

CHANGE
CHANGE
CHANGE
CHANGE
CHANGE

Contents

Directors' Report.....	02
Independent Auditor's Report.....	08
Balance Sheet.....	14
Profit and Loss Account.....	15
Cash Flow Statements	16
Statement of Changes in Equity.....	17
Schedules to the Financial Statements.....	18

Directors' Report

To the Members of

Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited

Your Directors present their Thirteenth Annual Report together with Audited Financial Statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2022	Year ended 31 st March, 2021
	₹ in lac	₹ in lac
Gross income	318.39	130.82
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(178.58)	(211.18)
Provision for Tax	0	(24.35)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(178.58)	(186.83)
Other Comprehensive Income	(1.53)	(1.92)
Balance of Profit/(Loss) from previous years	(94.11)	94.65
Profit/(Loss) carried forward to the Balance Sheet	(274.44)	(94.11)

2. DIVIDEND

Your Directors do not recommend any dividend for financial year ended March 31, 2022.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

PFRDA has, vide their letter dated April 19, 2021, on an application made by Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd (KMBL), approved the transfer of 46.7% of equity shareholding of the company held by KMAMC to KMBL, whereby KMBL will become co-sponsor of Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Ltd and equity share holding of KMBL and KMAMC will be 51% and 49% respectively.

During the year, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority ("PFRDA") issued a Certificate of registration no. PFRDA/PF/2021/006 dated June 1, 2021, pursuant to the application under the Request for proposal in Jan 2021. One of the terms of the guidelines was that the company must have minimum positive net worth of ₹ 50 Crores at all times. In the light of the above requirement on September 20, 2021, the Company issued further 3,20,00,000 Equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share, amounting to ₹ 32.00 crores which was subscribed by Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd & Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd in the ratio of 51% and 49%. The total paid up capital of the Company has increased from 28 crores to ₹ 60 crores.

4. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

As mentioned above, PFRDA has approved the sponsors vide letter of appointment dated May 19, 2021 and issued a Certificate which shall remain valid unless suspended or cancelled by the Authority. Under the terms of the RFP, the revised Investment Management Fees as applicable w.e.f. June 1, 2021 is as follows (prior it was charged at 0.01% p.a for Tier I and Tier II schemes and 0.0102% p.a. for NPS Lite Scheme – Govt Pattern);

Slabs of AUM	Investment Management Fees
Upto 10,000 Cr	0.09%
10,001-50,000 Cr	0.06%
50,001- 150,000 Cr	0.05%
Above 1,50,000 Cr	0.03%

As per the current terms of the appointment, the funds are received in the Trustee Bank (Axis Bank) as per the pension fund subscription information provided by the Central record keeping agency (National Securities Depository Limited, KFin Technologies Private Limited erstwhile - Karvy Computershare and Computer Age Management Services Ltd (CAMS)). The assets are under the custody of the NPS Trustee appointed custodian viz., Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited which is now shifted to Deutsche Bank from April 2022.

The Company manages nine schemes under the National Pension System. The Company had total assets under management (AUM) of ₹ 2,230 cr. as at the end of the financial year, a growth of 42% over the previous year (₹ 1,572 cr). The Company was the best performing Government debt fund (NPS Tier 1) for the financial year 2021-22, and among the top two best performing Equity funds (NPS Tier 1) for the financial year. Besides, it was the top performing equity fund (NPS Tier 1) over 10-year period, and among the top two performing equity funds (NPS Tier 1) over 3 and 7-year periods as on 31st March, 2022.

The overall pension fund industry AUM (including the private and public sector) has grown over the last --- years, by over 27% year-on-year to ₹ 7,36,593 cr. as on 31st March, 2022. Growth of NPS in the country continues to be strong, aided by favourable demographics, increased awareness, product improvements, and licensing of new market participants i.e. points of presence (distributors) and pension fund management companies.

With the increase in the fees as mentioned above, the management fees increased from 12.79 lacs in Mar 2021 to 148.23 lacs in Mar 2022. Given the low AUM's and the current stage of pension fund business, loss before tax for March 31, 2022 is ₹ 178.58 lacs (Previous year – loss ₹ 211. 18 lacs).

The scheme wise assets under management are as under:

Scheme	(₹ in crores)	
	AUM as on 31 st March, 2022	AUM as on 31 st March, 2021
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme E	873.59	604.29
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme C	423.93	307.98
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme G	708.06	490.90
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme E Tier II	65.50	42.81
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme C Tier II	31.44	21.40
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme G Tier II	47.94	33.22
NPS Trust A/c – Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited – NPS Lite Scheme – Govt Pattern	73.38	68.22
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme A	5.78	3.24
NPS TRUST - A/C Kotak Pension Fund Scheme Tax Saver - Tier 2	0.31	0.08
Total	2,229.93	1,572.14

The snap shot of the performance of the schemes managed by the company for the financial year is given below:

Schemes	Benchmark	Last 1 year return (%) (Schemes)	Benchmark Return (1 year)(%)	Return since launch of the scheme (%)	Benchmark since Launch of the scheme
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme E	BSE100 TRI	19.73%	20.66%	11.79%	13.99%
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme C	NPS – Corporate Bond Index	6.17%	6.44%	9.79%	9.18%
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme G	NPS – Government Securities Index	4.28%	3.09%	8.70%	7.61%
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme E Tier II	BSE100 TRI	19.72%	20.66%	11.22%	11.34%
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme C Tier II	NPS – Corporate Bond Index	5.79%	6.44%	9.08%	9.28%
NPS Trust A/c Kotak Pension Fund Scheme G Tier II	NPS – Government Securities Index	3.99%	3.09%	8.44%	8.22%
NPS Trust A/c – Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited – NPS Lite Scheme – Govt Pattern	NPS – Government Pattern Index	7.31%	6.75%	9.91%	9.73%
NPS Trust Scheme A Tier I		7.45%	NA	7.43%	NA
NPS TRUST - A/C Kotak Pension Fund Scheme Tax Saver - Tier 2		8.06%	NA	7.23%	NA

Impact of Covid-19 on operations

COVID-19 has had an extraordinary impact on macroeconomic conditions in India and around the world post declaration of it as a pandemic by World Health Organisation in March 2020. Nation-wide lockdown in April-May 2020 followed by localized lockdown were imposed to restrict the spread in areas with significant number of cases. The restrictions were gradually lifted leading to improvement in economic activity. This was followed by two waves of COVID-19 with outbreak of new variants which led to the re-imposition of regional lockdowns which were subsequently lifted supported by administration of the COVID vaccines to a large population in the country.

India is emerging from the Covid-19 pandemic. The extent to which any new wave of COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's results will depend on ongoing as well as future developments, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government-mandated or elected by us.

5. KEY REGULATORY CHANGES

FY2021-22 has witnessed a few regulatory changes on the NPS front. Some of the key regulatory changes during the year is as follows:

- As per PFRDA (Pension Fund)(Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 dated July 15, 2021 PFRDA amended the PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulation, 2015 to increase the aggregate holding of equity shares by a foreign company either by itself or through subsidiary companies or its nominees from forty nine percent to seventy four percent
- Additionally PFRDA has issued various circulars on investment guidelines

6. DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors of the Company oversees the business and operations of the Company. The Company has an optimum mix of non – independent and independent Directors. The independent directors have significant expertise in the fields of finance, law and strategy. None of the Directors are related to any other Director or employee of the company.

Declaration from Independent Directors

The Board has received declarations from all Independent Directors as per the requirement of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Board is satisfied that all the Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as mentioned in Section 149(6) of the Act.

Directors retiring by rotation during the year

Mr. Murlidhar Gangadharan (DIN 03601196) will retire by rotation at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

The Board of Directors recommend re-appointment of Mr. Murlidhar Gangadharan (DIN 03601196), as Director at the ensuing AGM.

Change in Directors during the year

During the year, Mr. Sudhakar Shanbhag, resigned as a Director of the Company. The Directors placed on record their sincere appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Mr. Sudhakar, during his tenure as a Director.

Mr. Lakshmi Iyer (DIN 09494539) was appointed as an additional Director of the Company in the interim period with effect from Feb 05, 2022 by the Board and her appointment shall be proposed to be regularized at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Board Evaluation –

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company's Board has formulated the criteria for performance evaluation of the Directors and the Board as a whole. The Criteria formulated broadly covers the Board role, Board/Committee membership, practice & procedure and collaboration & style.

In line with SEBI Guidance note on Board Evaluation, a Board effectiveness assessment questionnaire was designed for the performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees, Chairman and individual directors in accordance with the criteria set and covering various aspects of performance including Structure and composition of the Board, relationship among directors, director competency, contribution to risk management compliance, roles and responsibility, board procedures, processes, functioning and effectiveness. The said questionnaire was circulated to all the directors of the Company for the annual performance evaluation.

Based on the assessment of the responses received to the questionnaire from the directors on the annual evaluation of the Board, its Committees, Chairman and the individual Directors, a summary of the Board Evaluation was placed before the meeting of the Independent Directors for consideration. Similarly, the Board at its meeting assessed the performance of the Independent Directors and expressed satisfaction with the results of evaluation of the Board, Performance of the Board Committees, Chairman and individual directors.

