,904)
Loan Repaid*	(47,839)	997	514	(46,328)	(33,913)	503	285	(33,125)
New assets originated or purchased	3,82,290	14,435	1,474	3,98,199	2,69,914	3,571	410	2,73,895
Gross carrying amount closing balance	5,13,114	50,122	12,858	5,76,094	4,45,141	12,881	4,681	4,62,703

*Movement covers repayment of loan, change in exposure on account of restructuring and change in exposure for partly disbursed loans.

(c) Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

	As at Mar 31, 2022				As at Mar 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	4,536	1,555	1,399	7,490	1,365	641	1,367	3,374
Transfers to Stage 1	140	(122)	(18)	-	466	(449)	(17)	(0)
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,078)	2,084	(6)	-	(111)	111	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(566)	(809)	1,375	-	(9)	(83)	91	-
Assets derecognised (excluding write offs)	(614)	(108)	(91)	(813)	(224)	(41)	(8)	(274)
Assets written off			(1,192)	(1,192)	-	-	(768)	(768)
Loan Repaid*	(259)	2,839	1,305	3,885	2,169	1,351	702	4,222
New assets originated or purchased	1,365	812	66	2,243	880	25	30	935
ECL allowance - closing balance	2,524	6,251	2,838	11,613	4,536	1,555	1,399	7,489

*Movement covers release of provision on account of repayment, increase in provision on account of restructuring and change in staging.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

		(INR in Lakhs)	
		As at	As at
		Mar 31, 2022	Mar 31, 2021
8	Investments		
8.1	At Amortised Cost		
	Investment in Non Convertible Debentures (NCD)	833	833
	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(83)	(85)
		<u>750</u>	<u>748</u>
8.2	At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss		
	Mutual Funds		
	(March'22 - Units : No. 19,21,595 and Cost INR 10,299 Lakhs)	10,309	2,501
	(March'21 - Units : No. 2,27,739 and Cost INR 2,500 Lakhs)	40,374	-
	Investments in Government Securities	<u>50,683</u>	<u>2,501</u>
	Total Investments	<u>51,433</u>	<u>3,249</u>

Note: All the investments are held in India.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

		(INR in Lakhs)	
		As at	As at
		Mar 31, 2022	Mar 31, 2021
9	Other financial assets		
	Security Deposits	1,172	951
	Full & final recovery from employee	100	8
	Ex-Gratia Receivable	-	402
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(95)	(8)
		<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,353</u>
10	Current tax assets (net)		
	Advance income taxes (net of provision for taxes)	1,192	986
		<u>1,192</u>	<u>986</u>
11	Deferred tax assets (net)		
	Deferred tax assets (net)	3,150	2,038
		<u>3,150</u>	<u>2,038</u>
12	Other non-financial assets		
	Input tax credit (Net)	477	701
	Prepaid expenses	2,186	689
	Advance to Suppliers	117	386
	Advances to employees (other than loans)	100	58
	Others	-	42
		<u>2,880</u>	<u>1,876</u>



FEDBANK FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

13 Property, Plant & Equipment
13.1 Tangible Assets

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Equipments	Office Equipments	Lease Hold improvements (Interior Furnishings)	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles - Cars	Server	Total Tangible Assets
Gross Block as at April 1, 2021	539	505	1,220	526	16	113	2,920
Gross Block as at April 1, 2020 *	(448)	(343)	(954)	(388)	(11)	(109)	(2,253)
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	376	868	794	379	-	-	2,418
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(138)	(220)	(342)	(204)	(5)	(5)	(914)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	-	30	15	8	-	-	53
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(48)	(58)	(76)	(66)	-	-	(247)
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2022	915	1,344	1,999	897	16	113	5,285
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2021	(539)	(505)	(1,220)	(526)	(16)	(113)	(2,920)
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	221	215	390	156	10	43	1,034
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	(109)	(107)	(197)	(94)	(6)	(25)	(539)
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	230	385	379	197	3	17	1,211
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(138)	(161)	(265)	(122)	(3)	(17)	(727)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	-	27	15	4	-	-	46
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(46)	(54)	(72)	(60)	-	-	(232)
Accumulated depreciation at Mar 31, 2022	451	573	754	349	12	60	2,199
Accumulated depreciation at Mar 31, 2021	(221)	(215)	(390)	(156)	(10)	(43)	(1,033)
Net block as at Mar 31, 2022	463	771	1,246	548	4	54	3,086
Net block as at Mar 31, 2021	(317)	(290)	(831)	(370)	(6)	(71)	(1,887)

13.2 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross Block as at April 1, 2021	375
Gross Block as at April 1, 2020 *	(285)
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	228
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(138)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	-
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(49)
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2022	602
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2021	(375)
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	143
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	(87)
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	152
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(105)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	-
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(47)
Accumulated depreciation as at Mar 31, 2022	296
Accumulated depreciation as at Mar 31, 2021	(143)
Net block as at Mar 31, 2022	306
Net block as at Mar 31, 2021	(231)

13.3 Capital Work in progress (CWIP)

Particulars	CWIP
Gross Block as at April 1, 2021	96
Gross Block as at April 1, 2020 *	(42)
Additions/Adjustments during year ended Mar 31, 2022	1,273
Additions/Adjustments during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(359)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	1,303
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(305)
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2022	66
Gross Block as at Mar 31, 2021	(96)

13.4 ROU Asset

	ROU
ROU as at Apr 01, 2021	11,185
ROU as at Apr 01, 2020	(8,753)
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	3,092
Additions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(4,329)
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2022	-
Deductions during year ended Mar 31, 2021	-
Amortisation during year ended Mar 31, 2022	2,306
Amortisation during year ended Mar 31, 2021	(1,897)
ROU as at Mar 31, 2022	11,970
ROU as at Mar 31, 2021	(11,185)

13.3.1 Ageing of Capital Work in progress (CWIP)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP - March 31, 2022				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	44	22	-	-	66
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP	Amount in CWIP - March 31, 2021				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	82	14	-	-	96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

* As per the options available under the transition provision to Ind AS, the Company had chosen to consider the carrying value of PPE under previous GAAP as the deemed cost of PPE for its opening balance sheet under Ind AS. Accordingly the same is reflected in previous year balances in Note 13.1 and 13.2.



	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
14 Trade Payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0
(ii) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	643	433
	<u>643</u>	<u>433</u>
14.1 Other payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Outstanding as at 31 Mar'22 from due date of payment					
Account Name	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	643	540	83	20	-
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Outstanding as at 31 Mar'21 from due date of payment					
Account Name	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year
MSME	0	0	-	-	-
Others	433	360	46	27	-
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

- 14.2 The Company has taken steps to identify the suppliers who qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The aforementioned is based on responses received by the Company to its enquiries with the suppliers with regard to applicability under the said Act. The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on information available with the Company is as under:

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	0
Interest due on above and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	0	0
Amount of interest paid along terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, with amount of payment made to supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
Interest due and payable on principal amounts for the period of delay in making the payment paid beyond the due date during the year but without the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 amounts under this Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each year	-	-
the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
15 Debt securities		
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Non-convertible redeemable debentures - Others (refer note 15.1, 15.2, 16.2 & 16.3)	20,068	30,545
Unsecured		
Commercial paper (refer note 15.1, 15.3, 16.2 & 16.3)	33,274	28,825
	<u>53,342</u>	<u>59,370</u>
Debt Securities in India	53,342	59,370
Debt Securities outside India	-	-
	<u>53,342</u>	<u>59,370</u>

15.1 Details of security cover provided for borrowings		
Security Clause	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Secured by First Pari Passu Charge by way of hypothecation of all book debt receivables, Current Assets and Investments	18,750	18,750
First Pari Passu Charge on all present and future standard business receivables (except receivables hypothecated by way of exclusive charge, if any, to any of the Identified Lenders) and current assets including investments to the extent of security cover of each lender	35,000	10,000
Subtotal	<u>53,750</u>	<u>28,750</u>
Adjustment to carrying value	<u>(408)</u>	<u>1,795</u>
Total	<u>53,342</u>	<u>30,545</u>

15.2 Contractual Terms of repayment of Debt Securities (secured)			
Particulars	Interest Rate Range	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Issued on Private Placement Basis			
Repayable on Maturity			
Maturing within 1 year	6.04% to 6.20%	35,000	-
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years	8.10% to 9.00%	18,750	28,750
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years	-	-	-
Maturing more than 5 Years	-	-	-
Total Payable on Maturity		<u>53,750</u>	<u>28,750</u>
Unamortised Cost		(1,735)	(31)
Interest Accrued		1,327	1,826
Total Carrying amount		<u>53,342</u>	<u>30,545</u>

- 15.3 The commercial papers issued by the Company have maturity less than a year with carrying interest rate range @ 6.04% to 6.20% p.a. (March 2021: 5.50% to 6.25% p.a) and maximum amount outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2022 was INR 35,000 Lakhs (March 31, 2021 - INR 30,000 Lakhs)



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
16 Borrowings (other than debt securities)		
Term Loan At amortised cost		
Secured		
Term loans from Bank	3,49,250	2,38,142
Term loan from Related Party	51,041	78,613
Term loans from other Parties	3,124	4,995
	4,03,415	3,21,750
Unsecured		
Term loans from Bank	5,028	5,000
Term loans from other Parties	2,492	2,490
	7,520	7,490
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
From Bank	5,501	9,634
From Related Party	5,999	5,999
From other parties	-	1,000
Others		
Liability component of compound financial instrument	-	62
Collateralized Borrowing	-	1,658
	4,22,435	3,47,593
Borrowings in India	4,22,435	3,47,593
Borrowings outside India	-	-
	4,22,435	3,47,593

16.1 Contractual terms of repayment of borrowings

Particulars	Interest Rate Range	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
I. Secured			
1. Repayable in Installments			
i. on monthly basis			
Maturing within 1 year	6.70%	3,000	580
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years	6.70%	6,000	-
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years	6.70%	6,000	-
Maturing more than 5 Years		-	-
Subtotal (A)		15,000	580
ii. on quarterly basis			
Maturing within 1 year	6.60% to 9.45%	1,32,372	94,564
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years	6.60% to 9.45%	1,90,883	1,63,653
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years	6.60% to 8.75%	44,961	54,892
Maturing more than 5 Years	7.60% to 8.20%	4,250	3,500
Subtotal (B)		3,72,465	3,16,609
iii. on Yearly basis			
Maturing within 1 year	6.50% to 8.50%	5,167	1,000
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years	6.50% to 8.50%	8,833	2,000
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years	7.60% to 8.50%	2,500	2,000
Subtotal (C)		16,500	5,000
2. Repayable on Maturity			
Maturing within 1 year	5.25% to 8.20%	11,500	16,630
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years		-	-
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years		-	-
Subtotal (C)		11,500	16,630
Unamortised Cost		(657)	(808)
Interest Accrued		106	372
Total Secured		4,14,915	3,38,384
II. Unsecured			
Repayable on Maturity			
Maturing within 1 year	6.25% to 8.25%	5,000	5,000
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years		-	-
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years	7.90% to 9.80%	2,500	2,500
Maturing more than 5 Years		-	-
Unamortised Cost		(8)	(10)
Interest Accrued		28	-
Total Unsecured		7,520	7,490



16.2 There is no borrowing measured at FVTPL or designated as FVTPL.

16.3 No term loan, external commercial borrowing, commercial paper or any other borrowing is guaranteed by promoter or directors of the company.

