

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

1 Bajaj Finserv Ltd. (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of promoting financial services such as finance, insurance, broking, investments, etc. including distribution using digital platforms through its investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Company is also engaged in the business of generating power through wind turbines, a renewable source of energy. The Company's registered office is at Bajaj Auto Ltd. Complex, Mumbai-Pune road, Pune, Maharashtra, India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India.

Under the Master Circular – Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, the Company is termed as an Unregistered Core Investment Company (CIC) as per Reserve Bank of India Guidelines dated 13 August 2020. As an Unregistered CIC, the Company must invest at least 90% of its net assets in Group companies, of which at least 60% must be through equity investments.

2 Significant accounting policies followed by the Company

2A Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, other relevant provisions of the Act and the RBI guidelines/regulations to the extent applicable on an accrual basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crore (INR 0,000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2B Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company

1. Use of estimates

Estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements and disclosures are based upon Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements, which may differ from the actual results at a subsequent date.

2. Revenue recognition

Income

The Company recognises income (including rent, etc.) on accrual basis to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. However, where the ultimate collection of revenue lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed.

1. Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Dividends

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

3. Wind farm income

A five-step model in line with Ind AS 115 is applied to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Income from wind-power generation is recognised on acceptance by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. (MSEDCL) of units generated and after giving allowance for wheeling and transmission losses over time. Simultaneously, relevant entitlements for generating green energy are recognised to the extent the ultimate collection is reasonably certain.

Company exercises judgment, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

4. Rent and other income

The Company recognises income (including rent) on accrual basis.

3. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation/amortisation

A. Property, plant and equipment

- i) Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress except land are carried at cost of acquisition or construction as the case may be, less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. Land is carried at cost of acquisition. Cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by the Management. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.
- ii) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

B. Depreciation and amortisation

a. Leasehold land

Premium on leasehold land is amortised over the period of lease.

b. On other tangible assets

- i. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost of property and equipment (including components thereof) to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are, as follows:
 - Buildings – 60 years
 - Computers – 3 years
 - Wind turbines – 22 years
 - Others – furniture, electric fittings and office equipment – 3 to 10 years
- ii. Useful life of assets/components are determined by the Management by internal technical assessments.
- iii. Depreciation on additions is being provided on pro rata basis from the month of such additions.
- iv. Depreciation on assets sold, discarded or demolished during the year is being provided up to the month in which such assets are sold, discarded or demolished.
- v. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if necessary and appropriate.

C. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

An assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there are any indications that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is made. Where the carrying value of the asset/CGU exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount.

4. Investment property

Land and buildings which are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. Depreciation on investment property is provided on a pro rata basis on straight line method over the estimated useful lives. Useful life of assets, as assessed by the Management, corresponds to those prescribed by Schedule II - Part 'C' of the Act.

5. Investments and financial assets

A. Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture

Interest in subsidiaries and joint venture are recognised at cost and not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments. Loans and other similar arrangements with subsidiaries which are probable to be settled for a fixed number of equity shares of the borrower for a fixed price are classified as equity investments.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investments may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

B. Other investments and financial assets

I. Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or through profit or loss (FVTPL)), and
- those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost.

The classification is done depending upon the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets classified as 'measured at fair value', gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as elected. For assets classified as 'measured at amortised cost', this will depend on the business model and contractual terms of the cash flows.

Business model assessment

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

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

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest)

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

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset.

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

II. Measurement

Initial Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company, measures a financial asset at its fair value including, in the case of 'a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at 'FVTPL' are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial instruments:

Subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost e.g. Debentures, Bonds etc. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method.

Subsequently measured at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost, are measured at FVTPL e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss with other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

III. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, assess the need to provide for the same in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Since the Company makes investments in highly rated fixed income securities, which are categorised as 'subsequently measured at amortised cost', the risk parameters such as tenor, the probability of default corresponding to the credit rating by rating agency (viz. CRISIL, ICRA), for each of these instruments is considered in estimating the probable credit loss over life time of such securities.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognised during the period only if material and is recognised as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost and revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

IV. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

V. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

6. Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

7. Employee benefits

A. Compensated absences and long-term incentive plan

Compensated absences entitlements are recognised as a liability, in the calendar year of rendering of service, as per the rules of the Company. As accumulated leave can be availed and/or encashed at any time during the tenure of employment the liability is recognised on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation.