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP's)

Change in Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Sandeep Shrikhande has resigned from the post of Chief Executive officer & manager of the Company which will be effective from the close of business hours on 30th June 2021 and Mr. Shyamsundar Baliga has taken charge as Chief Executive Officer and Manager of the Company from 1st July 2021. The Directors placed on record their sincere appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Mr. Shrikhande during his tenure. Further, Mr. Krishnan Ramchandran has resigned from the post of Chief Financial officer of the Company with effect from 17th May 2021 and Mr. Dhimant Shah has taken charge as Chief Financial Officer of the Company from 23rd June, 2021.

In terms of the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Ms. Darshana Baliya – Company Secretary continues as the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in addition to the above changes during the year.

Appointment & Remuneration of Directors and KMPs

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has formulated criteria for appointment of Senior Management personnel and the Directors. Based on the criteria set it recommends to the Board the appointment of Directors and Senior Management personnel. The Committee considers the qualifications, experience fit & proper status, positive attributes as per the suitability of the role and independent status and various regulatory/statutory requirements as may be required of the candidate before such appointment.

The Board has adopted the Remuneration Policy for the Whole-time Directors, Chief Executive Officer and other employees of the Company. The Policy is in line with the Compensation Policy of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd., its holding company, which is based on the Guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India.

The Independent Directors are only in receipt of sitting fees for attending the meeting from the Company. Remuneration to the KMPs i.e. Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary, is as per the terms of their employment.

7. NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

Board Meetings

During the year, six Board Meetings were held. The maximum interval between any two meetings did not exceed 120 days.

8. COMMITTEES

a) Audit Committee

In terms of the requirement of Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013, the Audit Committee presently consists of Mr. Tushar Mavani (Chairman), Mr. Sharadkumar Bhatia and Mr. Murlidhar Gangadharan with any two members forming the quorum.

During the year, five meetings of the committees were held. There were no cases where recommendations of Audit Committee were not accepted by the Board of Directors of your Company.

b) Nomination & Remuneration Committee

In terms of the requirement of Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee presently consists of Sharadkumar Bhatia (Chairman), Mr. Tushar Mavani and Mr. Nilesh Shah with any two members forming the quorum.

During the year, two meetings of the committee were held.

c) Risk Management Committee

Pursuant to the revised Investment Management Agreement signed with NPS Trust, Risk Management Committee was constituted to analyze and review the risk associated with managing the Pension Fund business and risk mitigants put in place. It consists of Mr. Sharadkumar Bhatia (Chairman), Mr. Murlidhar Gangadharan, Ms. Lakshmi Iyer, Mr. Shyamsundar Baliga- Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Nilesh Bharkhada- Chief Investment Officer & Fund Manager, Ms. Darshana Baliya – Company Secretary and Mr. Ankit Tripathy – Chief Risk Officer with any two Directors, including at least one Independent Director, forming the quorum.

During the year, four meetings of the committee were held.

d) Investment Committee

Pursuant to the revised Investment Management Agreement signed with NPS Trust, Investment Committee was constituted to ensure that all investments are carried out as per the provisions of PFRDA Guidelines/directions and to ensure that all investments are made consistent with the protection, safety and liquidity of such funds, in the interest of the subscribers. The Investment Committee was reconstituted during the year and it presently consists of Mr. Tushar Mavani (Chairman), Mr. Nilesh Shah, Mr. Noshir Dastur, Ms. Lakshmi Iyer, Mr. Shyamsundar Baliga– Chief Executive Officer , Mr. Nilesh Bharkhada – Chief Investment Officer & Fund Manager and Mr. Ankit Tripathy – Chief Risk Officer with any two Directors, including at least one Independent Director, forming the quorum.

During the year, four meetings of the committee were held.

9. AUDITORS

In terms of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accounts (Firm reg No103264W) were appointed as statutory auditors of the Company for a period of three years to hold office until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held for the financial year 2021- 22 .

The Statutory Auditors' report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks.

Further, no frauds have been reported by the Auditors under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

10. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Board of Directors confirms that it has established a governance framework and a control environment including internal controls commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations with reference to the Financial Statements and that such controls are operating effectively. During the year under review, no material observation has been observed for inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All Related Party Transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business.

Pursuant to Section 134(3) (h) read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, there are no transactions to be reported under Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in form AOC-2.

All Related Party Transactions as required under Accounting Standards AS18 are reported in Notes to Financial Statement under clause no. 25

12. PARTICULARS OF LOAN GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

During the year the company has not given any loans, guarantees or has made investments which attract the provisions of Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013.

13. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY & POLICY AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

Your Company has put in place the Whistle blower policy to raise concerns internally and to disclose information, which the individual believes shows malpractice, serious irregularities, fraud, unethical business conduct, abuse or wrong doing or violation of any Indian law. The Kotak Group endeavors to develop a culture where it is safe and acceptable for all employees and directors to raise / voice genuine concerns in good faith and in a responsible as well as effective manner.

No incidents of Whistle Blower cases were reported during the financial year ending March 31, 2022.

The Company is a subsidiary of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd The holding company has formulated a policy under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which includes its subsidiary company. Accordingly, the relevant compliances with regard to constitution of Internal Complaints

Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 have been ensured. No such instance was reported during the year.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company acts as Pension Fund Manager for managing the funds under NPS.

Pension Fund schemes are governed by the Investment Management Agreement (IMA) including any amendment thereof and the PFRDA Act 2013, regulations, applicable provisions of the NPS, the Schemes, the guidelines/notifications issued by the Authority, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, from time to time, as per the Applicable Law

The IMA provides for constitution of Risk Management Committee and to draw up a Risk Policy to consider:

- a. Risk management functions
- b. Disaster recovery and business contingency plans
- c. Insurance cover against risks
- d. Ensuring a risk adjusted return to subscribers consistent with the protection, safety and liquidity of such funds.

Our risk Management Policy has been approved by the Board and is implemented by the Risk Management Committee, which keeps the Board informed periodically about its activities. The Board periodically updates the NPS Trust on the same.

The policy gives detailed guidelines in the areas of Fund management, Operations and other risks associated with the pension fund business. The said practices are audited by the internal auditors and the audit report is presented to the boards of KMPFL on a quarterly basis.

Liquidity Management

RBI in its Circular No. DBOD.BP.NO.56/21.04.098/2012-13 dated November 7, 2012 had stipulated that Banks need to put in Place a framework for monitoring institution-wide Liquidity risk and for overseeing operating subsidiaries and foreign branches, Further, the RBI, in its Annual Financial Inspection report has directed the Bank to implement a Group wide Liquidity risk management framework.

Based on the above Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd (Bank) and its group companies have adopted a Liquidity Risk Management Policy. The Board of Directors has adopted Liquidity Risk Management Policy which is line with the Kotak Bank Policy.

The Company invests its surplus funds in the Liquid / debt schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund. The Company's surplus Funds were invested by the authorized personnel of the Company, as per the mandate of the Board of Directors. All expenses (including revenue and capital) during the year were also authorized by personnel duly authorized by the Board of Directors.

15. DEPOSITS

Your Company neither invited nor accepted any deposit from the public falling within the ambit of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 during the year. Also, there are no deposits due and outstanding as on 31st March, 2022.

16. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Since the company does not undertake any manufacturing facility, the provisions pertaining to Sec 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption are not applicable to the Company. However, Your Company has been increasingly using information technology in its operations.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 the Company has no foreign exchange inflow and outgo (Previous Year: Nil).

17. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT:

As per 134(3) (l) of the Companies Act, 2013, there have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of your Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

18. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS WHICH IMPACTS GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY OPERATIONS IN FUTURE.

There have been no orders passed by the Regulators / Courts, which would impact the going concern status of your Company and its future operations, during the financial year.

19. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors, based on the representations received from the management, confirm in pursuance of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 that:

- i. Your Company has, in the preparation of the annual accounts followed the applicable accounting standards along with proper explanations relating to material departures, if any;
- ii. the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of your Company as at 31st March, 2021 and of Loss of your Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022;

- ii. the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care to the best of their knowledge and ability, for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of your Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; and
- iv. the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
- v. the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

20. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the 'Institute of Company Secretaries of India'.

21. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company has not undergone any changes in the nature of the business during the Financial Year.

22. ANNUAL RETURN

The copy of the Annual Return (MGT-7) is available on the Company's website viz. URL: <https://kotakpensionfund.com/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors thank the subscribers, customers and business associates for reposing their trust in the Company. The Directors also thank the Company's employees for their continued hard work, dedication and commitment; and the Management for continuing success of the business.

Your Directors take this opportunity to place on record their gratitude for the valuable guidance and support received from the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, NPS Trust and other statutory and regulatory authorities for their support, advice and direction provided from time to time.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

Director

Mumbai

May 24, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members Of

KOTAK MAHINDRA PENSION FUND LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KOTAK MAHINDRA PENSION FUND LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March, 2022**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report , Corporate Governance and such other disclosures related Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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 communicate the matter to those charges with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to other Information'.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF IND AS 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 financial controls 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 control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are 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 over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A". our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act, as amended.

- h) With respect to the other matters included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. As per the information received by the management, the company has no pending litigation.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts.
 - iii. There were no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (i) The Company has not declared any dividend during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Gokhale & Sathe**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W

Atul A. Kale
Partner
Membership No.: 109947

UDIN No.: 22109947AJMHTF7098
Place: Mumbai
Date : 24th May, 2022

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 (“THE ACT”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **KOTAK MAHINDRA PENSION FUND LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

AUDITORS’ RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

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

For **Gokhale & Sathe**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W

Atul A. Kale
Partner
Membership No.: 109947

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

In the Annexure , as required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act 2013 , on the basis of checks, as we considered appropriate, we report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the company .