16.4 Details of security cover provided for borrowings

Security Clause	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
First Pari Passu Charge on all present and future standard business receivables (except receivables hypothecated by way of exclusive charge, if any, to any of the Identified Lenders) and current assets including investments to the extent of security cover of each lender	4,15,466	-
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of book debt receivables (Except Gold Loan receivable)	-	95,371
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of book debt receivables of Loan Against Property & Construction Finance products	-	2,338
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of all book debt receivables	-	1,83,270
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of all book debt receivables, Current Assets & Investments	-	10,000
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of all book debt receivables, Current Assets	-	36,500
Secured by First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation of book debt receivables of Secured Loans to MSME borrowers	-	11,340
Subtotal	4,15,466	3,38,819
Adjustment to carrying value	(551)	(435)
Total	4,14,915	3,38,384

17 Subordinated Liabilities

At amortised cost

Unsecured

Non-convertible redeemable debentures - Related Party

24,300 24,764

Non-convertible redeemable debentures - Others

1,606 1,082

25,907 25,846

17.1 There is no borrowing measured at FVTPL or designated at FVTPL

17.2 Contractual terms of repayment of subordinated liabilities

Particulars	Interest Rate Range	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Issued on Private Placement Basis			
Repayable on Maturity			
Maturing within 1 year		-	-
Maturing Between 1 year to 3 Years		-	-
Maturing Between 3 year to 5 Years		-	-
Maturing more than 5 Years	9.90%	25,000	25,000
Total Payable on Maturity		25,000	25,000
Unamortised Cost		(335)	(395)
Interest Accrued		1,242	1,241
Total Carrying amount		25,907	25,846

18 Lease Liability

Lease Liability *

13,704 12,462

13,704 12,462

*Refer note 46 for the contractual maturities of lease liabilities

19 Other financial liabilities

Book overdraft	14,621	11,131
Assignee related payable	1,046	564
Employee related payable	1,675	1,363
Auction Related Payables	70	119
Commission Payable	1,512	1,009
Account Payable - Stale Cheque	191	92
Provision for expense	1,853	1,436
Other payables*	130	98
	21,097	15,812

* Includes auction deposit payable



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

		(INR in Lakhs)	
		As at	As at
		Mar 31, 2022	Mar 31, 2021
20	Provisions		
	Provision for Gratuity	4	16
	Provision for Compensated leave absences	307	285
	Provision for others	2	1
		<u>313</u>	<u>302</u>
21	Other non-financial liabilities		
	Advances from customers	2,510	1,165
	Statutory dues payable	268	174
		<u>2,778</u>	<u>1,339</u>



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

		(INR in Lakhs)	
		As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
22	Equity share capital		
	Authorised :		
	99,00,00,000 Equity Shares of INR. 10 each	99,000	99,000
	1,00,00,000 Optionally Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('OCRPS') of INR 10 each	1,000	1,000
		<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
	32,15,17,605 (Previous Year 28,99,23,425) Equity Shares of INR. 10 each fully paid up	32,152	28,992
		<u>32,152</u>	<u>28,992</u>
	Equity component of compound financial instruments		
	Issued, subscribed and partly paid up		
	Nil (Previous year 47,29,730) 0.01% Non -Cumulative Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs 10 each paid up of Rs. 10 each (Previous Year partly paid up of Rs. 2 each)	-	33
		-	<u>33</u>

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and amount of share capital at the beginning and at the end of the year

(i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding and amount of share capital at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rupees in Lakhs	Number of Shares	Rupees in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,99,23,425	28,992	27,34,23,425	27,342
Add: Additional equity shares Issued to existing shareholders - Right issue	2,85,71,450	2,857	1,65,00,000	1,650
Add: ESOP exercised	2,93,000	29	-	-
Add: Conversion of OCRPS to equity shares	27,29,730	273	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>32,15,17,605</u>	<u>32,152</u>	<u>28,99,23,425</u>	<u>28,992</u>

Reconciliation of equity component of compound financial instrument outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rupees in Lakhs	Number of Shares	Rupees in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,29,730	33	47,29,730	40
Less: Shares converted during the year	27,29,730	19	-	-
Less: Shares redeemed during the year	20,00,000	14	-	-
Less: Transferred to Financial Liability	-	-	-	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,29,730</u>	<u>33</u>

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2022 the Company issued 2,85,71,450 number of equity share of face value of Rs 10/- each vide rights issue to existing shareholders in their holding proportion for a consideration of INR 20,000 lakhs

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

(i) For Equity shares The Company has only one class of Equity shares having face value of INR 10/- each per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held.

(c) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Percentage Of Holding	Rupees in Lakhs	Percentage Of Holding	Rupees in Lakhs
Equity Shares				
Equity Shares Held by holding company - The Federal Bank Limited (Including 405 shares held by nominees)	73.30%	23,569	74.00%	21,454
- True North Fund VI LLP	25.76%	8,281	26.00%	7,538

(d) Number of shares reserved for ESOPs

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 fully paid up		
Number of shares reserved for ESOPs	78,70,351	81,51,351

(e) Terms of any securities convertible into equity/preference shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date

During the year 47,29,730 OCRPS held by the Managing Director of the Company were converted into 27,29,730 Equity Shares vide Board Approval dated February 14, 2022. Further, 20,00,000 OCRPS were redeemed vide Board Approval dated February 14, 2022.



23 Other Components of Equity

	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Securities Premium	52,326	33,554
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	4
Employee stock option outstanding	727	515
Other Comprehensive Income	95	27
Statutory Reserve	6,592	4,523
Equity component of Compound Financial Instrument	-	33
General Reserve	10	10
Capital Redemption Reserve	200	-
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	23,250	15,815
	83,200	54,481

23.1 Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

b) Employee Stock Option outstanding

The Employee Stock Options outstanding represents amount of reserve created by recognition of compensation cost at grant date fair value on stock options vested but not exercised by employees and unvested stock options in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of share options granted to the eligible employees of the Company in pursuance of the Employee Stock Option Plan.

c) Other Comprehensive Income

Re-measurements of net defined benefit plan - It represents the cumulative actuarial gains/(losses) defined employee benefit plans.

d) Statutory Reserve

Statutory Reserve represents the Reserve fund created under Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

e) Equity component of Compound Financial Instrument

This is equity component of compound financial instruments as per Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (refer to note 22(a) for details)

f) General Reserve

The reserve is a distributable reserve maintained by the Company out of transfers made from annual profits.

g) Impairment Reserve

Impairment Reserve is appropriated from net profit after tax when charge of impairment allowance is lower than the provisioning required under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

h) Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital Redemption Reserve represents the reserve created for a sum equal to nominal value of the preference share redeemed.

i) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss pertain to the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

23.2 Details of movement in other equity

	(INR in Lakhs)	
a) Securities Premium Account	33,554	27,307
Add: Additions during the year on issue of Equity Shares	18,772	6,270
Less: Share issue expenses	-	(23)
	52,326	33,554
b) Share Application Money Pending Allotment	4	-
Add: Additions during the year	(4)	4
	-	4
c) Employee Stock Option Outstanding	515	253
Add: Additions during the year	212	262
	727	515
d) Other Comprehensive Income	27	(6)
Add: Additions during the year	69	33
	95	27
e) Statutory Reserve under Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	4,523	3,289
Add: Additions during the year	2,069	1,234
	6,592	4,523
f) Compound Financial Instrument	33	40
Less: Transferred (to)/from Financial Liability	(33)	(7)
	-	33
g) General Reserve	10	10
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
	10	10
h) Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	200	-
	200	-
i) Retained Earning - Opening Balance	15,815	10,880
Add: Profit for the year	10,346	6,168
Less: Redemption of OCRPS	(642)	-
Less: Transfer to CRR on redemption of OCRPS	(200)	-
Less: Transferred to Statutory Reserve	(2,069)	(1,234)
	23,250	15,815
Other Equity	83,200	54,481



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	For the year ended Mar 31 2022	For the year ended Mar 31 2021
Revenue from operations		
24 Interest Income (at Amortised Cost)		
Interest on loans	79,497	63,719
Interest on fixed deposits	818	879
Income on direct assignment	1,608	982
Interest income from investments	173	158
Interest income on security deposit	93	72
	82,189	65,810
Note: No loans have been measured at FVTPL or FVOCI		
25 Fee and commission income		
Income From Distribution	2,603	2,376
Loan Servicing Fee	26	16
Other fee and charges	1,660	781
	4,289	3,174
26 Net gain on fair value changes		
a) Net gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss	454	198
	454	198
b) Fair value changes:		
- Realised	445	198
- Unrealised	9	0
Total Net gain/loss on fair value changes	454	198
27 Other income		
Income from Provision of Facilities / Services	1,375	444
Liability no longer required, written back	3	11
Sublease Income	-	109
Miscellaneous Income	54	11
	1,432	575



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	For the year ended Mar 31 2022	For the year ended March 31 2021
28 Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings (other than debt securities)	27,098	25,649
Interest on debt securities	5,333	3,288
Interest on subordinated liabilities	1,241	1,241
Interest on lease liability	900	1,003
Other interest expense	193	138
	<u>34,765</u>	<u>31,319</u>
Note: Other than financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, there are no other financial liabilities measured at FVTPL or FVOCI		
29 Fees and commission expenses		
Commission and brokerage	1,470	1,204
	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,204</u>
30 Impairment on financial instruments		
Bad debts and write off		
Bad debts - Loans written off	3,950	2,904
Other write off	-	43
Settlement write off	254	22
ECL Provision -		
On Loans	4,124	4,116
On Investment	(2)	75
On Trade receivable and others	62	(38)
	<u>8,388</u>	<u>7,121</u>
Note: Other than financial instruments measured at amortized cost, there are no other financial instrument measured at FVTPL or FVOCI		
31 Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries and wages		
Salaries and wages	15,885	11,908
Contribution to provident and other funds	850	630
Share based payments to employees	249	262
Staff welfare expenses	557	359
	<u>17,541</u>	<u>13,159</u>



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	For the year ended Mar 31 2022	For the year ended Mar 31 2021
32 Other expenses		
Advertisement and business promotion	80	88
Auditors' remuneration	74	29
Directors' sitting fees	28	16
Insurance	125	141
Legal and professional fees	1,927	775
Printing and stationery	189	157
Rates and taxes	111	65
Rent	150	16
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	3	0
Repairs and maintenance - Other	1,097	362
Electricity charges	202	113
Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') (refer note 32.2)	68	106
Sourcing Expenses	154	93
Office expenses	265	192
Postage and courier	411	253
Goods & Service tax expenses	1,276	954
CWIP written off	-	6
Travelling and conveyance	658	228
Recruitment Charges	70	72
Servicing Fees - Micro Finance Loans	361	1,510
Valuation Charges	160	44
Housekeeping and security charges	899	1,007
Loss On Sale Of Assets	75	13
Miscellaneous Expenses	118	110
Securitisation Expenses	108	83
Provision for doubtful interest	-	86
Penalty and Fines	-	15
	8,609	6,534

32.1 Auditors' remuneration:

For Statutory Audit	42	20
For Limited Review	26	6
For Other Matters *	111	2
For Out of pocket expenses *	11	1
	190	29

* Includes amount of INR 116 Lakhs (INR 8 lakhs pertains to Out of pocket expenses) relating to public issuance which has not been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

32.2 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

Particulars	For the year ended Mar 31 2022	For the year ended Mar 31 2021
Amount required to be spent	114	103
Amount spent during the year		
(a) Construction / acquisition of asset	-	0
(b) On purpose other than (a) above	68	106
Excess / (shortfall)	(46)	3
Amount required to be contributed to specified fund u/s 135(6)	46	(3)

Note: CSR projects undertaken by the Company falls under definition of 'Ongoing-Project'.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(INR in Lakhs)

	For the year ended Mar 31 2022	For the year ended Mar 31 2021
33 Income Taxes		
33.1 Tax Expense		
Current Tax Expense		
Current Tax for the year	4,710	2,924
	4,710	2,924
33.2 Deferred Taxes		
Change in deferred tax assets	(1,111)	(1,399)
Net deferred tax expense	(1,111)	(1,399)
Total Income Tax Expense	3,599	1,524
33.2 Reconciliation of tax charge		
Profit before income tax expense	13,921	7,693
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated on above rate	3,504	1,936
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	-
Tax effect of amounts not deductible/not taxable in calculating taxable income		
Deferred tax relating to previously unrecognised item	-	(500)
Tax on expense not tax deductible	95	114
Tax on income not subject to tax	-	(26)
Income tax expense	3,599	1,524

The effective income tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 is 25.85% (PY 19.96%).