The Company's liability towards long-term incentive plan, being a defined benefit plan, is accounted for on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation.

They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Gratuity

Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity is being made to approved gratuity fund, which fully covers the same under Cash Accumulation Policy and Debt fund of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd. (BALIC). However, any deficit in plan assets managed by LIC and BALIC as compared to the liability on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income.

C. Employee stock option scheme

The fair value of options granted under the Bajaj Finserv Ltd. - Employee Stock Option Scheme (BFS-ESOS) is recognised as an employee benefits expenses with a corresponding credit to share based payments reserve. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance conditions (e.g., continuance of an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Upon exercise of the options, the aggregate of exercise price received and the corresponding balance in share based payments reserve is transferred to share capital to the extent of face value of equity shares and balance into securities premium account.

In case of forfeiture/lapse stock option, which is not vested, amortised portion is reversed by credit to employee compensation expense. In a situation where the stock option expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the share based payments reserve is transferred within other equity.

While the fair value of stock options granted to employees of the Company is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, the value of stock options, net of reimbursements, granted to employees of the subsidiary companies is considered as capital contribution/investment in the subsidiary.

D. Treasury shares

The Company has created an employee benefit trust (EBT) for providing share based payment to its employees. When the Company uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the Employee Stock Option Scheme. The Company treats EBT as its extension and shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are re-acquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from other equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued or sold, is recognised in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting period are settled with treasury shares.

E. Defined contribution plans

The Company has three defined contribution plans for its employees:

- Contribution to superannuation fund as per the scheme of the Company

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

- Contribution to provident fund is made to Government Provident Fund Authority
- Contribution to Employees Pension Scheme 1995 is made to Government Provident Fund Authority

The Company recognises contribution payable to these fund/schemes as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

8. Taxation

- a. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income computation and Disclosure standards prescribed therein. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.
- b. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- c. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) in respect of a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax and thereby utilising MAT credit during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward and utilised. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.
- d. Deferred tax is provided using the asset-liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- e. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences.
- f. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

- g. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- h. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

9. Goods and service tax/value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses.

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax/value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets, goods or services is not eligible for recovery from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

10. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

11. Operating leases including investment properties

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to note 3C for accounting policies on impairment of non-financial assets.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments primarily comprise of fixed payments.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

c) Short term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office spaces (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

13. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

14. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Core Management Committee which includes the Chairman & Managing Director who is the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Core Management Committee examines performance both from product and a geographical perspective.

15. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

16. Dividends on equity shares

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

17. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in mutual funds at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

2B Summary of Significant accounting policies followed by the Company (Contd.)

The Company has set policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement of financial assets, which includes valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Balances with banks	21.62	24.25
	21.62	24.25

4 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Unclaimed dividend accounts	0.43	0.42
Deposits with original maturity exceeding three months	-	100.00
	0.43	100.42

5 Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Good	2.70	0.52
	2.70	0.52

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

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
31 March 2022						
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1.15	1.55	-	-	-	2.70
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2021						
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	0.52	-	-	-	-	0.52
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

6 Investments

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
A Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture		
Investment in equity instruments carried at cost		
In subsidiaries		
Bajaj Finance Ltd.	1,910.73	1,910.73
Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	111.53	111.53
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	81.57	81.57
Bajaj Finserv Direct Ltd.	2.50	2.50
Bajaj Finserv Health Ltd.	2.50	2.50
Bajaj Finserv Asset Management Ltd.	60.00	-
Bajaj Finserv Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd.	0.05	-
Bajaj Finserv Ventures Ltd.	2.50	-
Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Direct Ltd. *	522.93	176.10
Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Health Ltd. *	237.50	87.50
Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Ventures Ltd. *	85.00	-
Deemed equity at cost on account of ESOP scheme	21.03	21.03
Cost	3,037.84	2,393.46
In joint venture		
Bajaj Allianz Financial Distributors Ltd.	1.20	1.20
Cost	1.20	1.20
Total (A)	3,039.04	2,394.66
B Other investments		
Investments carried at amortised cost		
In debt securities of subsidiaries		
Bajaj Finance Ltd.	686.14	529.47
Bajaj Housing Finance Ltd.	349.58	150.01
Amortised cost	1,035.72	679.48
In certificate of deposits		
Axis Bank Ltd.	48.67	48.16
Bank of Baroda	-	49.87
Export Import Bank Of India	-	48.71
HDFC Bank Ltd.	48.49	-
National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development Ltd.	-	195.86
Small Industries Development Bank Of India	-	48.09
Amortised cost	97.16	390.69