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that :

- i) In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets :
 - a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year under audit in the soft (Computerized) form.
 - (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - b) We have been informed that the physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment was carried out by the management during the year, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the nature of the assets. We have been informed that no material discrepancy was noted on such verification.
 - c) No immovable properties are held by the company. Hence, the clause is not applicable.
 - d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) The company does not hold any immovable property and hence no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at 31st March,2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and the rules made thereunder.
- ii. a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) The company has not made investments in companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and not granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
 - a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) Since the company has not made investments and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - c) Since the company has not granted loans, hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), clause 3(iii)(d), clause 3(iii)(e) & clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or securities covered under section 185 & section 186 of the Act. In respect of investment made by the company, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act.
- v) During the year, the company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- vii) a) The company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including the Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes, since all the dues are deposited this clause is not applicable to the company.
- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix) a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

- d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the company has not raised any funds hence reporting under 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. a) According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the company and no material fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) We have not received any whistle blower complaints by the company during the year.
- xii) The Company is not a chit fund or a Nidhi/ mutual benefit fund/ society and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the Directors or persons connected with the directors and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank Of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi) (a),(b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses (before exceptional items and tax) during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year. (Cash Losses for Current year ₹ 1,72,66,080/- and for previous year ₹ 2,08,73,846/-).
- xviii) There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examinations 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Clause is not applicable to the company, Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a),(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Gokhale & Sathé**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W

Atul A. Kale
Partner
Membership No.: 109947

UDIN No.: 22109947AJMHTF7098
Place: Mumbai
Date : 24th May, 2022

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in INR)	
		As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	106,322	574,198
Bank Balance other than above	3	-	2,582,807
Receivables			
(I) Trade receivables	4	1,775,661	410,207
Investments	5	586,135,044	275,960,740
Sub total		588,017,027	279,527,952
Non-financial assets			
Current Tax assets (Net)		1,633,625	251,296
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	456,846	458,953
Intangible assets	7	272,730	308,501
Other Non-financial assets	8	1,132,390	511,687
Sub total		3,495,591	1,530,437
Total Assets		591,512,618	281,058,389
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
(I) Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	1,370,615	1,278,416
Other Financial liabilities	10	7,980,132	2,831,173
Sub total		9,350,747	4,109,589
Non-Financial liabilities			
Provisions	11	6,515,950	4,266,109
Other non-financial liabilities	12	1,025,177	572,064
Sub total		7,541,127	4,838,173
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	13	600,000,000	280,000,000
Other equity	14	(25,379,256)	(7,889,373)
Sub total		574,620,744	272,110,627
Total Liabilities and equity		591,512,618	281,058,389
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts	1		

For **Gokhale & Sathe**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No.103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Atul A Kale
Partner

Shyamsundar Baliga
Chief Executive Officer

Nilesh Shah
Director

Tushar Mavani
Director

Mem No.F-109947
Mumbai, 24th May, 2022

Dhimant Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Darshana Baliya
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note no.	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
(i) Interest income	15	75,112	121,766
(ii) Fees and Commission Income	16	14,823,175	1,279,247
(iii) Net gain on fair value changes	17	15,574,303	11,681,482
(I) Total revenue from operations		30,472,590	13,082,495
(II) Other income	18	1,366,565	-
(III) Total income (I + II)		31,839,155	13,082,495
EXPENSES			
(i) Finance costs	19	-	100
(ii) Impairment on financial instruments	20	(435)	(10,378)
(iii) Employee Benefits expenses	21	37,882,009	23,144,542
(iv) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	22	592,476	244,483
(v) Other expenses	23	11,223,661	10,822,076
(II) Total expenses		49,697,711	34,200,823
(II) Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(17,858,556)	(21,118,328)
(IV) Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Current tax pertaining to prior periods		-	(2,434,925)
Total tax expense (1+2)		-	(2,434,925)
(V) Profit/(loss) for the year (III-IV)		(17,858,556)	(18,683,403)
(VI) Other comprehensive income			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(152,755)	(192,423)
Sub-total		(152,755)	(192,423)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total (A)		(152,755)	(192,423)
Other comprehensive income (A + B)		(152,755)	(192,423)
(VII) Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(18,011,311)	(18,875,826)
(VIII) Earnings per equity share - Basic & diluted (₹)	24	(0.41)	(0.67)

For **Gokhale & Sathe**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No.103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Atul A Kale
Partner

Shyamsundar Baliga
Chief Executive Officer

Nilesh Shah
Director

Tushar Mavani
Director

Mem No.F-109947
Mumbai, 24th May, 2022

Dhimant Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Darshana Baliya
Company Secretary

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	(Amount in INR)	
	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	(17,858,556)	(21,118,328)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	592,476	244,482
Fair Valuation of Defined Obligation	(152,755)	(192,423)
Fair valuation of ESOP / SARS	522,469	753,048
Net unrealised gain / (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value	2,092,707	25,057,610
Impairment on financial instruments	(434)	(10,378)
Net (gain)/ loss on sale of Non-current investments	(17,667,010)	(36,739,092)
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(32,471,103)	(32,005,081)
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	92,199	236,148
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	5,148,959	331,173
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	2,248,799	(188,350)
Increase/ (decrease) in other non financial liabilities	453,113	19,466
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(1,365,807)	(64,921)
Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances	-	205,392
Decrease / (increase) in other non financial assets	(620,703)	(152,827)
CASH USED IN OPERATIONS	(26,514,543)	(31,619,001)
Direct Taxes Paid	(1,382,329)	(62,608)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(27,896,872)	(31,681,609)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets	(607,078)	(677,301)
Sale of fixed assets	52,480	-
Investments		
Purchase	(554,200,010)	(118,000,000)
Proceeds from sale	259,600,010	151,950,000
NET CASH (USED IN)/FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(295,154,598)	33,272,699
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	320,000,000	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	320,000,000	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B)	(3,051,470)	1,591,090
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	3,157,819	1,566,729
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	106,349	3,157,819
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks- on current account	106,349	574,347
- on deposit account	-	2,583,472
Cash & Cash Equivalents Before Impairment Provision	106,349	3,157,819
Impairment Loss Allowances	(27)	(814)
Cash & Cash Equivalents As Per Balance Sheet	106,321	3,157,005

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 1)

The above Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS-7 "Cash Flow Statements"

The corresponding amounts of previous year have been re-grouped, wherever necessary.

For **Gokhale & Sathe**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No.103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Atul A Kale

Partner

Shyamsundar Baliga

Chief Executive Officer

Nilesh Shah

Director

Tushar Mavani

Director

Mem No.F-109947

Mumbai, 24th May, 2022

Dhimant Shah

Chief Financial Officer

Darshana Baliya

Company Secretary

Statement Of Changes In Equity

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Equity share capital

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the period
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up			
As on 1-April-2020	280,000,000		280,000,000
As on 31-Mar-2021	280,000,000		280,000,000
As on 31-Mar-2022	280,000,000	320,000,000	600,000,000

B. Other equity

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	Capital Contribution from parent	
Opening balance as on 01-April-2020	9,464,754	768,817	10,233,571
(Loss) for the year	(18,683,403)	-	(18,683,403)
Share Based Payments to employees	-	752,880	752,880
Remeasurments of defined benefit plans	(192,423)	-	(192,423)
Changes during the year	(18,875,826)	752,880	(18,122,946)
Closing balance as on 31-March-2021	(9,411,072)	1,521,697	(7,889,375)
(Loss) for the year	(17,858,556)	-	(17,858,556)
Share Based Payments to employees	-	521,429	521,429
Remeasurments of defined benefit plans	(152,755)	-	(152,755)
Share Based Payment to employees transferred to General Reserve due to options lapsed	(22,438)	22,438	-
Changes during the year	(18,033,749)	543,867	(17,489,882)
Closing balance as on 31-March-2022	(27,444,821)	2,065,564	(25,379,257)

For **Gokhale & Sathe**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No.103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Atul A Kale
Partner

Shyamsundar Baliga
Chief Executive Officer

Nilesh Shah
Director

Tushar Mavani
Director

Mem No.F-109947
Mumbai, 24th May, 2022

Dhimant Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Darshana Baliya
Company Secretary

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited ('the Company') is a company domiciled in India and incorporated on 23rd March, 2009 with its registered office situated at 27 BKC C-27, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai. The Company is incorporated to manage the investments of the National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA). The investments are held by the Board of Trustees of the National Pension System Trust, established by the PFRDA under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

1.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

A. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities - measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability: plan assets are measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation;
- Share-based payments - measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale: measured at fair value less costs to sell.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency.

C. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The actual amounts realized may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Judgment, estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

I. Revenue

(a) Identifying performance obligation in the contract:

The Company manages the investments of the National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA). The Company has determined all the above services are capable of being distinct because the Company can provide those services on stand-alone basis and customer can benefit from those services on its own.

Recognition of revenue over time or at a point in time:

The Company recognizes revenue from all the services over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Company's performance as it performs.