33.3 Movement of Deferred tax assets / Liabilities

For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	Deferred tax asset/ liability Opening	In Profit or Loss	In OCI	Directly in Equity	Total Movement	Deferred tax asset/ liability Closing
Deferred taxes in relation to :						
Deferred Tax Assets						
Depreciation and Amortisation	267	124	-	-	124	391
Provision for Employee benefits	60	29	(24)	-	6	66
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	1,925	805	-	-	805	2,730
Lease	314	113	-	-	113	427
Effective interest rate on Financial assets	140	119	-	-	119	259
Effective interest rate on Financial liabilities	-	120	-	-	120	120
Fair valuation of security deposit	9	3	-	-	3	12
Other timing differences	23	-	-	-	-	24
Total Deferred Tax Assets	2,738	1,313	(24)	-	1,290	4,029
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Interest income on NPA	47	-	-	-	-	47
Gain/(Loss) on fair valuation of mutual fund	-	2	-	-	2	2
Effective interest rate on Financial Liabilities	202	-	-	-	-	202
Interest/Other Charges on Direct Assignment Transaction	451	177	-	-	177	628
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	700	179	-	-	179	879
Total	2,038	1,134	(24)	-	1,111	3,150

For the year ended Mar 31, 2021	Deferred tax asset/(liability) Opening	In Profit or Loss	In OCI	Directly in Equity	Total Movement	Deferred tax asset/(liability) Closing
Deferred Assets						
Depreciation and Amortisation	178	89	-	-	89	267
Provision for Employee benefits	43	29	(11)	-	18	60
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	345	1,580	-	-	1,580	1,925
Lease Equalisation Credit	156	159	-	-	159	314
Effective interest rate on Financial assets	218	(78)	-	-	(78)	140
Fair valuation of security deposit	5	4	-	-	4	9
Gain/(Loss) on fair valuation of mutual fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other timing differences	27	(4)	-	-	(4)	23
Total Deferred Assets	971	1,779	(11)	-	1,768	2,738
Deferred Liabilities						
Interest income on NPA	47	-	-	-	-	47
Effective interest rate on Financial Liabilities	15	188	-	-	188	202
Interest/Other Charges on Direct Assignment Transaction	260	191	-	-	191	451
Gain/(Loss) on fair valuation of mutual fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact due to tax rate change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Liabilities	321	379	-	-	379	700
Total	650	1,400	(11)	-	1,389	2,038



34 Change in Liabilities arising from Financing activities

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	As represented in Cash Flow Statement	Others #	As at Mar 31, 2022
Debt securities	59,370	(5,000)	(1,028)	53,342
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	3,47,593	74,990	(148)	4,22,435
Deposits	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	25,846	-	61	25,907
Lease Liabilities	12,462	(2,750)	3,992	13,704
	4,45,271	67,240	2,877	5,15,388

Particulars	As at April 01, 2020	As represented in Cash Flow Statement	Others #	As at Mar 31, 2021
Debt securities	12,178	45,397	1,795	59,370
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	3,09,581	36,748	1,264	3,47,593
Deposits	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	24,999	847	25,846
Lease Liabilities	8,977	(2,280)	5,765	12,462
	3,30,736	1,04,864	9,671	4,45,271

Others includes effect of interest accrued but not paid on borrowing, amortisation of processing fees, and interest on lease liabilities.

35 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 22	Year ended Mar 31, 21
Net Profit from operations attributable to equity holders	10,346	6,168
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	31,18,87,141	27,34,23,425
Add: Effect arising from further equity shares issued during the year	-	77,30,137
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic Earnings per share	31,18,87,141	28,11,53,562
Basic EPS	3.32	2.19
Number of shares for Preference dilution	-	9,45,946
Number of shares for ESOP dilution	3,82,482	5,06,141
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted Earnings per share	31,22,69,623	28,26,05,649
Dilution effect on EPS after ESOP and Preference Shares	3.31	2.18
Earnings per share		
Basic Earnings per share	3.32	2.19
Diluted Earnings per share	3.31	2.18

[Nominal value of shares Rs. 10 each]



36. Employee benefit plans

(INR in Lakhs)

Defined Contribution Plan		Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
Particulars			
Provident Fund		797	585
Employee State Insurance		54	45
		850	630

The company has contributed INR 70 Lakhs (FY INR 69 Lakhs) towards Gratuity trust during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Defined Benefit Obligation and Compensated Absences

(i) Contribution to Gratuity fund (funded scheme)

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Gratuity Act, an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service, managerial grade and salary at retirement age. In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19, actuarial valuation was done in respect of the above said defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:-

Particulars	GRATUITY		COMPENSATED ABSENCE	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
(a) Actuarial assumptions				
Mortality	IJM (2012-14)	IJM (2012-14)	IJM (2012-14)	IJM (2012-14)
Interest Discount rate	Utt	Utt	Utt	Utt
Rate of increase in compensation	6.03%	5.50%	6.03%	5.60%
Expected average remaining service	4.27	4.33	4.27	4.33
Employee Attrition Rate/Past Service (PS)	PS: 0 to 5 - 39.11%	PS: 0 to 5 - 39.11%	PS: 0 to 5 - 39.11%	PS: 0 to 5 - 39.11%
	PS: 5 to 40 - 0.89%	PS: 5 to 40 - 0.89%	PS: 5 to 40 - 0.89%	PS: 5 to 40 - 0.89%
(ii) Changes in the present value of obligation				
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	249	181	236	120
Interest expense	14	10	11	6
Current service cost	162	99	77	132
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss	(94)	(30)	(17)	(41)
Benefits paid	(12)	(11)	-	-
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	319	249	307	236
(iii) Changes in the Fair value of Plan Assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	233	149	-	-
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	-	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	(1)	14	-	-
Interest income	17	11	-	-
Contributions by Employer	70	69	-	-
Contributions by Employee	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	(13)	(11)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	307	233	-	-
(iv) Assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet				
Present value of the obligation at the end of the year	319	249	307	236
Less: Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(307)	(233)	-	-
Net liability recognised	(13)	(16)	(307)	(236)
Recognised under provisions				
Current provisions	16	14	167	131
Non-current provisions	303	235	198	154
Short Term Compensated Absence Liability*	-	-	-	(49)
(*Not included in Net Liability recognised in the Balance sheet.)				

Particulars	GRATUITY		COMPENSATED ABSENCE	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
(v) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss				
Current Service Cost	162	99	77	152
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Net interest (income) expense	(4)	(1)	11	6
Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss on post employment benefit obligation	-	-	(17)	(41)
Net cost recognised in the current year	159	98	71	117
Included in note 31 Employee benefits expense				

Particulars	GRATUITY		COMPENSATED ABSENCE	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
(vi) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Other comprehensive Income (OCI)				
Actuarial gain/loss on post employment benefit obligation	(94)	(30)	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	1	(14)	-	-
Total measurement cost / (credit) for the year recognised in OCI	(92)	(44)	-	-

Particulars	GRATUITY		COMPENSATED ABSENCE	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
(vii) Reconciliation of Net asset / (liability) recognised:				
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the beginning of the period	16	31	236	120
Contributions paid	(70)	(69)	-	-
Benefits paid directly by company	-	-	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(92)	(44)	-	-
Expenses recognised at the end of period	159	98	71	117
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-	-	-
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the end of the period	12	16	307	236

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis: (GRATUITY)

Particulars	DR: Discount Rate		ER: Salary Escalation Rate	
	PVO DR -1%	PVO DR +1%	PVO ER -1%	PVO ER +1%
PVO as at 31st March 2022	281	364	302	280
PVO as at 31st March 2021	217	288	285	718

(ix) Category of planed assets

Particulars	31 Mar 2022	% Allocation	31 Mar 2021	% Allocation
Gratuity Fund (Exclde Life Insurance)	307	100%	233	100%
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the end of the period	307	100%	233	100%

(x) Weighted average duration of defined obligation plan	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
Weighted average duration of plan (in years)	10.42	11.34

(xi) Future commitments and pay-outs

Year	Pay-outs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
First	16.07	13.51
Second	17.94	10.89
Third	30.07	12.62
Fourth	17.96	17.51
Fifth	10.25	10.67
Six to Ten	37.08	25.27



37 Related Party Disclosures

Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24, "Related party disclosure" are given below.

37.1 List of related parties

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
Holding Company	The Federal Bank Limited
Enterprises having significant influence	True North Fund V.L.P.
Enterprises over which related party has significant influence	True North Managers LLP Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited (Formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited)
Key Management Personnel	Anil Kothari, Managing Director Subeep Agrawal, Chief Financial Officer (till 13th Oct, 2020) C V Ganesh, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 14th Oct, 2020) Ankit Karna, Company Secretary (till 13th April, 2020) S Rajaraman, Company Secretary (w.e.f 18th May, 2020)

37.2 Transactions during the year with related parties:

Nature of Transactions	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
The Federal Bank Limited		
Income from distribution business	2,603	2,376
Interest paid on PTC Transactions	55	8
Sale consideration received on PTC transactions	-	2,040
Interest paid on Cash Credit Facility & Term Loan	5,324	7,908
Issuing & Paying Agent Charges	-	1
Rent paid	-	1
Processing Fees	101	537
Interest on NCD	2,335	1,209
Rent for Sub-leased premises	-	108
Service Fee Income on Securitization	-	5
Interest income on fixed deposits	59	13
Investment in Equity Shares by The Federal Bank	14,799	39,781
Enterprises controlling voting power / significant influence		
Investment in Equity Shares	5,200	15,387
Enterprises over which related party has significant influence/control		
Reimbursements of Expenses	11	-
Other Income	-	39
Transaction with Key Management Personnel*		
Investment in Preference Shares by Mr. Anil Kothari	1,897	95
Redemption of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares "OCRPS"	842	-
Issuance of Equity shares	1,149	-
Employee Stock Option Scheme - Key Management Personnel		
No. of Options granted under ESOS (in numbers)	-	12,00,000
No. of Options outstanding under ESOS (in numbers)	25,51,351	25,51,351

*Reimbursement made to Key Management Personnel during the course of official duties is not given in above disclosure but transactions related to KMPs refer note 37.4

37.3 Amount due (to) / from related parties:

Balance outstanding as at the year end	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
The Federal Bank Limited		
Current Account - Receivable (Payable)	1,318	6,668
Borrowings		
Term Loan	51,094	78,734
WCD	6,000	6,000
Account Receivable & Reimbursements	386	320
PTC (under Trust name Levine Feb 21)	-	1,859
Interest payable on PTC transaction	-	8
Long Term Borrowings	23,470	23,950
Fixed Deposit	-	38,650
Payable under Securitization transaction	-	208
Max Bupa Health	-	-
Other Income Receivable	-	50

37.4 Details of salary and other emoluments to KMPs of the Company

Key Management Personnel	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Salary and employee benefits (Refer note below)	505	585

Note -

- Includes sitting fees paid to independent directors 26.30 lakhs and 15.70 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.
- Expenses towards provision for gratuity and leave encashment which are determined on actuarial basis at an overall Company level are not included in the above information.

38 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders.

The Company maintains its capital base to cover the risks inherent in the business and in meeting the capital adequacy.

The Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported period.