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

6 Investments (Contd.)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
In mutual funds		
Nippon India Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	19.36	30.14
Fair value	19.36	30.14
Total (B)	1,152.24	1,100.31
Total Investments (C) = (A) + (B)	4,191.28	3,494.97

* Refer note 2B. 5) A.

All investments in 6A and 6B above are within India.

7 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Credit receivable for windpower generated	1.49	2.17
REC receivable	0.01	0.01
Interest accrued on investments	48.64	33.76
Security deposits	2.74	1.24
Other receivables	3.73	0.67
	56.61	37.85

8 Investment property

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Gross carrying amount		
Opening balance	8.25	8.25
Additions	-	-
Closing balance	8.25	8.25
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	2.88	2.75
Depreciation charge	0.13	0.13
Closing balance	3.01	2.88
Net carrying amount	5.24	5.37

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

8 Investment property (Contd.)

i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Rental income	1.93	1.98
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	(0.03)	(0.06)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.90	1.92
Depreciation	(0.13)	(0.13)
Profit from investment property	1.77	1.79

ii) Contractual obligations

There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property.

iii) Leasing arrangements

Investment properties are leased out to tenants under operating leases. Disclosure on future rent receivable is included in Note 33.

iv) Fair value

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Investment property	40.26	40.26

Estimation of fair value

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.

Investment properties leased out by the Company are cancellable leases. The market rate for sale/purchase of such premises are representative of fair values. Company's investment properties are at a location where active market is available for similar kind of properties. Hence fair value is ascertained on the basis of market rates prevailing for similar properties in those location determined by an independent registered valuer and consequently classified as a level 2 valuation.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

9A Property, plant and equipment**Current year**

Particulars	Gross block (a)			Accumulated depreciation			Net block		
	As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Deductions/ adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Deductions/ adjustments	For the year (a)	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
Land freehold (c)	48.51	11.10	-	59.61	-	-	-	-	59.61
Land leasehold	8.19	-	8.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (b)	73.62	-	45.14	28.48	8.93	2.45	1.20	7.68	20.80
Waterpumps, Reservoirs and Mains	1.06	-	1.06	-	0.09	0.13	0.04	-	-
Computers	2.93	0.32	-	3.25	1.90	-	0.48	2.38	0.87
Electric fittings	7.57	-	7.09	0.48	1.41	1.38	0.45	0.48	-
Furniture	7.21	0.51	1.09	6.63	2.81	0.43	0.89	3.27	3.36
Office equipment	2.01	0.16	-	2.17	1.89	-	0.06	1.95	0.22
Leasehold improvements	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.46
Vehicles	7.76	2.54	1.52	8.78	2.83	0.56	0.96	3.23	5.55
Wind energy generators	283.72	-	-	283.72	269.53	-	-	269.53	14.19
Total	442.58	15.10	64.09	393.59	289.39	4.95	4.09	288.53	105.06