II. Determination of estimated useful lives of property, plant, equipment

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

III. Recognition and Measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation. Key actuarial assumptions which form the basis of above valuation includes discount rate, trends in salary escalation, demographics and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Further details are disclosed in Note 28.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

IV. Recognition of deferred tax assets

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, depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

V. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

VI. Discounting of long-term financial assets/liabilities

All financial assets/liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial assets/liabilities which are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

VII. Fair value of share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or appreciation right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company initially measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using a Black-Scholes model. Key assumptions have been made with respect to expected volatility includes share price, expected dividends and discount rate, under this option pricing model. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period.

For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses a Black-Scholes model

The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

VIII. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. For further details about determination of fair value please refer Note 29.

IX. Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the 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 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.

X. Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioral life of loans given / taken and recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle.

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgment regarding the expected behavior and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to benchmark rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

XI. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) except investment in equity instruments classified as FVOCI. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the above financial assets are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of statistical models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies such as macroeconomic scenarios.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

XII. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

XIII. Determination of lease term

Ind AS 116 – Leases requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

XIV. Discount rate for lease liability

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

D. New standards and amendments to existing Ind AS:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies new standard or amendments to existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2022.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- a. its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- b. any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on a Straight-Line Method over the estimated useful life of the assets at rates which are equal to or higher than the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. Estimated useful lives of assets based on technical evaluation by management are as follows:

Computers	3 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	4 years

Assets costing less than INR 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B. Intangible assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making 'the asset ready for its intended use and net of any trade discounts and rebates. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase/completion is recognized as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

iii. Amortization

The intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful lives as given below:

Software (including development) expenditure	3 years
--	---------

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

C. Accounting for Operating Leases as a Lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors expected inflationary cost increases.

D. Revenue recognition of income

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Nature of services - Asset Management Services

The Company manages the investments of the National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA).

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services

Investment Management Fee is recognized at specific rates agreed with the relevant schemes, applied on the daily net assets managed

Dividends are recognised in profit or 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.

Purchase and sale of investments are recorded on trade date. The profit / loss on sale of investments is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the trade date, using the weighted average cost method.

Interest income on financial assets is recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method. Interest revenue is continued to be recognized at the original effective interest rate applied on the gross carrying amount of assets falling under impairment stages 1 and 2 as against on amortized cost for the assets falling under impairment stage 3.

E. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it intends to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and based on management's judgment, are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a. the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b. the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

F. Employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Provident Fund/Employee State Insurance Scheme

The Company's contribution to government provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no further obligations.

New Pension Scheme

The Company contributes up to 10% of eligible employees' salary per annum, to the New Pension Fund administered by PFRDA appointed pension fund manager. The Company recognizes such contributions as an expense in the year they are incurred.

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

The Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an independent actuarial valuation. The gratuity obligation is unfunded. The net present value of the Company's obligation towards the same is determined based on the Projected Unit Credit method as at the Balance Sheet date.

Remeasurement of all defined benefit plans, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the effect of asset ceiling, if applicable are recognized immediately in OCI in the year they are incurred. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences which accrue to employees and which are expected to be availed within twelve months immediately following the year end are reported as expenses during the year in which the employees performs the services that the benefit covers and the liabilities are reported at the undiscounted amount of the benefit, and where the availment or encashment is otherwise not expected to wholly occur within the next twelve months, the liability on account of the benefit is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Other Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentives.

As per the Group policy, employees of the Company are eligible for an award after completion of a specified number of years of service with the Company. The obligation is measured at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

G. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

H. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor 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.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognized.

I. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the notes.

J. Share based payments

The ultimate holding company of the Company operates share option schemes for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Company's operations. Employees (including whole-time directors) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and directors for grants is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized on a straight-line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss, together with a corresponding increase in reserves, representing contribution received from the ultimate holding company, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the Statement of Profit or Loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

Stock Appreciation Rights ("SARs") - Cash Settled

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of SAR's, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period the employees unconditionally become entitled to payment. The liability is measured at the end of each reporting date up to and including settlement date, with changes in the fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in 'Provision for Stock Appreciation Rights' under the head Employee Benefit Expense.

K. Segment reporting

The company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the company that are evaluated regularly by the Executive Committee (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108- 'Operating Segments'), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems. Basis evaluation, the company concluded it operates in single reportable segment.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

L. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Recognition and Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction fees or costs that are directly attributable and incremental to the origination/acquisition of the financial asset unless otherwise specifically mentioned in the accounting policies.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held such that it best reflects the way the business is managed and is consistent with information provided to the management. The information considered includes:

- the objectives for the portfolio, in particular, management's strategy of focusing on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model, the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

Subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and reported as part of interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses if any, arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest (EIR) method. The impairment losses, if any, are recognized through Statement of Profit and Loss. The loss allowance is recognized in OCI and does not reduce the carrying value of the financial asset. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified to be measured at FVTPL.

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

All equity investments except for investments in subsidiary/associate/joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of definition of Equity under Ind AS 30 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Financial liabilities

The company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Liabilities which are classified at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

M. Impairment of Financial Assets

Methodology for computation of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI, such as loans, trade receivables, balances with banks and other financial assets. ECL has not been determined on financial assets measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowance has been measured using lifetime ECL except for financial assets on which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In such cases, loss allowance has been measured at 12 month ECL.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred since initial recognition. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

ECL is probability weighted estimate of credit losses estimated by determining the probability of default ('PD'), Exposure At Default ('EAD') and loss given default ('LGD').

For trade receivables the Company applies a simplified approach. It recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated considering the credit worthiness of counter parties and their credit ratings adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

N. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

O. Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different.

Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurement of financial instruments such as investment in unquoted equity instruments, mutual fund, etc.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Management uses its judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market participants are applied.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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 categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

P. Cash and cash equivalents

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

- Q.** COVID-19 has had an extraordinary impact on macroeconomic conditions in India and around the world post declaration of it as a pandemic by World Health Organisation in March 2020. Nation-wide lockdown in April-May 2020 followed by localised lockdown were imposed to restrict the spread in areas with significant number of cases. The restrictions were gradually lifted leading to improvement in economic activity. This was followed by two waves of COVID-19 with outbreak of new variants which led to the re-imposition of regional lockdowns which were subsequently lifted supported by administration of the COVID vaccines to a large population in the country.

India is emerging from the Covid-19 pandemic. The extent to which any new wave of COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's results will depend on ongoing as well as future developments, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government-mandated or elected by us.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balances with banks	106,349	574,347
Sub total	106,349	574,347
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(27)	(149)
Total	106,322	574,198

NOTE 3 BANK BALANCE OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Fixed deposit with bank	-	2,583,473
Sub total	-	2,583,473
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	(666)
Total	-	2,582,807

NOTE 4 RECEIVABLES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade receivables:		
Unsecured, considered good	1,776,120	410,313
Sub total	1,776,120	410,313
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(459)	(106)
Total	1,775,661	410,207

(Refer Note 33)

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Mutual funds	586,135,044	275,960,740
Total Gross (A)	586,135,044	275,960,740
(i) Investments outside India	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	586,135,044	275,960,740
Total (B)	586,135,044	275,960,740
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-
Total Net	586,135,044	275,960,740
Ammortised cost		
At fair value through profit or loss	586,135,044	275,960,740
	586,135,044	275,960,740

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1-April-2020	5,232	132,374	-	137,606
Additions during the year	40,300	450,801	-	491,101
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2021	45,532	583,175	-	628,707
Accumulated depreciation as at 1-April-2020	5,232	75,642	-	80,874
Depreciation for the year	3,127	85,754	-	88,880
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-March-2021	8,358	161,396	-	169,754
Net carrying amount as on 31-March-2021	37,173	421,779	-	458,953
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2021	45,532	583,175	-	628,707
Additions during the year	-	250,900	212,178	463,078
Disposals during the year	-	(63,773)	-	(63,773)
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2022	45,532	770,302	212,178	1,028,012
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-March-2021	8,358	161,396	-	169,754
Depreciation for the year	8,060	245,366	159,279	412,705
Disposals during the year	-	(11,293)	-	(11,293)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-March-2022	16,418	395,469	159,279	571,166
Net carrying amount as at 31-March-2022	29,114	374,833	52,899	456,846

Impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss

There is no impairment loss recognized for tangible assets

NOTE 7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1-April-2020	878,230	878,230
Additions during the year	186,200	186,200
Disposals during the year	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2021	1,064,430	1,064,430
Accumulated amortisation as at 1-April-2020	600,327	600,327
Amortisation for the year	155,602	155,602
Disposals during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31-March-2021	755,929	755,929
Net carrying amount as at 31-March-2021	308,501	308,501
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2021	1,064,430	1,064,430
Additions during the year	144,000	144,000
Disposals during the year	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31-March-2022	1,208,430	1,208,430
Accumulated amortisation as at 31-March-2021	755,929	755,929
Amortisation for the year	179,771	179,771
Disposals during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31-March-2022	935,700	935,700
Net carrying amount as at 31-March-2022	272,730	272,730

Impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss

There is no impairment loss recognized for intangible assets

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 8 OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Prepaid Expenses	840,840	445,043
GST receivable (Net)	291,550	66,644
Total	1,132,390	511,687

NOTE 9 PAYABLES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(I) Trade Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,370,615	1,278,416
Total (I)	1,370,615	1,278,416

(Refer Note 32)

NOTE 10 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Incentive Payable	7,980,132	2,831,173
Total	7,980,132	2,831,173