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with externally

38.1 Regulatory Capital

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
GRAR (%)	23.04	23.52
GRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	18.38	17.10
GRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	4.65	6.42
Amount of subordinated debts raised as Tier II capital	25,907	25,846



39 Fair value measurement

39.1 Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

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

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that 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.

39.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

(INR in Lakhs)

	As at Mar 31, 2022				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalent [refer note 39.4(i)]	6,596	6,596	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent [refer note 39.4(i)]	7,664	7,664	-	-	-
Trade Receivables [refer note 39.4(i)]	1,184	1,184	-	-	-
Other receivables [refer note 39.4(i)]	386	386	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	5,64,481	5,88,758	-	-	5,88,758
Financial investments	51,433	51,433	50,683	-	750
Other financial assets	1,177	1,177	-	1,177	-
Total	6,32,921	6,57,198	50,683	1,177	5,89,508
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Trade Payables [refer note 39.4(i)]	643	643	-	-	-
Debt Securities	53,342	49,790	-	49,790	-
Borrowing other than debt securities	4,22,435	4,21,653	-	-	4,21,653
Subordinated Liabilities	25,907	17,961	-	17,961	-
Other financial liabilities	21,097	21,097	-	21,097	-
Total	5,23,424	5,11,144	-	88,848	4,21,653
As at Mar 31, 2021					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalent [refer note 39.4(i)]	52,603	52,603	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent [refer note 39.4(i)]	15,476	15,476	-	-	-
Trade Receivables [refer note 39.4(i)]	117	117	-	-	-
Other receivables [refer note 39.4(i)]	320	320	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	4,55,214	4,55,214	-	-	4,55,214
Financial investments	3,249	3,249	2,501	-	748
Other financial assets	1,353	1,353	-	1,353	-
Total	5,28,332	5,28,332	2,501	1,353	4,55,962
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Trade Payables [refer note 39.4(i)]	433	433	-	-	-
Debt Securities	59,370	59,370	-	59,370	-
Borrowing other than debt securities	3,47,593	3,47,593	-	-	3,47,593
Subordinated Liabilities	25,846	25,846	-	25,846	-
Other financial liabilities	15,812	15,811	-	15,811	-
Total	4,49,053	4,49,052	-	1,01,027	3,47,593



39.3 Valuation Techniques

Each class of financial assets/ liabilities	Techniques
Debt Securities	Fair value is estimated by a discounted cash flow model incorporating market interest rates and the company's own credit risk or based on market-observable data.
Security deposit	Fair values of security deposits are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate determined considering Company's incremental borrowing rate.
Loans and advances	These have been valued at amortised cost (refer note 39.4 for methodologies used for valuation)
Other financial assets	These have been valued at amortised cost (refer note 39.4 for methodologies used for valuation)
Borrowings	These have been valued at amortised cost (refer note 39.4 for methodologies used for valuation)
Subordinated Liabilities	These have been valued at amortised cost (refer note 39.4 for methodologies used for valuation)
Other financial liabilities	These have been valued at amortised cost (refer note 39.4 for methodologies used for valuation)

39.4 Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the Company's financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purpose only. The below methodologies and assumptions relate only to instruments in the above tables and as such may differ from the techniques and assumptions explained in the notes.

(i) Short term and other financial assets and liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months) and for other financial assets and other financial liabilities, the carrying amounts, net of impairment, if any, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables and trade payables.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

The fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost, estimated using discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows. The significant unobservable inputs are incremental borrowing rate incorporating the counterparties' credit risk.

(iii) Debt securities, borrowings and subordinated liabilities

Fair value is estimated by a discounted cash flow model incorporating incremental borrowing rate and the Company's own credit risk. The fair value of the long term borrowings carrying floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts. The significant unobservable inputs are incremental borrowing rate incorporating the counterparties' credit risk.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in lakhs)

40 Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of repayment as used for contractual maturity analysis.

(INR in Lakhs)

Assets	As at Mar 31, 2022			As at Mar 31, 2021		
	Within 1 year	After 1 year	Total	Within 1 year	After 1 year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,596	-	6,596	52,603	-	52,603
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	7,664	-	7,664	15,476	-	15,476
Trade receivables	1,184	-	1,184	117	-	117
Other receivables	386	-	386	320	-	320
Loans	2,94,862	2,69,619	5,64,481	2,37,483	2,17,731	4,55,214
Investments	51,433	-	51,433	3,249	-	3,249
Other financial assets	42	1,135	1,177	578	775	1,353
(2) Non-financial Assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	1,192	1,192	-	986	986
Deferred tax Asset (net)	-	3,150	3,150	-	2,038	2,038
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	3,086	3,086	-	1,886	1,886
Capital work-in-progress	-	66	66	-	96	96
Other Intangibles assets	-	306	306	-	231	231
Right of Use Assets	-	11,970	11,970	-	11,185	11,185
Other non-financial assets	2,001	879	2,880	940	936	1,876
Total Assets	3,64,168	2,91,403	6,55,571	3,10,766	2,35,865	5,46,630
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	643	-	643	433	-	433
Other Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	33,274	20,068	53,342	38,825	20,545	59,370
Borrowings (other than Debt securities)	1,57,039	2,65,396	4,22,435	1,18,146	2,29,447	3,47,593
Subordinated Liabilities	-	25,907	25,907	-	25,846	25,846
Lease Liability	2,157	11,547	13,704	-	12,463	12,463
Other financial liabilities	21,096	1	21,097	15,811	-	15,811
Non-Financial liabilities						
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	183	130	313	149	154	303
Other non-financial liabilities	2,778	-	2,778	1,339	-	1,339
Total liabilities	2,17,170	3,23,049	5,40,219	1,74,703	2,88,455	4,63,157
Net	1,46,998	(31,646)	1,15,352	1,36,063	(52,590)	83,473



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in lakhs)

41 Segment Information
41.1 Business segment

In terms of the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the company's operations are classified into three business segments as described in the accounting policy and the information on the same is as under

Business Segments	Distribution		Retail Finance		Wholesale Finance		Total	
	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
Segment Revenue	2,603	2,376	81,582	63,618	1,303	3,962	83,488	69,955
Segment Expenditure	2,480	2,246	63,393	52,073	2,279	3,776	68,152	58,095
Allocated Expenditure (Net)	-	-	3,429	5,288	93	432	3,522	5,820
Results	123	130	14,760	6,156	(1,069)	(246)	13,814	6,041
Unallocated Expenditure (net of unallocated income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(880)	773
Interest Income on Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	987	879
Profit before Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,921	7,693
Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,575	1,524
Net Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,346	6,168
Other Information								
Segment Assets	401	329	6,45,861	5,16,743	4,967	26,534	6,51,229	5,43,606
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,342	3,024
Total Assets	401	329	6,45,861	5,16,743	4,967	26,534	6,55,571	5,46,630
Segment Liabilities	364	117	5,33,368	4,31,331	6,487	31,709	5,40,219	4,63,157
Equity & Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,15,352	83,473
Total Liabilities & Equity	364	117	5,33,368	4,31,331	6,487	31,709	6,55,571	5,46,630
Capital Expenditure	5	32	2,641	1,310	-	12	2,646	1,054
Unallocated Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510
Depreciation/ Amortisation	11	4	1,352	812	0	14	1,363	830
Impairment of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company has only Domestic Geographic Segment and hence no secondary segment disclosures are made.

Segment Composition

Distribution Segment comprises of Sourcing Business of Home Loans, Auto Loans, Personal Loans & SME Loans for Holding Company.
Retail Finance Segment comprises of Gold Loans, Loan Against Property, MSE Loan against property, Business Loans, Personal Loans & Housing Finance
Wholesale Finance Segment comprises of Construction Finance and Loans to Other NBFCs

Note:

Unallocated Income comprises of Other Income earned by the business
Unallocated Expenses comprises of Tax Expense



42 Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2021
Type of Service		
Fees and commission income (refer note 25)	4,289	3,174
Other income (refer note 27)	1,432	575
Total	5,721	3,749
Geographical market		
In India	5,721	3,749
Outside India	-	-
Total	5,721	3,749
Timing of recognition of revenue		
Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time	5,721	3,749
Performance obligation satisfied over a period in time	-	-
Total	5,721	3,749
Contract receivables		
Trade receivables	892	2
Other receivable	386	320
Total	1,278	322



43 Risk Management

The Company has a Board-approved Risk Management Policy that defines the Risk Management Framework, Risk Monitoring Mechanism and Enterprise level Key Risk Areas. The main objective of this policy is to ensure sustainable and prudent business growth. The Risk Management Framework comprises of Risk Management Committee of Board (RMC), Credit Committee of Board, Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC). The Risk Management Committee (RMC) reviews the overall asset quality and portfolio composition on a periodic basis. Overseeing liquidity risk position of the company are also part of terms of reference of this committee. Any product policy programs are approved by this Committee. The Credit Risk Management Committee oversees the Operational Risks and any Operating Risk level decisions are approved by this committee. The Company has adopted and laid down operating procedures and guidelines to mitigate Credit, Reputation, Operational, Market and Fraud risks in its business lines where the Risk Function works very closely with the Independent Internal Audit Department (Risk Based Internal Audit). The Company continues to invest in people, processes, training and technology so as to strengthen its overall Risk Management Framework.

Types of Risks

The Company's risk are generally categorised in the following risk types:

(i) **Credit Risk**

The RMC & CRMC oversee the following:

- Detailed review of portfolio quality and triggers to ascertain underlying stress levels in portfolio, in light of micro and macro factors
- Approve necessary amendments or new product & policy programs in light of portfolio behaviour, environmental factors and business opportunities.
- Set-up concentration limits & portfolio caps to ensure prudent diversification.
- Account level review of high value accounts & NPAs and provide necessary guidelines.
- Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) oversees the effective implementation of the Lending Policies approved by the Board.

(ii) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, as a result of mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

RBI vide Circular No. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 has issued with guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) Framework for NBFCs. It covers various aspects of LRM in NBFCs such as granular level classification of buckets in structural liquidity statement and tolerance limits thereupon, Liquidity risk management tools and principles. The Company has integrated the LRM framework into its Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy to manage liquidity risk by use of various tools such as Structural Liquidity Statement to assess the bucket wise mismatches between inflows and outflows, stress testing of bucket wise mismatches between inflows and outflows in the short term buckets (up to 30 days) by discounting inflows under various stress scenarios, Review of Unencumbered Assets available for future secured borrowing, Review of current & projected (for next 3 months) liquidity position, review of various financial ratios under the stock approach of LRM, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Review of Liquidity in the Banking System. These tools are reviewed by the ALCO every month. To mitigate the liquidity risk further, the Company also has a Contingency Funding Plan which is reviewed by the ALCO at periodic interval.

The Company maintains Liquidity buffers sufficient to meet all its near term obligations. The Liquidity buffers are maintained by a combination of liquid assets (such as Cash & Cash Equivalent, Liquid Investments in callable FDs and Overnight/Liquid Mutual Funds) and Undrawn Committed Credit Lines.

(iii) **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the Risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as Gold prices (relevant to Lending against Gold business of the Company), interest rates, Foreign Currency Rates. (refer note 43.3 for details)

43.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party for financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the company's placements and balances with other banks, loans to customers, government securities and other financial assets.

The RMC reviews and approves Loan Product programs on an on-going basis. These product programs outline the framework of any Credit Financial Product being offered by the Company. Within this framework, credit policies are incorporated to manage the sourcing of proposals, channels of business acquisition, process of underwriting, information systems involved, verification, documentation, disbursement procedures, portfolio quality triggers, recovery mechanism, NPA management etc.

The impact of Macroeconomic, regulatory, competition and other high impact variables and portfolios underwritten within the credit policy framework are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Underwriting comprises of record verification through digital and external agencies, credit bureau check, financial analysis, cash flow assessments, assessing net-worth, leverage and debt service ability etc. through submitted records, personal discussion with borrowers, market reference etc. Collateral verification through independent legal & valuation agencies is a critical aspect in case of secured loans. Legal documentation to create proper charge on mortgaged security, under legal guidance, is another critical aspect.