Previous year

Particulars	Gross block (a)			Accumulated depreciation			Net block		
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deductions/ adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Deductions/ adjustments	For the year (a)	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Land freehold (c)	47.12	1.39	-	48.51	-	-	-	-	48.51
Land leasehold	8.19	-	-	8.19	-	-	-	-	8.19
Buildings (b)	71.68	1.94	-	73.62	7.33	-	1.60	8.93	64.69
Waterpumps, Reservoirs and Mains	0.94	0.12	-	1.06	0.02	-	0.07	0.09	0.97
Computers	2.62	0.31	-	2.93	1.47	-	0.43	1.90	1.03
Electric fittings	7.40	0.17	-	7.57	0.73	-	0.68	1.41	6.16
Furniture	6.65	0.56	-	7.21	1.98	-	0.83	2.81	4.40
Office equipment	2.01	0.01	0.01	2.01	1.83	*	0.06	1.89	0.12
Vehicles	7.52	0.85	0.61	7.76	2.08	0.13	0.88	2.83	4.93
Wind energy generators	283.72	-	-	283.72	269.53	-	-	269.53	14.19
Total	437.85	5.35	0.62	442.58	284.97	0.13	4.55	289.39	153.19

* The amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company

(a) Refer note 2B clause 3) of summary of significant accounting policies.

(b) Excludes premises held as investment properties and given on lease disclosed as an investment. Correspondingly depreciation for the year on investment property amounting to ₹ 0.13 crore (previous year ₹ 0.13 crore) has been reduced from the said Investments under note 8.

(c) Includes proportionate ownership in land consequent to acquisition of office premises under a Deed of Apartment, at an attributed cost of ₹ 2.94 crore.

(d) All title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

9B Capital work-in-progress

Current year

CWIP ageing schedule

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1.79	2.29	-	-	4.08

Previous year

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2.29	-	-	-	2.29

There are no projects temporarily suspended and hence not required to be disclosed separately.

10 Other non-financial assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Capital advances	2.05	0.69
VAT refund receivable	0.80	0.88
Others	0.15	1.25
	3.00	2.82

11 Trade payables

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.03	2.15
	2.03	2.15

On the basis of information requested from vendors with regards to their registration (filing of Memorandum) under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006)' and in view of the terms of payments not exceeding 45 days, which has been promptly paid, no liability exists as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 and hence no disclosures have been made in this regard.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

11 Trade payables (Contd.)**Trade payables ageing schedule**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
31 March 2022						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.81	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.03
31 March 2021						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.71	0.36	0.04	0.03	0.01	2.15

12 Other financial liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Unclaimed dividend	0.43	0.42
Directors' remuneration and commission payable	12.22	8.77
Employee benefits payable	23.12	19.84
Security deposits	2.14	2.14
Others	0.51	0.79
	38.42	31.96

13 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax liabilities		
On account of timing difference in Property, plant and equipment	5.75	6.82
Retiral and other employee benefits:		
Defined benefit plan provisions - P&L	1.02	0.97
Financial instruments		
Amortisation of premium/discount on acquisition of fixed income securities	0.35	1.06
Movement in fair value of financial assets designated at FVTPL	-	0.01
Gross deferred tax liabilities	7.12	8.86

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

13 Deferred tax liabilities (net) (Contd.)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets		
On account of timing difference in		
Retiral and other employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	0.69	0.67
Defined benefit plan provisions - OCI	1.73	1.19
Financial instruments		
Amortisation of premium/discount on acquisition of fixed income securities	0.91	0.37
Gross deferred tax assets	3.33	2.23
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3.79	6.63

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/(assets)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)				
	Property, plant and equipment	Financial instruments	Retiral and other employee benefits	MAT credit entitlement	Total
At 31 March 2020	9.20	(0.11)	(1.33)	(15.70)	(7.94)
(Charged)/credited					
- to profit and loss	(2.38)	0.81	0.05	-	(1.52)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	0.39	-	0.39
MAT (utilisation/transfer)/credited	-	-	-	15.70	15.70
At 31 March 2021	6.82	0.70	(0.89)	-	6.63
(Charged)/credited					
- to profit and loss	(1.07)	(1.26)	0.03	-	(2.30)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.54)	-	(0.54)
At 31 March 2022	5.75	(0.56)	(1.40)	-	3.79

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

14 Provisions

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Provision for employee benefits [See note 30]		
Provision for gratuity	2.85	0.90
Provision for compensated absences	2.75	2.66
Provision for long-term incentive plan	-	2.80
	5.60	6.36