NOTE 11 PROVISIONS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Provision for employee benefits	1,728,385	1,090,054
Provision for gratuity	3,845,205	2,365,392
Provision for stock appreciation rights	942,360	810,663
Total	6,515,950	4,266,109

NOTE 12 OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Statutory dues payable	1,025,177	572,064
Total	1,025,177	572,064

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Authorised		
6,00,00,000 (31 st March, 2021 6,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each	600,000,000	600,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
6,00,00,000 (31 st March, 2021 2,80,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	600,000,000	280,000,000
	600,000,000	280,000,000

a. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up		
As at 1 st April 2020	28,000,000	280,000,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2021	28,000,000	280,000,000
Add : Issued during the year	32,000,000	320,000,000
As at 31st March, 2022	60,000,000	600,000,000

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Particulars	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	30,600,000	51.00	1,200,000	4.29
Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited	29,400,000	49.00	26,800,000	95.71
	60,000,000	100.00	28,000,000	100.00

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	30,600,000	51.00	1,200,000	4.29
Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited	29,400,000	49.00	26,800,000	95.71
	60,000,000	100.00	28,000,000	100.00

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

e. Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March, 2022

Promoter name	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	30,600,000	51.00	46.71
Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited	29,400,000	49.00	-46.71
Total	29,800,000	100%	

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March, 2021

Promoter name	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	1,200,000	4.29	Nil
Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited	26,800,000	95.71	Nil
Total	29,800,000	100%	

NOTE 14 OTHER EQUITY :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	(27,399,946)	(9,411,070)
Capital Contribution from parent	2,020,690	1,521,697
Total	(25,379,256)	(7,889,373)

14.1 Nature and purpose of reserve

Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss

Surplus in profit or loss account represents surplus/deficit of the company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Capital Contribution from parent

Capital Contribution from parent represents fair value of the employee stock option plan. The option are issued by the ultimate parent company "Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited" to the employees of the Company

NOTE 15 INTEREST INCOME :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost		
Other interest income	75,112	121,766
Total	75,112	121,766

NOTE 16 FEES AND OTHER INCOME :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Management Fees	14,823,175	1,279,247
	14,823,175	1,279,247

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 17 NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON FAIR VALUE CHANGES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
- Investments	15,574,303	11,681,482
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	15,574,303	11,681,482
Fair value changes:		
Realized	17,667,010	36,739,092
Unrealized	(2,092,707)	(25,057,610)
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	15,574,303	11,681,483

NOTE 18 OTHER INCOME :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	57	-
Write back of Goods and Service Tax inputs, previously written off	1,366,508	-
Total	1,366,565	-

EXPENSES

NOTE 19 FINANCE COSTS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Other interest expense - Bank Charges	-	100
	-	100

NOTE 20 IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Loans	-	(10,146)
Receivables	352	(67)
Bank Balances	(121)	91
Fixed Deposit	(666)	(256)
Total	(435)	(10,378)

NOTE 21 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Salaries and wages	35,081,568	20,259,475
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,511,277	997,468
Share Based Payments to employees	1,283,325	1,886,639
Staff welfare expenses	5,839	960
Total	37,882,009	23,144,542

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 22 DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Software	179,771	155,602
Vehicles	159,279	-
Office equipment	8,060	3,127
Computers	245,366	85,754
Total	592,476	244,483

NOTE 23 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31 st March, 2021
Rent, taxes and energy costs	1,906,151	3,200,565
Repairs and maintenance	71,780	77,273
Communication Costs	35,023	34,698
Computer related expenses	1,493,022	791,514
Travel related expenses	285,054	25,210
Printing and stationery	1,678	4,106
Business promotion, Distribution and Mutual Fund expenses	314,827	1,683,284
Membership subscription	3,541,465	1,421,512
Reimbursement of common administrative cost	-	600,000
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	535,000	515,000
Auditor's fees and expenses	175,000	175,000
Legal and Professional charges	1,312,522	304,534
Insurance	627,567	1,171
Royalty Expenses	500,000	500,000
Other expenditure	424,571	1,488,208
Total	11,223,661	10,822,076
Professional fees include fees payable to the auditor		
(a) As auditor	175,000	175,000
Total	175,000	175,000

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

		(Amount in INR)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-22	For the year ended 31-Mar-21
A)	Net profit from continued operation attributable to equity holders	(18,011,311)	(18,875,826)
B)	Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	(18,011,311)	(18,875,826)
C)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares	60,000,000	28,000,000
	Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	28,000,000	28,000,000
	Effect of shares issued for cash	16,043,836	-
	Weighted average number of shares at 31 March	44,043,836	28,000,000
D)	Face value per share (INR)	10	10
E)	Basic and diluted earnings per share (INR)	(0.41)	(0.67)

NOTE 25 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

		(Amount in INR)	
Sr No	Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Contingent Liabilities:		
a)	In respect of demand from Income tax matters	-	14,030
	Total	-	14,030

NOTE 26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party disclosures, as required by notified Ind AS 24 -'Related party Disclosures' are given below :

A. Names of Related Parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest
	Holding Company		
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited (from 18 th May 2021)	India	51.00%
	Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited (upto 17 th May 2021)	India	95.71%
	Names of related parties by whom significant influence is exercised		
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	India	
	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Limited	India	
	Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited	India	
	Key Management Personnel		
	Shyamsundar Baliga (CEO from 01.07.2021)	India	
	Sandip Shrikhande (CEO upto 30.06.2021)	India	
	Independent Director		
	Tushar Mavani		
	Shardkumar Bhatia		
	Noshir Dastur		

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B. Transactions with key management personnel

i. Key management personnel compensation *

(Amount in INR)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2022	For the year ended 31 st March, 2021
i.	Short-term employee benefits	5,587,562	2,981,472
ii.	Post-employment defined benefit	234,000	156,000
Independent Director			
i.	Director Sitting Fees	535,000	515,000

* The above figures do not include provisions for encashable leave and gratuity, as separate actuarial valuation are not available.

Note 26 above provides the information about the Company's structure including the details of the subsidiaries and the holding company. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

(Amount in INR)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended March 31	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries
Balances Outstanding				
Balance in Current Account	2022	103,354		
	2021	574,347		
Fixed Deposit	2022	-		
	2021	2,572,105		
Interest accrued on FD	2022	-		
	2021	11,368		
Trade payable	2022	193,522	-	-
	2021	660,215	-	-
Transactions during the year				
Interest on Fixed Deposit	2022	68,700		
	2021	117,575		
Assets Transferred	2022	1,000	85,593	
	2021	-	161,586	
Assets Transferred (Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Limited)	2022			212,178
	2021			-
Miscellaneous Receipts (Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Limited)	2022			2,127,767
	2021			-
Miscellaneous Receipts	2022		972,648	
	2021		976,511	
Additional Capital Infusion	2022	320,000,000		
	2021	-		
Reimbursement of Expenses				
Rent	2022	1,736,560		
	2021	2,999,208		
Reimbursement of common administrative costs	2022		-	-
	2021		600,000	-
Reimbursement of opex cost	2022	465,292		
	2021	580,851		
Royalty Expenses	2022	500,000		
	2021	500,000		
Insurance Expenses	2022			1,171
	2021			1,171

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 27 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to Recognized Provident Fund for employees. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognized ₹ 11,57,982 (31st March, 2021 : ₹ 8,57,392) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to the Fund are at rates specified in the Rules of the Scheme.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity :-

The Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an independent actuarial valuation. The gratuity obligation is unfunded. The net present value of the Company's obligation towards the same is determined based on the Projected Unit Credit method as at the Balance Sheet date.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Present value of Unfunded defined benefit obligation (A)	3,845,205	2,365,392
Fair value of plan assets (B)	-	-
Net (asset) / liability recognized in the Balance Sheet (A-B)	3,845,205	2,365,392

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) / liability and its components:-

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset)/liability	
	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Opening balance	2,365,392	2,491,778	-	-	2,365,392	2,491,778
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	333,084	248,894	-	-	333,084	248,894
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Assets)	131,520	151,368	-	-	131,520	151,368
	2,829,996	2,892,040	-	-	2,829,996	2,892,040
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss / (gain):						
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from:						
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	(52,476)	33,234	-	-	(52,476)	33,234
Experience adjustment	205,231	159,189	-	-	205,231	159,189
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	152,755	192,423	-	-	152,755	192,423
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(180,375)	-	-	-	(180,375)	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	1,042,829	(719,071)	-	-	1,042,829	(719,071)
Closing balance	3,845,205	2,365,392	-	-	3,845,205	2,365,392
Represented by						
Net defined benefit asset					-	-
Net defined benefit liability					3,845,205	2,365,392
					3,845,205	2,365,392

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

C. Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss

	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Current service cost	333,084	248,894
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	131,520	151,368
	464,604	400,262

D. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from:		
Financial assumptions	(52,476)	33,234
Demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	205,231	159,189
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
	152,755	192,423

E. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions adopted for the purposes of this valuation are given below:-

	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.70%	6.20%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	12.00% until year 1 inclusive, then 7.00%	7.00%

ii. Sensitivity analysis

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

	As at 31 st March, 2022		As at 31 st March, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (50 bps movement)	131,168	(139,344)	81,523	(86,927)
Salary escalation rate (50 bps movement)	(60,437)	57,245	(52,791)	50,592

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

F. Experience adjustments

	Year ended 31 st March				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,845,205	2,365,392	2,491,778	2,154,890	1,679,216
Fair value of plan assets					
Surplus / (Deficit)	(3,845,205)	(2,365,392)	(2,491,778)	(2,154,890)	(1,679,216)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	205,231	159,189	(110,213)	81,184	111,826
Experience adjustments on plan assets					

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

G. Accumulated Compensated Absences

The Company provides for accumulated compensated absences as at the balance sheet date on the basis of an actuarial valuation. The Company recognized ₹ 5,60,663 (Previous year : ₹ 56,887) for Compensated Absences in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

H. Long Service Award

The Company provides for long service awards as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method conducted by actuary of Life Insurance of its fellow subsidiary.