Whilst ability of a customer to repay a loan can be adequately determined through assessment of financials and cash flows, defaults with the intention of fraud or misreported information are additional challenges to the Company.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(a) Impairment Assessment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss. The expected credit loss allowance is computed taking into account historical credit loss experience and/or external benchmarks on loss rates and further adjusted for forward looking information

The expected credit loss is a product of Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). The Company uses an internal model to compute the PD & LGD based on parameters set out in Ind AS. Accordingly, loans are classified into various stage as follows:

Stages	Internal Rating Description
Stage 1	0 DPD* and 1-29 DPD*
Stage 2	30-59 DPD*, 60-89 DPD* and all loans restructured under One Time Restructuring which are stage 2 or below post restructuring
Stage 3	90 DPD* or more, all linked loans of 90 DPD* or more, all restructured loans other than those restructured under One Time Restructuring #

*DPD means Days Past Due

Also refer accounting policy 3.6 (h), 3.6 (i) and note 48.02

(b) Probability of Default

The probability of default is the estimation of the likelihood of a loan defaulting over a time horizon. A rebuttable presumption is that a default event cannot be later than 90 days past due. The probability of default analysis should consider not only past history but also current economic conditions and forecasts about the future. Incorporating such economic factors is sometimes done using scientific modelling techniques.

Historical DPD data is utilized to calculate Through the Cycle Probability of Default (TTC PD). PD analysis tracks the migration behaviour of a static pool of loans active at the end of each month across different buckets- Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 over the 12 month and lifetime period. Transition matrix method is used wherein the historical defaults are mapped in monthly intervals for each of cohort months and then the TTC PD is calculated as the weighted average of default rates with number of loans outstanding as the weights.

Vasicek model is one of the accepted models globally for converting the TTC PD into Point in Time PD (PIT PD). The model calculates an AC (Asset Correlation) factor and converts the probability using the macro-economic variable selected. The basic premise of the model is that the higher the TTC probability the lower the correlation with the macro variable and vice versa. Once the asset correlation is determined, the historical PD is calibrated using the readings of the macro-economic variable for a number of years up to the balance sheet date and for a number of years after the balance sheet date. This calibration reflects the relative macro-economic performance in the respective years with reference to the historical mean.

(c) Loss Given Default

LGD is defined as the percentage risk of exposure that is not expected to be recovered in the event of default.

LGD is one of the key components of the credit risk parameters based ECL model. In the context of lifetime ECL calculation, an LGD estimate has to be available for all periods that are part of the lifetime horizon (and not only for the case of a default within the next 12 months).

Wherever possible, workout LGD model is applied to estimate LGD based on past data. The LGD component of ECL is independent of deterioration of asset quality, and thus applied uniformly across various stages with the applicable PD for stage 1, 2 and 3.

(d) Exposure at Default

EAD is one of the key components for ECL computation. EAD is the company's exposure at the time of when a borrower defaults which comprises of principal outstanding and principal overdue plus interest accrued at the date of default.

The EAD for funded/single drawdown facilities shall be the actual outstanding of the loan. Also, the maturity of the loan shall be fixed as per the contractual terms or behavioural pattern (based on established past trends).

EAD is considered as the principal outstanding and accrued interest as at the reporting date



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(e) Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 month ECL or Life Time ECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In line with Ind AS 109, the Company considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk when the DPD is 30 or more. Besides this quantitative factor, the company also assesses Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) based on qualitative factors e.g. One Time Restructuring (OTR) of loans, LTV threshold/margin for gold loan facilities.

43.1.1 Analysis of Risk Concentration

The following table shows the risk by industry for the components of the balance sheet

Industry Analysis	As at 31 Mar 2022			
	Retail	Structured Finance (Real Estate and Non Real Estate)	Financial Services	Total
(INR in Lakhs)				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	6,596	6,596
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	7,664	7,664
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,184	1,184
Other receivables	-	-	386	386
Loans and advances to customers	5,59,514	4,967	-	5,64,481
Financial investments (other than investment in subsidiaries)	-	-	51,433	51,433
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,177	1,177
Total	5,59,514	4,967	68,438	6,32,921

Industry Analysis	As at 31 March 2021			
	Retail	Structured Finance (Real Estate and Non Real Estate)	Financial Services	Total
(INR in Lakhs)				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	52,603	52,603
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	15,476	15,476
Trade Receivables	-	-	117	117
Other receivables	-	-	320	320
Loans and advances to customers	4,37,452	17,762	-	4,55,214
Financial investments (other than investment in subsidiaries)	-	-	3,249	3,249
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,353	1,353
Total	4,37,452	17,762	73,118	5,28,332



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

43.1.2 Collateral Held and Other Credit Enhancements

a) The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset along with details of principal type of collateral

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Maximum exposure to credit risk (carrying amount before ECL)		Principal type of collateral
	(INR in Lakhs)		
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021	
Loans (at amortised cost)			Property; book receivables, Gold jewellery
Total (A)	4,87,598	4,05,190	

b) Financial assets that are stage 3 and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are given below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Maximum exposure to credit risk (carrying amount before ECL)	Associated ECL	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	(INR in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2022	12,858	2,838	10,020	20,644	
As at March 31, 2021	4,681	1,399	3,282	8,520	



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

43.2 Liquidity Management

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment.

43.2.1 Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at Mar 31, 2022

Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)									
	1 day to 30/31 days (one month)	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 Years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Liabilities										
Borrowings from banks	9,804	11,609	25,429	21,393	88,803	2,05,716	55,961	4,250	4,22,965	
Market borrowings	-	-	-	-	33,274	18,750	-	25,000	77,024	
Trade payables	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	
Lease Liability	174	173	176	529	1,105	4,197	3,299	4,051	13,704	
Other financial liabilities	-	21,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,097	
Assets										
Advances	15,765	36,019	48,445	66,970	1,17,022	1,16,084	78,898	83,446	5,62,649	
Investments	17,720	-	-	32,873	-	-	750	-	51,343	

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at 31 March, 2021

Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)									
	1 day to 30/31 days (one month)	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 Years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Liabilities										
Borrowings from banks	16,975	5,589	16,448	23,922	54,839	1,65,653	60,892	2,000	3,46,319	
Market borrowings	-	-	4,935	-	33,890	18,750	-	25,000	82,575	
Trade payables	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	
Lease Liability	148	153	151	468	966	4,096	2,927	3,555	12,462	
Other financial liabilities	-	15,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,812	
Assets										
Advances	9,741	13,309	19,884	62,298	1,21,622	55,047	25,823	1,41,449	4,49,173	
Investments	2,500	209	-	418	206	-	-	-	3,333	

Note: Above maturity pattern are based on Contractual Maturity.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

43.2.2 Financial assets available to support future funding

Following table sets out availability of Company's financial assets to support funding

As at Mar 31, 2022	(INR in Lakhs)				Total carrying amount
	Encumbered		Unencumbered		
	Pledged as collateral	Contractually/ Legally restricted assets *	Available as collateral	Others #	
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	2,904	-	6,596
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	7,664	-	7,664
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,184	-	1,184
Other Receivables	-	-	386	-	386
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	61,595	-	5,64,481
Financial investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)	-	-	46,245	-	51,433
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,177	-	1,177
			1,21,154		6,32,921

As at Mar 31, 2021	(INR in Lakhs)				Total carrying amount
	Encumbered		Unencumbered		
	Pledged as collateral	Contractually/ Legally restricted assets *	Available as collateral	Others #	
Cash and cash equivalent	150	-	52,453	-	52,603
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	15,476	-	15,476
Trade Receivables	-	-	117	-	117
Other Receivables	-	-	320	-	320
Loans and advances to customers	4,55,214	-	-	-	4,55,214
Financial investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)	-	-	3,249	-	3,249
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,353	-	1,353
	4,55,364		72,968		5,28,332

* Represents assets which are not pledged and Company believes it is restricted from using to secure funding for legal or other

Represents assets which are not restricted for use as collateral, but that the Company would not consider readily available to secure funding in normal course of business

§ Represents assets which are given as security cover against the secured bank borrowings and non-convertible debentures.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

43.3 Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as Gold prices (relevant to lending against gold business of the Company), interest rates, Foreign Currency Rates.

a) Gold Price Fluctuation Risk :- The Risk Management Committee of the Board does a periodic review of the Gold price movement and trends & its impact on the gold loan margins in present condition as well as under stress scenarios.

b) Interest Rate Risk :- Interest Rate Risk is the risk of change in market interest rates which might adversely affect the Company's profitability.

c) Foreign Currency rate Fluctuation Risk :- The Company is not exposed to risk in fluctuation of Foreign Currency Rates as the Company's Cash flows are in INR.

43.3.1 Gold Price Fluctuation Risk

Sudden fall in the gold price and fall in the value of the pledged gold ornaments can result in some of the customers to default if the loan amount and interest exceeds the market value of gold. This risk is in part mitigated by a minimum 25% margin retained on the value of gold jewellery for the purpose of calculation of the eligible loan amount. Further, the Company appraises the gold jewellery collateral solely based on the weight of its gold content, excluding weight and value of the stone studded in the jewellery. In addition, the sentimental value of the gold jewellery to the customers may induce repayment and redemption of the collateral even if the value of gold ornaments falls below the value of the repayment amount. An occasional decrease in gold prices will not increase price risk significantly on account of our adequate collateral security margins. However, a sustained decrease in the market price of gold can additionally cause a decrease in the size of the loan portfolio and interest income.

43.3.2 Interest Rate Risk

The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Company's earnings by impacting the Net Interest Income. The Company has set up an Earnings at Risk limit for monitoring and controlling the Interest Rate Risk which is monitored by the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of the Company.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being constant) of the Company's statement of Profit and Loss

(INR in Lakhs)

For the Year ended March 31, 2022	Increase / (Decrease) in basis points	Increase in profit after tax	Decrease in profit after tax
Loans			
Mar 31, 2022	25/(25)	315	(315)
Mar 31, 2021	25/(25)	389	(389)
Borrowings			
Mar 31, 2022	25/(25)	(758)	758
Mar 31, 2021	25/(25)	(603)	603



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

43.3.3 Total Market Risk Exposure

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022			As at Mar 31, 2021		
	Carrying Amount	Traded Risk	Non-traded Risk	Carrying Amount	Traded Risk	Non-traded Risk
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalent	6,596	-	6,596	52,603	-	52,603
Bank balances other than cash and cash	7,664	-	7,664	15,476	-	15,476
Trade Receivables	1,184	-	1,184	117	-	117
Other Receivables	386	-	386	320	-	320
Loans and advances to customers	5,64,481	-	5,64,481	4,55,214	-	4,55,214
Financial investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)	51,433	50,683	750	3,249	2,501	748
Other Financial Assets	1,177	-	1,177	1,353	-	1,353
Total	6,32,921	50,683	5,82,238	5,28,332	2,501	5,25,831

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022			As at Mar 31, 2021		
	Carrying Amount	Traded Risk	Non-traded Risk	Carrying Amount	Traded Risk	Non-traded Risk
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	643	-	643	433	-	433
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	53,342	53,342	-	59,370	59,370	-
Borrowings other than debt securities	4,22,435	-	4,22,435	3,47,593	-	3,47,593
Subordinated liabilities	25,907	25,907	-	25,846	25,846	-
Lease Liability	13,704	-	13,704	12,462	-	12,462
Other Financial liabilities	21,097	-	21,097	15,812	-	15,812
Total	5,37,128	79,249	4,57,878	4,61,515	85,216	3,76,300

44 Trade & Other Receivables

Provision matrix for Trade & Other Receivable

Particulars	Trade & Other receivable days past due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	more than 360 days	Total
ECL rate		1.86%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	8.62%
As at Mar 31, 2022	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,599	1	118	-	1,718
	ECL Provision	(30)	-	(118)	-	(148)
	Net Carrying Amount	1,569	1	-	-	1,570
ECL rate		0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%
As at Mar 31, 2021	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	438	-	-	-	438
	ECL Provision	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	Net Carrying Amount	437	-	-	-	437



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

45 Accounting for Employee Share based Payments

Shareholders of the Company had approved "Fedbank Financial Services Limited Employee Stock Option Plan 2018" ("ESOP Plan"), the result of which was announced on November 13, 2018, enabling the Board and/or the "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" (NRC) to grant such number of equity shares, including options, to eligible employee(s) of the Company each of which is convertible into one equity share, not exceeding 6% of the aggregate number of paid up equity shares of the Company.