15 Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Taxes and duties payable	2.46	2.64
Other payables	0.51	0.46
	2.97	3.10

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Authorised		
200,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
159,137,444 (31 March 2021: 159,137,444) equity shares of ₹ 5 each	79.57	79.57
	79.57	79.57

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Nos.	₹ In Crore	Nos.	₹ In Crore
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	159,137,444	79.57	159,137,290	79.57
Equity shares earlier held in abeyance, issued during the year [See note 16 d.]	-	-	154	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	159,137,444	79.57	159,137,444	79.57

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

16 Equity share capital (Contd.)

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The interim dividend declared by the Board of Directors and the final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Indian rupees. 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. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Nos.	% Holding	Nos.	% Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid				
Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd.	62,314,214	39.16%	62,314,214	39.16%
Jamnallal Sons Pvt. Ltd.	15,345,384	9.64%	15,345,384	9.64%

d. Shares reserved for issue at a subsequent date

14,417 (31 March 2021: 14,417) equity shares of ₹ 5 each offered by way of right in an earlier year, have been held in abeyance pending adjudication of title and subscription thereafter. In the previous year, the Company had issued and allotted 154 of such equity shares at the offered price of ₹ 650, thereby collecting ₹ 0.01 crore as premium. During the year, the Company did not issue any such equity shares.

e. Details of promoter shareholding

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year
Promoter/Promoter group name						
Deepa Bajaj	25,025	0.02%	-	25,025	0.02%	-
Geetika Bajaj	247,900	0.16%	0.16%	-	-	-
Kiran Bajaj	423,360	0.27%	-	428,360	0.27%	-
Kriti Bajaj	74,200	0.05%	0.03%	38,500	0.02%	-
Kumud Bajaj	50,000	0.03%	-	50,000	0.03%	-
Madhur Bajaj	50,000	0.02%	(0.35%)	595,045	0.37%	-
Minal Bajaj	64,200	0.04%	-	64,200	0.04%	-
Neelima Bajaj Swamy	50,000	0.03%	-	50,000	0.03%	-
Nimisha Jaipuria	50,000	0.03%	-	50,000	0.03%	-
Niraj Bajaj	358,815	0.23%	-	358,815	0.23%	-
Niravnayan Bajaj	205,866	0.13%	-	205,866	0.13%	-
Estate of Rahul Kumar Bajaj	55,662	0.03%	-	55,662	0.03%	-
Rajivnayan Bajaj	115,318	0.07%	-	115,318	0.07%	-
Rishabhayan Bajaj	7,600	-	-	7,600	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

16 Equity share capital (Contd.)

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year
Sanjali Bajaj	51,500	0.03%	-	51,500	0.03%	-
Sanjivnayan Bajaj	361,279	0.21%	(0.05%)	417,279	0.26%	-
Shefali Bajaj	52,599	0.03%	-	52,599	0.03%	-
Shekhar Bajaj	227,426	0.14%	-	227,426	0.14%	-
Siddhantnayan Bajaj	51,500	0.03%	-	51,500	0.03%	-
Suman Jain	578,389	0.36%	-	578,329	0.36%	-
Sunaina Kejriwal	698,938	0.44%	-	698,938	0.44%	-
Pooja Bajaj	10,036	0.01%	-	10,036	0.01%	-
Vanraj Bajaj	23,436	0.01%	-	18,436	0.01%	-
Sheetal Bajaj	27,000	0.02%	-	27,000	0.02%	-
Bachhraj And Company Pvt. Ltd.	2,014,978	1.27%	-	2,014,978	1.27%	-
Bachhraj Factories Pvt. Ltd.	1,078,787	0.68%	-	1,078,787	0.68%	-
Bajaj Auto Holdings Ltd.	209,005	0.13%	-	209,005	0.13%	-
Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd.	62,314,214	39.16%	-	62,314,214	39.16%	-
Bajaj Sevashram Pvt. Ltd.	2,382,906	1.50%	-	2,382,906	1.50%	-
Baroda Industries Pvt. Ltd.	919,001	0.58%	-	919,001	0.58%	-
Hercules Hoists Ltd.	92,063	0.06%	-	92,063	0.06%	-
Jamnalal Sons Pvt. Ltd.	15,345,384	9.64%	-	15,345,384	9.64%	-
Kamalnayan Investment & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	61,200	0.04%	-	61,200	0.04%	-
Madhur Securities Pvt. Ltd.	40,700	0.03%	-	40,700	0.03%	-
Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	3,725,740	2.34%	-	3,725,740	2.34%	-
Niraj Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	10,300	0.01%	-	10,300	0.01%	-
Rahul Securities Pvt. Ltd.	143,000	0.09%	-	143,000	0.09%	-
Rupa Equities Pvt. Ltd.	137,400	0.09%	-	137,400	0.09%	-
Shekhar Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	30,300	0.02%	-	30,300	0.02%	-
Hindustan Housing Company Ltd.	8,000	0.01%	-	8,000	0.01%	-
Geetika Trust No. 2 (Kiran Bajaj)	-	-	(0.16%)	246,800	0.16%	-
Nimisha Trust (Madhur Bajaj)	1,400	-	-	1,400	-	-
Deepa Trust (Niraj Bajaj)	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-
Kriti Trust (Niraj Bajaj)	-	-	(0.02%)	35,700	0.02%	-
Niravnayan Trust (Niraj Bajaj)	435,500	0.27%	-	435,500	0.27%	-
Rishab Trust (Rajivnayan Bajaj)	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-
Sanjali Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj)	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-
Siddhant Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj)	2,200	-	-	2,200	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