NOTE 28 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

i. Share option plans (equity-settled)

At the General Meetings of the holding company, Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited, ("the Bank"), the shareholders of the Bank had unanimously passed Special Resolutions on 5th July, 2007, 21st August, 2007 and 29th June, 2015, to grant options to the eligible employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries and associate companies. Pursuant to these resolutions, the following Employees Stock Option Schemes had been formulated and adopted:

- (a) Kotak Mahindra Equity Option Scheme 2007; and
- (b) Kotak Mahindra Equity Option Scheme 2015*

Consequent to the above, the Bank has granted stock options to employees of the Company.

As at 31st March, 2022

Scheme reference	Grant Date	Mode of settlement accounting	No of Share Options outstanding	Vesting conditions / Dates	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	Equity settled	172	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	4.12
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	Equity settled	2,365	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	4.12
ESOP 2015 -25	07-Aug-20	Equity settled	1,267	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	3.90
ESOP 2015 -30	30-May-21	Equity settled	560	25% - 1 yr service 25% - 2 yr service 25% - 3 yr service 25% - 4 yr service	4.59

As at 31st March, 2021

Scheme reference	Grant Date	Mode of settlement accounting	No of Share Options outstanding	Vesting conditions / Dates	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	Equity settled	34	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	4.13
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	Equity settled	344	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	4.12
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	Equity settled	1,841	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	4.12
ESOP 2015 -25	07-Aug-20	Equity settled	1,490	30% - 1 yr service 30% - 2 yr service 20% - 3 yr service 20% - 4 yr service	3.90

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B. Measurement of fair values

i. Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements

The fair value of the employee share options has been measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the arrangements were not taken into account in measuring fair value.

The requirement that the employee has to save in order to purchase shares under the share purchase plan has been incorporated into the fair value at grant date by applying a discount to the valuation obtained. The discount has been determined by estimating the probability that the employee will stop saving based on historical behavior.

As at 31st March, 2022

Scheme	Grant Date	Vesting period (Years)	Exercise period (Years)	Expected life (Years)	Exercise Price (INR)	Market price (INR)	Risk free rate	Annual Dividend yield	Volatility	Fair value per share options (INR)
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	1.20	0.50	1.45	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.44%	0.06%	18.68%	184.60
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	2.46	0.50	2.71	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.83%	0.06%	32.95%	383.29
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	3.12	0.50	3.37	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.97%	0.06%	32.13%	433.45
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	3.62	0.50	3.87	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.99%	0.06%	31.43%	465.70
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	1.20	0.50	1.45	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.63%	0.05%	23.24%	230.35
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	2.45	0.50	2.70	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.83%	0.05%	21.16%	330.89
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	3.12	0.50	3.37	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.94%	0.05%	21.32%	387.19
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	3.62	0.50	3.87	1,460.00	1,460.00	7.03%	0.05%	31.00%	508.28
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	1.07	0.48	1.31	1,341.00	1,340.10	3.61%	0.06%	39.75%	267.12
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	2.32	0.48	2.56	1,341.00	1,340.10	4.40%	0.06%	33.09%	340.57
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	2.90	0.50	3.15	1,341.00	1,340.10	4.85%	0.06%	30.71%	370.15
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	3.40	0.50	3.65	1,341.00	1,340.10	5.06%	0.06%	29.29%	395.03
ESOP 2015-30	30-May-21	1.08	0.52	1.34	1,801.00	1,800.75	4.05%	0.05%	42.76%	390.94
ESOP 2015-30	30-May-21	2.08	0.52	2.34	1,801.00	1,800.75	4.65%	0.05%	35.50%	463.58
ESOP 2015-30	30-May-21	3.09	0.50	3.34	1,801.00	1,800.75	5.13%	0.05%	32.78%	545.46
ESOP 2015-30	30-May-21	4.09	0.50	4.34	1,801.00	1,800.75	5.53%	0.05%	29.80%	609.04

As at 31st March, 2021

Scheme	Grant Date	Vesting period (Years)	Exercise period (Years)	Expected life (Years)	Exercise Price (INR)	Market price (INR)	Risk free rate	Annual Dividend yield	Volatility	Fair value per share options (INR)
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	1.30	0.48	1.54	955.00	954.65	6.64%	0.06%	20.74%	145.98
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	2.46	0.50	2.71	955.00	954.65	6.77%	0.06%	35.44%	289.06
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	3.13	0.50	3.38	955.00	954.65	6.88%	0.06%	33.81%	320.11
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	3.63	0.50	3.88	955.00	954.65	6.95%	0.06%	34.20%	349.84
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	1.20	0.50	1.45	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.44%	0.06%	18.68%	184.60
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	2.46	0.50	2.71	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.83%	0.06%	32.95%	383.29
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	3.12	0.50	3.37	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.97%	0.06%	32.13%	433.45
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	3.62	0.50	3.87	1,271.00	1,270.70	7.99%	0.06%	31.43%	465.70
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	1.20	0.50	1.45	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.63%	0.05%	23.24%	230.35
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	2.45	0.50	2.70	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.83%	0.05%	21.16%	330.89
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	3.12	0.50	3.37	1,460.00	1,460.00	6.94%	0.05%	21.32%	387.19
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	3.62	0.50	3.87	1,460.00	1,460.00	7.03%	0.05%	31.00%	508.28
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	1.07	0.48	1.31	1,341.00	1,340.10	3.61%	0.06%	39.75%	267.12
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	2.32	0.48	2.56	1,341.00	1,340.10	4.40%	0.06%	33.09%	340.57
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	2.90	0.50	3.15	1,341.00	1,340.10	4.85%	0.06%	30.71%	370.15
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	3.40	0.50	3.65	1,341.00	1,340.10	5.06%	0.06%	29.29%	395.03

The following table lists the average inputs to the models used for the plans for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Particulars	Description of the inputs used
Expected volatility (weighted-average)	Expected volatility of the option is based on historical volatility, during a period equivalent to the option life, of the observed market prices of Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited's publicly traded equity shares.
Expected dividends	Dividend yield of the options is based on recent dividend activity.
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	Risk-free interest rates are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

C. Reconciliation of outstanding share options

Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme as at 31st March, 2022

Scheme	Grant Date	31-Mar-22							
		Outstanding at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Net Transfer In/ (Out)*	Lapsed during the year	Forfeited during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable at the end of the year
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	34	-	(34)	-	-	-	-	-
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	344	-	(664)	492	-	-	172	-
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	1,841	-	(393)	917	-	-	2,365	-
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	1,490	-	(459)	320	(84)	-	1,267	-
ESOP 2015-30	30-May-21	-	560	-	-	-	-	560	-
		3,709	560	(1,550)	1,729	(84)	-	4,364	-

Scheme	Grant Date	31-Mar-21							
		Outstanding at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Net Transfer In/ (Out)*	Lapsed during the year	Forfeited during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable at the end of the year
ESOP 2015-07	15-May-17	1,092	-	(34)	(1,024)	-	-	34	34
ESOP 2015-14	18-May-18	2,324	-	(258)	(1,722)	-	-	344	-
ESOP 2015-19	20-May-19	2,630	-	(789)	-	-	-	1,841	-
ESOP 2015-25	07-Aug-20	-	1,490	-	-	-	-	1,490	-
		6,046	1,490	(1,081)	(2,746)	-	-	3,709	34

* This represents transfer of employees within Bank and its subsidiaries

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year was ₹ 1,332.72 (Previous year: ₹ 1,399.01).