Such options vest at definitive date, save for specific incidents, prescribed in scheme as framed/approved by NRC. Such options are exercisable for period following vesting at the discretion of the NRC, subject to maximum of 10 years from the date of Vesting of Options

Method used for accounting for shared based payment plan.

The Company uses fair value to account for the compensation cost of stock options to employees of the Company.

Movement in options outstanding under the Employee Stock Option Plan for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

Particulars	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at April 1, 2021	81,51,351	41.83
Granted during the year	Nil	NA
Exercised during the year	2,81,000	35.20
Forfeited /lapsed during the year	Nil	NA
Options outstanding as at March 31, 2022	78,70,351	42.07
Options exercisable	14,39,000	40.93

Movement in options outstanding under the Employee Stock Option Plan for the year ended Mar 31, 2021

Particulars	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at April 1, 2020	55,11,351	38.68
Granted during the year	27,00,000	48.00
Exercised during the year	12,000	30.00
Forfeited /lapsed during the year	48,000	30.00
Options outstanding as at March 31, 2021	81,51,351	41.83
Options exercisable	6,55,000	37.49

Following summarises the information about stock options outstanding as at 31 March 2022

Category	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
Class A*	36.42	6,19,000	3.35
Class B#	42.65	59,00,000	3.58
Options granted to Managing Director	42.11	13,51,351	3.09

Following summarises the information about stock options outstanding as at 31 March 2021

Category	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
Class A*	36.04	9,00,000	4.32
Class B#	42.65	59,00,000	4.58
Managing Director	42.11	13,51,351	4.09

*Time based vesting

#Time and event based vesting



Fair Valuation Methodology

The fair value of options have been estimated on the dates of each grant using the Modified Black-Scholes model (MBS). The shares of Company are not listed on any stock exchange. Accordingly, the Company had considered the volatility of the Company's stock price based on historical volatility of similar listed enterprises. The various assumptions considered in the pricing model for the stock options granted by the Company are:

Particulars	Unit	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Fair Value of Options at grant date	Rs	6.50-24.60	
Fair Value of Equity Shares at grant date	Rs	42.11-48.00	
Exercise Price	Rs	30.00-48.00	
Dividend Yield	%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	%	31.36%	31.36%
Risk free interest rate *	%	6.38%	6.38%
Expected life of the option *	Years	3.84	3.84

* The values in the above items are weighted average

The Company has recorded an employee compensation expense of INR 249 Lakhs in the statement of Profit and Loss (INR 262 Lakhs during the financial year ended March 31, 2021, in the statement of Profit and Loss)

The Company carried Employee Stock Option reserve amounting to INR 727 Lakhs (INR 515 Lakhs as at March 31, 2021) in the Balance Sheet.

The total intrinsic value amounting to INR 133 lakhs (INR 117 Lakhs as at March 31, 2021) at the end of the period of liabilities for which the counterparty's right to cash or other assets had vested by the end of the period.



46 Leases

a) The changes in the carrying value of Right Of Use ('ROU') assets - building or premises for the year ended -

(INR in Lakhs)

Particular	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Opening Balance of ROU - Building or Premises	10,840	8,359
Addition during the year	3,272	4,329
Depreciation charges for the year	(2,232)	(1,848)
Total balance of ROU - Building or Premises	11,880	10,840

b) The changes in the carrying value of right of use assets - furniture for the year ended -

Particular	As at Mar 31, 2022	31 March 2021
Opening Balance of ROU - Furniture	345	394
Reduction during the year	(181)	-
Depreciation charges for the year	(74)	(49)
Total balance of ROU - Furniture	90	345

c) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended -

Particular	As at Mar 31, 2022	31 March 2021
Opening Balance of Lease Liabilities	12,463	8,978
Addition during the year	3,036	4,752
Finance cost accrued during the year	900	1,002
Payment made during the year	(2,695)	(2,269)
Closing balance of lease liabilities	13,704	12,462

d) The table below provides details of amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended -

Particular	As at Mar 31, 2022	31 March 2021
Depreciation charge for right of use asset	2,307	1,897
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	900	1,002
Expense relating to short term lease	-	-
Total	3,208	2,899

e) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis as of -

Particular	As at Mar 31, 2022	31 March 2021
Less than one year	3,010	2,144
One to five years	9,530	8,882
More than five years	4,432	2,937
Total	16,972	13,963

f) Rental expense recorded for leases of low-value assets was Nil for the year ended March 31, 2022. (For the year ended March 31, 2021 : NIL)



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

47 Disclosures as required under Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

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

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, CRAR 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).

47.01 Foreign Currency

The Company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the year ended March 31, 2022. The Company does not have any outstanding unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2022.

47.02 Investments

Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)	
	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(1) Value of investments		
(i) Gross value of investments		
(a) In India	51,516	3,334
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
(ii) Provisions for depreciation		
(a) In India	83	85
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
(iii) Net value of investments		
(a) In India	51,433	3,249
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
(2) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance	85	10
(ii) Add : Provisions made during the year	(2)	75
(iii) Less : Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	0
(iv) Closing balance	83	85

47.03 Derivatives

a) Forward rate agreement/Interest rate swap

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i) The notional principal of swap agreements	Nil	Nil
(ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	Nil	Nil
(iii) Collateral required by the NBFC upon entering into swaps	Nil	Nil
(iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swap	Nil	Nil
(v) The fair value of the swap book	Nil	Nil

b) Exchange traded interest rate (IR) derivatives

S.N	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil

c) Qualitative disclosures

The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the Year ended March 31, 2022.

d) Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i) Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
For Hedging	Nil	Nil
(ii) Marked to Market Positions (1)		
a) Assets (+)	Nil	Nil
b) Liability (-)	Nil	Nil
(iii) Credit Exposure	Nil	Nil
(iv) Unhedged Exposures	Nil	Nil



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

47.04 Direct Assignment and Securitisation
Part A - Disclosure in the notes to the accounts in respect of securitisation transaction

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
No of SPVs sponsored by the applicable NBFC for securitisation transactions	-	1
Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs sponsored	-	2,039
Total Amount Outstanding	-	1,745
Total amount of exposure retained by the NBFC to comply with MRR as on date of balance sheet	-	-
a) Off balance sheet exposures		
First Loss	-	-
Others	-	-
b) On balance sheet exposure		
First Loss	-	-
Others	-	87
Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
a) Off balance sheet exposures		
i) Exposure to own securitisation		
First Loss	-	-
Others	-	-
ii) Exposure to third party securitisation		
First Loss	-	-
Others	-	-
b) On balance sheet exposures		
iii) Exposure to own securitisation		
First Loss	-	150
Others	-	-
iv) Exposure to third party securitisation		
First Loss	-	-
Others	-	-

Part B - Details of Direct Assignment

Details of loans transferred / acquired during the quarter ended March 31, 2022 under the RBI Master Direction RBI/DOR/2021-22/86 DOR.STR.REC.51/21.04.048/2021-22 on Transfer of Loan Exposures dated September 24, 2021 are given below:

- (i) The Company has not transferred any non-performing assets (NPAs).
(ii) The Company has not transferred any Special Mention Account (SMA) and loan not in default.
(iii) Details of loans not in default transferred through Assignment are given below:

Particulars	Amount
Aggregate amount of Loan transferred (Rs. In lakhs)	27,216
Weighted average residual maturity (in months)	116
Weighted average holding period by originator (in months)	27
Retention of beneficial economic interest	10% / 20%
Coverage of tangible security coverage	82%
Rating-wise distribution of rated loans	NA

- (iv) The Company has not acquired any loans through assignment.
(v) The Company has not acquired any stressed loan.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the company has executed one Direct Assignment transaction. The de-recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 has been met in respect of all the direct assignment transactions. The management has evaluated the impact of all the Direct Assignment transactions de-recognised based on the future business plan, which is to hold these assets for collecting contractual cash flows.



47.05 Asset liability management maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities
As at Mar 31, 2022

Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)										
	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30/31 days	Over 1 month & upto 2 months	Over 2 months & upto 3 months	Over 3 months & upto 6 months	Over 6 months & upto 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	15,104	3,838	7,464	36,019	48,445	66,970	1,17,022	1,16,084	78,898	74,637	5,64,481
Investments	10,309	7,490	-	-	-	32,884	-	-	750	-	51,433
Borrowings	4,203	780	7,524	11,609	25,429	21,393	1,22,077	2,24,466	55,961	28,241	5,01,683
Foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at Mar 31, 2021

Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)										
	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30/31 days	Over 1 month & upto 2 months	Over 2 months & upto 3 months	Over 3 months & upto 6 months	Over 6 months & upto 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	14,813.00	1,509.00	4,046.00	13,309.00	19,884.00	62,298.00	1,21,622.00	55,047.00	25,823.00	1,36,862.00	4,55,214.00
Investments	2,501.00	-	-	209.00	-	418.00	121.00	-	-	-	3,249.00
Borrowings	11,940.00	4,654.00	3,821.00	5,589.00	21,384.00	23,922.00	88,729.00	1,84,403.00	60,892.00	27,475.00	4,32,809.00
Foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Above Asset liability maturity pattern are prepared based on the guidelines issued by RBI on Asset liability management framework.

47.06 Capital to Risk Asset Ratio

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
CRAR (%)	23.04	23.52
CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	18.38	17.10
CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	4.65	6.42
Amount of subordinated debts raised as Tier II capital	25,907	25,846
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments	-	-



47.07 Details of non-performing accounts purchased/ sold

(a) Details of non-performing accounts purchased		(INR in Lakhs)	
Sr. No	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	No. of accounts purchased during the year	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Aggregate outstanding	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Aggregate outstanding	Nil	Nil

(b) Details of non-performing accounts sold		(INR in Lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	No. of accounts sold during the year	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Aggregate outstanding	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Aggregate outstanding	Nil	Nil

47.08 Exposure to real estate sector, both direct and indirect & exposure to capital market

a) Exposure to real estate sector, both direct and indirect

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i) Residential Mortgages Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	2,10,496	1,46,625
(ii) Commercial Real Estate Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate's (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, Multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits:	50,692	57,635
(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures		
(a) Residential	-	-
(b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate	2,61,188	2,04,260

b) Exposure to Capital Market

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i) direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	Nil	Nil
(ii) advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds	Nil	Nil
(iii) advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	Nil	Nil
(iv) advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the advances	Nil	Nil
(v) secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stock brokers and market makers:	Nil	Nil
(vi) loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resource	Nil	Nil
(vii) bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issue	Nil	Nil
(viii) all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	Nil	Nil
Total exposure to Capital Market	Nil	Nil



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

47.09 Movement of credit impaired loans under Ind AS

(INR in Lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	Net impaired loss allowance to Net loans (%)	1.75%	0.71%
(ii)	Movement of credit impaired loans under Ind AS (Gross)		
	(a) Opening balance	4,681	5,354
	(b) Additions during the year	12,973	3,103
	(c) Reductions during the year	846	872
	(d) Written off	3,950	2,904
	(e) Closing balance	12,858	4,681
(iii)	Movement of Net impaired loans		
	(a) Opening balance	3,282	3,987
	(b) Additions during the year	10,227	2,279
	(c) Reductions during the year	751	847
	(d) Written off	2,758	2,136
	(e) Closing balance	10,020	3,282
(iv)	Movement of impairment loss allowance on credit impaired loans		
	(a) Opening balance	1,399	1,367
	(b) Additions during the year	2,746	824
	(c) Reductions during the year	115	25
	(d) Written off	1,192	768
	(e) Closing balance	2,838	1,399

47.10 Concentration of Loan, Exposure & Credit Impaired loans

(a) Concentration of Loan			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	14,054	18,804
(ii)	Percentage of Twenty largest borrowers to Total advances	2.44%	4.06%
(b) Concentration of Exposure			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers	14,054	18,804
(ii)	Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers to Total Exposure	2.44%	4.06%
(c) Concentration of credit impaired			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
(i)	Total exposure of top four credit impaired accounts	3,351	1,845
(d) Sector wise distribution of credit impaired loss			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
1	Agriculture and allied activities	0.00%	0.00%
2	MSME	0.00%	0.00%
3	Corporate borrowers	0.00%	0.00%
4	Services	0.00%	0.00%
5	Unsecured personal loans	0.00%	0.00%
6	Auto Loans	0.00%	0.00%
7	Other personal loans	0.00%	0.00%
8	Others	2.23%	1.03%

47.11 Details of single borrower limit and group borrower limit exceeded by the Company

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company's credit exposure to single borrower and group borrowers were within the limits prescribed by the RBI.