ESOP Scheme	Range of exercise prices (₹)	31 st March, 2022			31 st March, 2021		
		Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
ESOP 2015-07	901-1000	-	-	-	34	0.25	955.00
ESOP 2015-14	1201-1300	172	0.25	1,271.00	344	0.61	1,271.00
ESOP 2015-19	1401-1500	2,365	0.65	1,460.00	1,841	1.61	1,460.00
ESOP 2015-25	1301-1400	1,267	1.64	1,341.00	1,490	2.13	1,341.00
ESOP 2015-30	1800-1900	560	2.25	1,801.00	-	-	-

ii. Stock Appreciation Rights (cash-settled)

During the year, the management had approved SARs to be granted to eligible employees as and when deemed fit. The SARs are to be settled in cash and will vest in the manner as provided in the scheme / grant letters to employees. The Company under its various plans / series has granted 390 SARs during FY 2021-22. The contractual life (which is equivalent to the vesting period) of the SARs outstanding ranges from 0.25 years to 3.46 years

As at 31st March, 2022

Scheme reference	Grant Date	Mode of settlement accounting	No of SARs outstanding	Vesting conditions / Dates	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)
2015-17 (Series 22)	20-May-19	Cash settled	324	30% - 2020-21 30% - 2021-22 40% - 2022-23	3.66
2015-17 (Series 28)	07-Aug-20	Cash settled	329	30% - 2021-22 30% - 2022-23 40% - 2023-24	3.66
2015-17 (Series 32)	30-May-21	Cash settled	150	25% - 1 yr service 25% - 2 yr service 25% - 3 yr service 25% - 4 yr service	4.13

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

As at 31st March, 2021

Scheme reference	Grant Date	Mode of settlement accounting	No of SARs outstanding	Vesting conditions / Dates	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)
2015-17 (Series 17)	18-May-18	Cash settled	92	30% - 2019-20 30% - 2020-21 40% - 2021-22	3.66
2015-17 (Series 22)	20-May-19	Cash settled	378	30% - 2020-21 30% - 2021-22 40% - 2022-23	3.66
2015-17 (Series 28)	07-Aug-20	Cash settled	390	30% - 2021-22 30% - 2022-23 40% - 2023-24	3.66

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model. The inputs were as follows:

As at 31st March, 2022

Scheme	Grant Date	Vesting period	Expected life (Years)	Exercise Price (INR)	Weighted average share price	Risk free rate	Annual Dividend yield	Volatility	Fair value per SARs (INR)
Series 2015-17 (Series 22)									
Tranche VII	20-May-19	0.25	0.25	-	1,763.10	3.97%	0.05%	31.46%	1,762.87
Tranche VIII	20-May-19	0.27	0.27	-	1,763.10	3.99%	0.05%	30.70%	1,762.86
Tranche IX	20-May-19	0.29	0.29	-	1,763.10	4.00%	0.05%	30.99%	1,762.84
Tranche X	20-May-19	0.75	0.75	-	1,763.10	4.40%	0.05%	28.11%	1,762.42
Tranche XI	20-May-19	0.77	0.77	-	1,763.10	4.41%	0.05%	27.80%	1,762.40
Tranche XII	20-May-19	0.79	0.79	-	1,763.10	4.42%	0.05%	27.51%	1,762.39
Series 2015-17 (Series 28)									
Tranche IV	07-Aug-20	0.67	0.67	-	1,763.10	4.33%	0.05%	29.16%	1,762.50
Tranche V	07-Aug-20	0.69	0.69	-	1,763.10	4.34%	0.05%	29.12%	1,762.48
Tranche VI	07-Aug-20	0.71	0.71	-	1,763.10	4.36%	0.05%	28.88%	1,762.46
Tranche VII	07-Aug-20	1.25	1.25	-	1,763.10	4.72%	0.05%	27.78%	1,761.98
Tranche VIII	07-Aug-20	1.27	1.27	-	1,763.10	4.73%	0.05%	27.72%	1,761.96
Tranche IX	07-Aug-20	1.29	1.29	-	1,763.10	4.74%	0.05%	27.55%	1,761.94
Tranche X	07-Aug-20	1.75	1.75	-	1,763.10	5.02%	0.05%	29.05%	1,761.52
Tranche XI	07-Aug-20	1.77	1.77	-	1,763.10	5.03%	0.05%	29.37%	1,761.50
Tranche XII	07-Aug-20	1.79	1.79	-	1,763.10	5.04%	0.05%	29.58%	1,761.49
Series 2015-32 (Series 32)									
Tranche I	30-May-21	0.25	0.25	-	1,763.10	3.97%	0.05%	31.46%	1,762.87
Tranche II	30-May-21	0.27	0.27	-	1,763.10	3.99%	0.05%	30.70%	1,762.86
Tranche III	30-May-21	0.29	0.29	-	1,763.10	4.00%	0.05%	30.99%	1,762.84
Tranche IV	30-May-21	1.25	1.25	-	1,763.10	4.72%	0.05%	27.78%	1,761.98
Tranche V	30-May-21	1.27	1.27	-	1,763.10	4.73%	0.05%	27.72%	1,761.96
Tranche VI	30-May-21	1.29	1.29	-	1,763.10	4.74%	0.05%	27.55%	1,761.94
Tranche VII	30-May-21	2.25	2.25	-	1,763.10	5.31%	0.05%	37.02%	1,761.07
Tranche VIII	30-May-21	2.27	2.27	-	1,763.10	5.32%	0.05%	36.90%	1,761.06
Tranche IX	30-May-21	2.29	2.29	-	1,763.10	5.33%	0.05%	36.77%	1,761.04
Tranche X	30-May-21	3.25	3.25	-	1,763.10	5.83%	0.05%	33.14%	1,760.17
Tranche XI	30-May-21	3.27	3.27	-	1,763.10	5.84%	0.05%	33.06%	1,760.16
Tranche XII	30-May-21	3.29	3.29	-	1,763.10	5.85%	0.05%	33.01%	1,760.14

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

As at 31st March, 2021

Scheme	Grant Date	Vesting period	Expected life (Years)	Exercise Price (INR)	Weighted average share price	Risk free rate	Annual Dividend yield	Volatility	Fair value per SARs (INR)
Series 2015-17 (Series 17)									
Tranche VII	18-May-18	0.25	0.25	-	1,781.25	3.45%	0.04%	30.03%	1,781.05
Tranche VIII	18-May-18	0.27	0.27	-	1,781.25	3.46%	0.04%	29.69%	1,781.03
Tranche IX	18-May-18	0.29	0.29	-	1,781.25	3.47%	0.04%	28.84%	1,781.02
Tranche X	18-May-18	0.75	0.75	-	1,781.25	3.75%	0.04%	31.29%	1,780.65
Tranche XI	18-May-18	0.77	0.77	-	1,781.25	3.76%	0.04%	31.90%	1,780.63
Tranche XII	18-May-18	0.79	0.79	-	1,781.25	3.77%	0.04%	32.27%	1,780.62
Series 2015-17 (Series 22)									
Tranche IV	20-May-19	0.59	0.59	-	1,781.25	3.66%	0.04%	32.26%	1,780.78
Tranche V	20-May-19	0.61	0.61	-	1,781.25	3.67%	0.04%	32.22%	1,780.76
Tranche VI	20-May-19	0.62	0.62	-	1,781.25	3.68%	0.04%	32.18%	1,780.75
Tranche VII	20-May-19	1.25	1.25	-	1,781.25	3.96%	0.04%	43.26%	1,780.25
Tranche VIII	20-May-19	1.27	1.27	-	1,781.25	3.96%	0.04%	43.01%	1,780.23
Tranche IX	20-May-19	1.29	1.29	-	1,781.25	3.97%	0.04%	42.73%	1,780.22
Tranche X	20-May-19	1.75	1.75	-	1,781.25	4.14%	0.04%	38.90%	1,779.85
Tranche XI	20-May-19	1.77	1.77	-	1,781.25	4.15%	0.04%	38.70%	1,779.83
Tranche XII	20-May-19	1.79	1.79	-	1,781.25	4.16%	0.04%	38.57%	1,779.82
Series 2015-17 (Series 28)									
Tranche I	07-Aug-20	0.42	0.42	-	1,781.25	3.56%	0.04%	29.09%	1,780.91
Tranche II	07-Aug-20	0.44	0.44	-	1,781.25	3.57%	0.04%	33.39%	1,780.90
Tranche III	07-Aug-20	0.46	0.46	-	1,781.25	3.58%	0.04%	33.44%	1,780.88
Tranche IV	07-Aug-20	1.67	1.67	-	1,781.25	4.11%	0.04%	39.50%	1,779.91
Tranche V	07-Aug-20	1.69	1.69	-	1,781.25	4.11%	0.04%	39.34%	1,779.90
Tranche VI	07-Aug-20	1.71	1.71	-	1,781.25	4.12%	0.04%	39.27%	1,779.88
Tranche VII	07-Aug-20	2.25	2.25	-	1,781.25	4.43%	0.04%	35.47%	1,779.45
Tranche VIII	07-Aug-20	2.27	2.27	-	1,781.25	4.45%	0.04%	35.35%	1,779.44
Tranche IX	07-Aug-20	2.29	2.29	-	1,781.25	4.47%	0.04%	35.27%	1,779.42
Tranche X	07-Aug-20	2.75	2.75	-	1,781.25	4.97%	0.04%	34.44%	1,779.05
Tranche XI	07-Aug-20	2.77	2.77	-	1,781.25	5.00%	0.04%	34.32%	1,779.03
Tranche XII	07-Aug-20	2.79	2.79	-	1,781.25	5.02%	0.04%	34.24%	1,779.02

The following table lists the average inputs to the models used for the plans for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Particulars	Description of the inputs used
Expected volatility (weighted-average)	Expected volatility of the option is based on historical volatility, during a period equivalent to the option life, of the observed market prices of Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited's publicly traded equity shares.
Expected dividends	Dividend yield of the options is based on recent dividend activity.
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	Risk-free interest rates are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Reconciliation of Stock Appreciation Rights (cash-settled)

Scheme	Grant Date	31-Mar-22					
		Outstanding at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Net Transfer In/ (Out)*	Forfeited during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
2015-17 (Series 17)	18-May-18	92		(204)	112		-
2015-17 (Series 22)	20-May-19	378		(243)	189		324
2015-17 (Series 28)	07-Aug-20	390		(141)	80		329
2015-17 (Series 32)	30-May-21			-	150		150
		860	-	(588)	531	-	803

Scheme	Grant Date	31-Mar-21					
		Outstanding at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Net Transfer In/ (Out)*	Forfeited during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
2015-9 (Series 9)	15-May-17	236		(236)			-
2015-17 (Series 17)	18-May-18	546		(234)	(220)		92
2015-17 (Series 22)	20-May-19	540		(162)			378
2015-17 (Series 28)	07-Aug-20		390				390
		1,322	390	(632)	(220)	-	860

* This represents transfer of employees within Bank and its subsidiaries

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the Profit and Loss Account and on the financial position:

Year ended 31 st March,	(Amount in INR)	
	2022	2021
Total Employee compensation cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	1,283,325	1,886,639
Compensation cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	521,431	752,880
Closing balance of liability for cash-settled options	942,360	810,663
Total intrinsic value of liabilities for vested benefits	-	-

NOTE NO 29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities which are classified as on Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) and Amortised Cost.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	106,349			574,347
Receivables:						
Trade receivables	-	-	1,775,661			410,207
Loans	-	-	-			
Investments	586,135,044			275,960,740		
Total financial assets	586,135,044	-	1,882,010	275,960,740	-	984,554
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
Trade Payables			1,370,615			1,278,416
Other Financial liabilities			7,980,132			2,831,173
Total financial liabilities	-	-	9,350,747	-	-	4,109,589

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B. Fair value hierarchy:

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities measured as fair value, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below.