47.12 Unsecured Advances

The Company has not taken any charge over the rights, licences, authorisation etc against unsecured loan given to borrowers in the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

47.13 Fraud Reporting

The fraud detected and reported for the year ended March 31, 2022 amounted to INR 1,051.79 lakhs. (year ended March 31, 2021: INR 472 Lakhs)

47.14 Net profit or loss for the year/period, prior period items and change in accounting policy

There are no prior period items and no changes in accounting policy.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

47.15 Details of 'provision and contingencies'

Sr. No.	Particulars	(INR in Lakhs)	
		For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
1	Provision for depreciation on investment	(2)	75
2	Provision towards credit impaired loans	1,439	47
3	Provision towards income tax	4,710	2,924
4	Provision for standard loans (Stage 1 & 2)	2,685	4,084

47.16 Draw down from reserves

The Company has not made any draw down from reserves during Year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - Nil).

47.17 Customer complaints

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
1	No. of complaints pending as at the beginning of the year	2	1
2	No. of complaints received during the year	74	71
3	No. of complaints redressed during the year	72	70
4	No. of complaints pending as at the end of the year	4	2

47.18 Registration obtained from Financial Sector Regulators

Regulator	Registration No.
Reserve Bank of India	Certificate of Registration No. N-16 00187 dt 24th August, 2010

47.19 Ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the Financial Year

Sr. No.	Particulars	Name of the Instrument	For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
1	Long Term	Bank Lines	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-/Stable	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-/Stable
2	Short Term	Commercial paper	CRISIL A1+	CRISIL A1+
3	Long Term	Non convertible debentures	CARE AA-/Stable	CARE AA-/Stable
4	Long Term	Non convertible debentures	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-
5	Long Term	Non convertible debentures - Subordinated Debt	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-/Stable	India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd. AA-/Stable
6	Short Term	Commercial paper	Acuite Ratings & Research Limited A1+	Acuite Ratings & Research Limited A1+
7	Short Term	Commercial paper	ICRA Ltd A1+	ICRA Ltd A1+

47.20 Amounts due to Investor Education and Protection Fund

There is no amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2022 - Nil)

47.21 OIF Balance Sheet SPV sponsored - The Company does not have any SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per Accounting Norms)

47.22 Penalties imposed by RBI

Penalty of INR Nil was imposed on Fedbank Financial Services Limited. (March 31, 2021 INR 15.00 lakh*)
* During the financial year ended 31st March 2021, RBI vide order ref EFD CO SO/372/02-14 148/2020-21 March 22, 2021 in exercise of the powers conferred under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 58G read with clause (aa) of sub-section (5) of section 58B of the Act.

47.23 Ownership Overseas Assets (for those with joint ventures and subsidiaries abroad)

There are no overseas assets owned by the Company.

47.24 Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India notification DNBS.CC.PD.No.356/03.10.01/2013-14 dated 16 September 2013

Details of Gold auction conducted

Particulars	For the year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended Mar 31, 2021
No. of loan accounts	15,258	1,073
Principal Amount outstanding at the date of auction	14,553	893
Interest Amount outstanding at the date of auction	2,432	84
Total value fetched	18,235	1,095

Note: No entity within the Company's group including any holding or associate Company or any related party had participated in any of the above auctions.



Fedbank Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

47.25 Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a non deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (as required in terms of Paragraph 13 of Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
	Liabilities side		
1	Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:		
	(a) Debentures		
	-Secured	20,068	20,548
	-Unsecured	25,907	25,846
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)		
	(b) Deferred Credits	Nil	Nil
	(c) Term Loans	4,10,935	3,29,240
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	Nil	Nil
	(e) Commercial Paper	33,274	28,825
	(f) Other Loans (represents Working Capital Demand Loan, Cash credit, Bank Over draft and Liability component of Compound financial instrument)	11,500	18,352
	Asset side		
2	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:		
	(a) Secured	4,87,597	4,05,190
	(b) Unsecured	88,497	57,513
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) Finance Lease	Nil	Nil
	(b) Operating Lease	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
	(a) Assets on hire	Nil	Nil
	(b) Repossessed Assets	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	Nil	Nil
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	Nil	Nil
4	Break-up of Investments		
	Short Term Investments:		
	1 Quoted		
	(i) Shares:		
	(a) Equity	Nil	Nil
	(b) Preference	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Debentures and bonds	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	10,309	2,501
	(iv) Government Securities	40,374	Nil
	(v) Others	Nil	Nil
	2 Unquoted		
	(i) Shares:		
	(a) Equity	Nil	Nil
	(b) Preference	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Debentures and bonds	750	748
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil
	(v) Others	Nil	Nil
	Long Term Investments:		
	1 Quoted		
	(i) Shares:		
	(a) Equity	Nil	Nil
	(b) Preference	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Debentures and bonds	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil
	(v) Others	Nil	Nil
	2 Unquoted		
	(i) Shares:		
	(a) Equity	Nil	Nil
	(b) Preference	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Debentures and bonds	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil
	(v) Others	Nil	Nil
5	Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above:		
	1 Related Parties		
	(a) Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
	(b) Companies in the same group	Nil	Nil
	(c) Other related parties-Holding Company	Nil	Nil
	2 Other than related parties	5,76,094	4,62,703
	Total		
6	Other Information:		
	(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets		
	(a) Related parties	Nil	Nil
	(b) Other than related parties	12,858	4,816
	(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets		
	(a) Related parties	Nil	Nil
	(b) Other than related parties	10,020	3,283
	(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	Nil	Nil



47.26 Disclosure in term of notification no. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC), CC, PD, No. 109/22.10.106/2019-20

(A) Comparison between provisions required under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning and impairment allowances made under Ind AS 109

(INR in Lakhs)

Asset classification as per RBI Norms	Gross Carrying amount as per Ind AS 109		Loss Allowances (Provision) as required under Ind AS 109		Net carrying amount		Provision required under IRACP norms		Difference between Ind AS 109 and IRACP norms	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Performing Assets										
Standard	5,13,113	4,45,141	2,524	4,536	5,10,589	4,40,606	2,121	2,343	403	2,192
Stage 1	37,646	12,881	6,162	1,556	31,484	11,325	2,414	49	3,747	1,506
Stage 2	5,50,759	4,58,022	8,686	6,091	5,42,073	4,51,931	4,585	2,393	4,151	3,699
Sub Total										
Non Performing Assets (NPA)										
Stage 3	11,341	4,100	2,562	1,277	8,779	2,823	1,103	402	1,459	875
Sub Standard	12,477	-	90	-	12,387	-	1,166	-	1,076	-
Stage 2*										
Stage 3	1,033	578	169	64	864	458	181	98	-12	21
Doubtful (upto 1 year)	440	-	-	-	440	-	102	-	-38	-0
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful (more than 3 year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	1,473	579	2,34	0	1,240	459	283	99	-49	21
Sub-total for Doubtful										
Loss	44	2	42	2	2	0	44	21	-2	-20
Sub-total for NPA	25,335	4,681	2,927	1,399	22,408	3,282	2,596	522	331	876
Other items - Full and final recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,13,113	4,45,141	2,524	4,536	5,10,589	4,40,606	2,121	2,343	403	2,192
Stage 1	50,123	12,889	6,251	1,564	43,872	11,325	3,580	57	2,671	1,506
Stage 2	12,858	4,681	2,838	1,399	10,020	3,282	1,430	522	1,408	876
Stage 3	5,76,094	4,62,711	11,613	7,497	5,64,481	4,55,214	7,131	2,923	4,482	4,575
Total										

* These represent gold loan accounts which have been classified as Stage 2 based on the Credit Risk policy and assessment of the Company which lays down the definition of 'default', the Company considers for its staging analysis. Further, the Company has also considered Loan to Value (LTV) margin, empirical evidence of realization from the liquidation of collateral and other information. These accounts are classifiable as Sub-standard under the extant regulatory provisions.

(B) Disclosure in term of RBI notification no. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC), CC, PD, No. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020 relating to classification of gold loan accounts that are past due beyond 90 days but not treated/classified as impaired (Stage 3) assets by virtue of the following:

- Gold loans are originated basis value of underlying collateral rather than financial background of the borrower.
- The underlying collateral are liquid and as a consequence the credit impairment risk is primarily on account of insufficiency of margin/Loan to Value (LTV) if any.
- At the time of re-pledge/rollover of the gold loan facility, there is no concession granted/offered to the borrower by the Company and process followed is similar to that which would have been followed for any new borrower as there is a re-valuation of collateral (including additional margin/collateral brought-in by borrowers) and it is ensured that the collateral value is within the RBI prescribed LTV norms at origination.
- Empirical evidence of realisation/recoveries from the liquidation of collateral for past 6 quarters has established immaterial/insignificant Loss Given Default (LGD) rates for the gold-loan portfolio.

Particulars	Number of Accounts	Total amount	
		Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Overdue as at March 31, 2022
		(in Lakhs)	(in Lakhs)
Accounts where 90 days rebuttal is done during the year	5,198	6,281	6,281
Accounts linked to above	5,310	6,196	650
Total	10,508	12,477	6,931



47.27 Public Disclosures as mandated by LRM framework for NBFCs issued by the RBI on 4th November 2019.

a) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty

(INR in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Significant counterparty*	As at March 31, 2022	
		Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Federal Bank Ltd	81,340	15.06%
2	Bank of Baroda	51,948	9.62%
3	Indian Bank	43,269	8.01%
4	ICICI BANK	40,935	7.58%
5	SIDBI	33,211	6.15%
6	HDFC Bank Ltd	26,062	4.82%
7	Axis Bank	21,490	3.98%
8	Canara Bank	24,314	4.50%
9	Bank of Maharashtra	19,981	3.70%
10	Central Bank of India	19,706	3.65%
11	Indian Overseas Bank	18,846	3.49%
12	Bank of India	17,929	3.32%
13	Karnataka Bank	14,604	2.70%
14	State Bank of India	11,961	2.21%
15	IDBI Bank	10,736	1.99%
16	DCB Bank	10,634	1.97%
17	HDFC Mutual Fund	10,000	1.85%
18	DSP Mutual Fund	10,000	1.85%
19	Bajaj Finance	5,616	1.04%

*Significant counterparty has been defined as exposure greater than 1%

b) Top 10 borrowings

Sr. No.	Significant counterparty	As at March 31, 2022	
		Amount	% of total Borrowing
1	Federal Bank Ltd	81,340	16.21%
2	Bank of Baroda	51,948	10.35%
3	Indian Bank	43,269	8.62%
4	ICICI BANK	40,935	8.16%
5	SIDBI	33,211	6.62%
6	HDFC Bank Ltd	26,062	5.19%
7	Axis Bank	21,490	4.28%
8	Canara Bank	24,314	4.85%
9	Bank of Maharashtra	19,981	3.98%
10	Central Bank of India	19,706	3.93%

c) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Significant counterparty	As at March 31, 2022	
		Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Short Term working Capital	11,500	2.13%
2	Term Loan- Secured	4,03,416	74.68%
3	Term Loan- Unsecured	7,520	1.39%
4	Commercial paper	33,274	6.16%
5	NCD - Secured	20,068	3.71%
6	NCD - Unsecured	25,906	4.80%

d) Stock Ratio

Sr No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
		%	
1	Commercial Paper as % of Total Liabilities	6.16%	
2	Commercial Paper as % of Total Assets	5.08%	
3	Other Short Term Liabilities as % of Total Liabilities	10.05%	
4	Other Short Term Liabilities as % of Total Asset	8.29%	



a) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty		As at March 31, 2021	
Sr. No.	Significant counterparty*	Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Federal Bank	1,08,162	25.29%
2	HDFC Bank Limited	44,927	10.51%
3	Indian Bank	37,934	8.87%
4	ICICI Bank	32,946	7.70%
5	Axis Bank	29,832	6.98%
6	Canara Bank	27,067	6.33%
7	State Bank of India	25,920	6.06%
8	Hdfc Mutual Fund	23,890	5.59%
9	Bank of Baroda	18,953	4.43%
10	SIDBI	12,833	3.00%
11	Bank of Maharashtra	9,988	2.34%
12	Bajaj Finance Limited	8,484	1.98%
13	DCB Bank	6,651	1.56%
14	IDBI Bank	6,493	1.52%
15	Karnataka Bank	6,462	1.51%
16	AU Small Finance Bank	5,000	1.17%
17	Punjab National Bank	5,000	1.17%
18	Bank of India	4,990	1.17%

*Significant counterparty has been defined as exposure greater than 1%

b) Top 10 borrowings

b) Top 10 borrowings		As at March 31, 2021	
Sr. No.	Significant counterparty	Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Federal Bank	1,08,162	25.29%
2	HDFC Bank Limited	44,927	10.51%
3	Indian Bank	37,934	8.87%
4	ICICI Bank	32,946	7.70%
5	Axis Bank	29,832	6.98%
6	Canara Bank	27,067	6.33%
7	State Bank of India	25,920	6.06%
8	Hdfc Mutual Fund	23,890	5.59%
9	Bank of Baroda	18,953	4.43%
10	SIDBI	12,833	3.00%

c) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

c) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product		As at March 31, 2021	
Sr. No.	Significant counterparty	Amount	% of total liabilities
1	Short Term working Capital	16,630	3.89%
2	Term Loan- Secured	3,21,381	75.15%
3	Term Loan- Unsecured	7,490	1.75%
4	NCD - Secured	18,733	4.38%
5	NCD - Unsecured	34,590	8.09%
6	Commercial paper	28,825	6.74%

d) Stock Ratio

d) Stock Ratio		As at March 31, 2021
Sr No	Particulars	%
1	Commercial Paper as % of Total Liabilities	6.22%
2	Commercial Paper as % of Total Assets	5.27%
3	Other Short Term Liabilities as % of Total Liabilities	3.58%
4	Other Short Term Liabilities as % of Total Asset	3.03%



48 Disclosure of restructured advances

(INR in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Type of restructuring Assets classification Details	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total					
		Stand ard	Substa ndard	Doubt ful	Loss	Total	Stand ard	Substa ndard	Doubt ful	Loss	Total	Stand ard	Substa ndard	Doubt ful	Loss	Total	Stand ard	Substa ndard	Doubt ful	Loss	Total	
1	Restructured Accounts as on April 1, 2021 of the FY (opening figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	558
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	250
2	Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	440
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	171
3	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	(55)
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	(70)
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	(58)
7	Restructured Accounts as on March 31, 2022 of the FY (closing figures*)	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	912
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	310

Note:

1. Reduction in opening restructured POS has been shown in restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provision, as no specific row was available to disclose this movement. Similarly provision has also been shown under higher provision/additional risk.

2. The figures disclosed above are for loans restructured under Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 which excludes cases restructured loans under OTR 1.0 and 2.0

48.01 Disclosure in compliance with RBI circular 2020-21/17 DOR.No.BP.BC/4/21.04.048/2020-21

RBI vide its circular 2020-21/17 DOR.No.BP.BC/4/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020 and vide circular DOR.STR.REC.12/21.04.048/2021-22 dated May 5, 2021 has allowed a one-time restructuring of existing loans to MSMEs classified as 'standard' without any downgrade in the asset classification, subject to prescribed conditions

(INR in Lakhs)

No. of accounts restructured	Amount outstanding as at 31st Mar 2022
234	8.127



48.02 Disclosure in compliance with RBI circular 2020-21/16 DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21

Format-B

(INR in Lakhs)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year
Personal Loans	2146	79	276	9	1,782
Corporate persons*	-	-	-	-	-
Of which MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

* As defined in Section 5(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has implemented resolution plan in accordance with the Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress announced by the RBI in 9042 loan account with a total outstanding INR 20,238 Lakhs as on March 31, 2022. Of these, total loan which were restructured during the period, for 3836 cases having an outstanding amount of INR 2,352 Lakhs (as at March 31, 2022) basis their credit assessment and the terms of restructuring, the Company has classified such restructured borrower accounts as non-impaired (under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments) at March 31, 2022. The Company has evaluated the same basis repayment behaviour of borrowers and other qualitative factors which have been approved by Audit Committee of the Company.

49 During the Year ended March 31, 2022, based on assessment and approval of the Board, the Company has written off the loans and advances amounting to INR 3,950 Lakhs



50 LCR Disclosure		(INR in Lakhs)			
		As at Mar 31, 2022		As at Mar 31, 2021	
Particulars		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
	High Quality Liquid Asset				
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	46,888	46,888	11,603	11,603
	Cash Outflows				
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	12,338	14,189	19,205	22,085
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	4,874	5,605	9,280	10,672
6	Other contractual funding obligations	14,618	16,811	11,189	12,867
7	Any other contractual outflows	4,605	5,296	3,184	3,662
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	36,435	41,900	42,888	49,286
8B	75% of (Weighted Cash Outflow)		31,425		36,965
	Cash Inflows				
9	Secured lending	14,017	10,513	9,997	7,498
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	47,235	35,426	97,149	72,862
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	61,252	45,940	1,07,146	80,360
13	TOTAL HQLA		46,888		11,603
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		10,475		12,322
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		448%		94%

Note: The above ratio is computed basis the expected cash flows of one month from the reporting period

51.1 Impact of COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most countries including India. The nationwide lockdown initiated by the Government of India in April-May 2020 substantially impacted economic activity. The easing of lockdown measures subsequently led to gradual improvement in economic activity and progress towards normalcy. RBI took various regulatory measures like moratorium on payment of dues, relief towards "Interest on interest" charged during March-August 2020 and allowing one time restructuring to eligible borrowers (OTR).

Further the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in April-May 2021 led to re-imposition of localised /regional lockdown in various parts of the country, which led to substantial impact on economic activities. The second wave started to subside from June 21 onwards and there has been gradual lifting of lock downs and increase in economic activities. However the uncertainty which may emerge out of any possible new variants of the Corona Virus in future and its impact on the economic activities are not known. Accordingly, the Company's results remain uncertain and dependent on future developments and actuals may differ from the estimates used in the preparation of financial statements on the reporting date. The Company is carrying a management overlay, as part of its Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provision, of Rs 1,767 lakhs as on March 31, 2022 to cover any further deterioration in credit quality of its loans due to such uncertainties. The Company has been regular in servicing its debt obligations and has adequate capital and financial resources to run its business.

51.2 On 12 November 2021, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued circular no. RBI/2021-2022/125 DOR.STR.REC 68/21.04.048/2021-22, requiring changes to and clarifying certain aspects of Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms (IRACP norms) pertaining to Advances. The Company has implemented the requirements pertaining to day-end-processing and allied matters as mentioned in the RBI circular dated November 12, 2021.

52 Transfer of financial assets

The Company has transferred a pool of loans arising from financing activities through securitisation transaction. In this transaction, the Company has provided credit enhancements to the transferee. Because of the existence of credit enhancements in this transaction, the Company continues to have the obligation to pay to the transferee, limited to the extent of credit enhancement, even if it does not collect the equivalent amounts from the original asset and continues to retain substantially all risks and rewards associated with the receivables, and hence, such transfer does not meet the derecognition criteria resulting into the transfer not being recorded as sale. Consequently, the proceeds received from the transfer has been recorded as collateralized debt obligation.

The carrying amount of loans arising from financing activities along with the associated liabilities is as follows

Nature of Assets	As at Mar 31, 2022		As at Mar 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount of sold assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Carrying amount of sold assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
Loans	-	-	130	6,168

53 Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(INR in Lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
1	Disputed Income Taxes	-	36
2	Other Sums contingently liable for (2)	23	23
	Total	23	59

1. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1979 was amended with retrospective effect during the previous year, the estimated probable additional cost to the Company on account of this to the extent it pertains to the earlier financial years has not been considered a liability by placing reliance on Kerala High Court judgement which has stayed this matter and accordingly this is disclosed as contingent liability.

2. In line with industry practice, the Company auctions gold kept as security by borrowers whose loans are in default. Certain customers of the Company have filed suits in consumer/civil courts for auctioning of their gold ornaments or for obtaining of stay order against auction of their pledged gold. The management does not expect any material liability from such suits.

54 Capital and Other Commitments

(INR in Lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts not provided for (Net of advances)	569	909
2	Other Commitments towards partly disbursed loans	4,874	9,358



Sr. No.	Ratios	As at Mar 31, 2022		As at Mar 31, 2021		Reason for Variance (if above 25%)
		Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Ratio	
1	Capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR)	1,36,209	5,91,298	23.04%	23.52%	-
2	Tier I CRAR	1,08,687	5,91,298	18.38%	17.10%	-
3	Tier II CRAR	27,522	5,91,298	4.65%	6.42%	-
3	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	46,888	10,475	448%	94%	Significant increase in HQLA on account of higher liquidity maintained

Notes

- Capital Adequacy Ratio has been computed as per relevant RBI Guidelines. (CRAR = [Tier I Capital + Tier II capital]/Total Risk weighted Assets)
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio has been computed as per relevant RBI Guidelines (LCR = Total High Quality Liquid Assets/Total Net Cash Outflows)

56 Disclosure as required under Rule 11(e) and Rule 11(f) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

- No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in a party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries)
- The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) with the understanding that the Company shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- There is no dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company.

57 INR 0 Lakhs indicates values are lower than INR 0.5 Lakhs, where applicable

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101248W/V-100022



Ashwin Suvarna
Partner
Membership No. 109503
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Fedbank Financial Services Limited




C. V. Ganesh
Chief Financial Officer



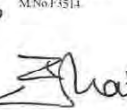
S. Rajaram
Company Secretary
M.No F3514



Anil Kothuri
MD & CEO
DIN: 0027945



Balakrishnan Krishnamurthy
Non Executive Chairman
DIN: 00034351



Gauri Rushabh Shah
Independent Director
DIN: 06625227

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18th, 2022