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22				As at 31-Mar-21			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Investments at FVTPL								
- Mutual funds	586,135,044			586,135,044	275,960,740	-	-	275,960,740
Total financial assets	586,135,044	-	-	586,135,044	275,960,740	-	-	275,960,740

C. Measurement of fair values

The fair value of financial instruments have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:

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

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

Level 3 : Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	106,349	106,349	574,347	574,347
Receivables:				
Trade receivables	1,775,661	1,775,661	410,207	410,207
	1,882,010	1,882,010	984,554	984,554
Financial liabilities				
Payables				
Trade Payables	1,370,615	1,370,615	1,278,416	1,278,416
Other Financial liabilities	7,980,132	7,980,132	2,831,173	2,831,173
Total financial liabilities	9,350,747	9,350,747	4,109,589	4,109,589

The carrying amounts of Cash and cash equivalents, Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, loan to employees, other financial assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

D. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans and advances. The carrying amounts of following financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure:-

Particulars	(Amount in INR)	
	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Trade receivables	1,776,120	410,313
Cash and cash equivalents	106,349	574,347
Bank Balance other than (a) above	-	2,583,473
Total	1,882,469	3,568,133

a. Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out the information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Particulars	(Amount in INR)	
	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	
	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
Trade receivables		
Past due 0-30 days	1,776,120	410,313
Past due 31-60 days	-	-
Past due 61-90 days	-	-
Past due 90 days	-	-
	1,776,120	410,313
Impairment loss allowance	(459)	(106)
Carrying amount	1,775,661	410,207

	(Amount in INR)			
	As at 31 st March, 2022			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Other financial assets				
Current	106,349	-	-	106,349
Past due 0-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 90 days	-	-	-	-
	106,349	-	-	106,349
Impairment loss allowance	(27)	-	-	(27)
Carrying amount	106,322	-	-	106,322

	(Amount in INR)			
	As at 31 st March, 2021			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Other financial assets				
Current	3,157,820	-	-	3,157,820
Past due 0-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 90 days	-	-	-	-
	3,157,820	-	-	3,157,820
Impairment loss allowance	(814)	-	-	(814)
Carrying amount	3,157,006	-	-	3,157,006

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Concentration of credit risk

c. Amounts arising from ECL

i. Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The probability of default rates are based on the credit worthiness of counter parties and their credit ratings. The PD rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Based on the consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Company forms a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables such as Gross domestic product, change in gross fixed investments. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. The base case represents a most likely outcome while the other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes.

Inputs considered in the ECL model:

The company categorises Financial assets into stages based on the days past due status.

- Stage 1: 0-30 days past due

- Stage 2: 31- 90 days past due

- Stage 3: More than 90 days past due

The Company has used simplified approach to provide expected credit loss on trade receivables as prescribed by Ind AS 109 which permits use of lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables.

Definition of default

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make the contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the company operates and other micro-economic factors. Accordingly the financial assets shall be classified as Stage 3, if on the reporting date, it has been 90 days past due.

ii. Impairment loss allowance

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowances and write offs:

Particulars	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due more than 90 days
Trade receivables				
Balance as at 1st April, 2020		173		
New financial assets originated during the year		106		
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period		(173)		
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-	106	-	-
New financial assets originated during the year		459		
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period		(106)		
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-	459	-	-

Particulars	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Employee loans			
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	14,580	-	-
New financial assets originated during the year	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	(14,580)	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-	-	-
New financial assets originated during the year	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Bank Balances
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	980
New financial assets originated during the year	814
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	(980)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	814
New financial assets originated during the year	27
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	(814)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	27

NOTE 29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

								(Amount in INR)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years			
As at 31-Mar-22											
Financial liabilities											
	Trade and other Payables	1,370,615	1,370,615	1,370,615	-	-	-	-			
	Other Financial Liabilities	7,980,132	7,980,132	7,980,132	-	-	-	-			
	Total Financial Liabilities	9,350,747	9,350,747	9,350,747	-	-	-	-			
Sr. No.	Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years			
As at 31-Mar-21											
Financial liabilities											
	Trade and other Payables	1,278,416	1,278,416	1,278,416	-	-	-	-			
	Other Financial Liabilities	2,831,173	2,831,173	2,831,173	-	-	-	-			
	Total Financial Liabilities	4,109,589	4,109,589	4,109,589	-	-	-	-			

NOTE 30 DISCLOSURE U/S. 22 OF THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

			(Amount in INR)	
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year	-	-		
Principal	-	-		
Interest	-	-		
The amounts of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-		
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-		
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-		
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-		
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-		

The above information is based on information available with the Company, with regard to amounts paid/payable to Small Scale Industrial Undertakings and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDA). This information has been relied upon by the auditors.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 31 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	31-Mar-22			31-Mar-21		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	106,322	-	106,322	574,198	-	574,198
Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	2,582,807	-	2,582,807
Receivables						
(I) Trade receivables	1,775,661	-	1,775,661	410,207	-	410,207
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	586,135,044	-	586,135,044	275,960,740	-	275,960,740
Sub total	588,017,028	-	588,017,028	279,527,952	-	279,527,952
Non-financial assets						
Current Tax assets (Net)	-	1,633,625	1,633,625	-	251,296	251,296
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	456,846	456,846	-	458,953	458,953
Intangible assets	-	272,730	272,730	-	308,501	308,501
Other Non-financial assets	1,132,390		1,132,390	511,687		511,687
Sub total	1,132,390	2,363,200	3,495,590	511,687	1,018,749	1,530,436
Total Assets	589,149,418	2,363,200	591,512,618	280,039,639	1,018,749	281,058,388
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities						
Payables						
(I) Trade payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,370,615	-	1,370,615	1,278,416	-	1,278,416
Other Financial liabilities	7,980,132		7,980,132	2,831,173		2,831,173
Sub total	9,350,747	-	9,350,747	4,109,589	-	4,109,589
Non-Financial liabilities						
Current tax liabilities (Net)						
Provisions	6,515,950	-	6,515,950	4,266,109	-	4,266,109
Other non-financial liabilities	1,025,177	-	1,025,177	572,064	-	572,064
Sub total	7,541,127	-	7,541,127	4,838,172	-	4,838,172
Total Liabilities	16,891,874	-	16,891,874	8,947,761	-	8,947,761

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 32 TRADE PAYABLES AGEING SCHEDULE

As on 31st March, 2022

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME						-
(ii) Others	635,599	735,016	-	-	-	1,370,615
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						-

As on 31st March, 2021

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME						-
(ii) Others	1,263,808	14,608	-	-	-	1,278,416
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						-

NOTE 33 TRADE RECEIVABLE AGEING SCHEDULE

As on 31st March, 2022

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,775,661					1,775,661
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						

As on 31st March, 2021

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	410,207					410,207
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 34 : ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has not borrowed from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Financial Ratios

The Company is in the business of providing Asset Management Services, financial ratios such as Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio ('CRAR') and Liquidity Coverage Ratio are not applicable.

Other regulatory information

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The Company does not have immovable property, hence this clause is not applicable.

(ii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.

(iii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The Company has not borrowed from banks and financial institutions, hence this clause is not applicable.

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

NOTE 35 TAX EXPENSE

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefits therefrom:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2022	For the year ended 31 st March, 2021
Fixed Assets Difference	60,005	19,608
Unabsorbed business losses	26,413,230	25,704,157
Unabsorbed depreciation	685,650	596,574
Provision for gratuity	967,761	595,322
Provision for Compensated Absences	358,309	42,250
STCG	(485,749)	696,703
Stock Appreciation Right	236,860	203,976
MTM Adj on a/c of Fair value of Invt	(658,188)	(6,496,026)
ECL on Financial Assets	109	2,280
	27,577,987	21,364,844

For **Gokhale & Sathe**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No.103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Atul A Kale

Partner

Mem No.F-109947

Mumbai, 24th May, 2022

Shyamsundar Baliga

Chief Executive Officer

Nilesh Shah

Director

Dhimant Shah

Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Mavani

Director

Darshana Baliya

Company Secretary

This page left intentionally blank



Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited
27BKC, C 27, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051
Company Website: www.kotakpensionfund.com
Kotak Mahindra Bank Website: www.kotak.com

CIN: U67200MH2009PLC191144