16 Equity share capital (Contd.)

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year	Nos.	% Holding	% Change during the year
Geetika Trust (Shekhar Bajaj)	-	-	-	1,100	-	-
Nirvaan Trust (Sunaina Kejriwal)	100	-	-	100	-	-
Sanjali Family Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj)	44,400	0.03%	-	44,400	0.03%	-
Siddhant Family Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj)	43,300	0.03%	-	43,300	0.03%	-
Rishab Family Trust (Rajivnayan Bajaj)	610,650	0.38%	-	610,650	0.38%	-
Aryaman Family Trust (Manish Kejriwal)	119,400	0.08%	-	119,400	0.08%	-
Nirvaan Family Trust (Sunaina Kejriwal)	119,400	0.08%	-	119,400	0.08%	-
Neelima Bajaj Swamy Family Trust (Neelima Bajaj Swamy)	232,019	0.15%	-	232,019	0.15%	-
Nimisha Jaipuria Family Trust (Nimisha Jaipuria)	238,273	0.15%	-	238,273	0.15%	-
Neelima Bajaj Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj)	363,024	0.23%	-	363,024	0.23%	-
Nimisha Bajaj Family Trust (Madhur Bajaj)	355,370	0.22%	-	355,370	0.22%	-
Niravnayan Bajaj Family Trust (Niraj Bajaj)	550,000	0.34%	-	550,000	0.34%	-
Kriti Bajaj Family Trust (Minal Bajaj)	100,000	0.06%	-	100,000	0.06%	-
Geetika Shekhar Bajaj Trust (Shekhar Bajaj)	565,000	0.35%	-	565,000	0.35%	-
Kumud Neelima Family Trust (Madhur Bajaj)	136,261	0.09%	0.09%	-	-	-
Kumud Nimisha Family Trust (Madhur Bajaj)	136,261	0.09%	0.09%	-	-	-
Madhur Neelima Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj)	136,261	0.09%	0.09%	-	-	-
Madhur Nimisha Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj)	136,262	0.09%	0.09%	-	-	-
Total	96,701,408	60.77%	(0.03%)	96,757,348	60.80%	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

17 Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
a. Reserves and surplus		
Securities premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	929.27	929.26
Add: Received during the year (See note 16 d.)	-	0.01
Add: On exercise of options by employees pursuant to ESOP scheme	12.00	-
Balance as at the end of the year	941.27	929.27
General reserve		
Balance as at the beginning and the end of the year	1,197.14	1,197.14
Share based payments reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	102.90	32.45
Add: Recognition of share based payments to employees of the Company	21.01	19.11
Add: Recognition of share based payments to employees of subsidiaries (net)	107.13	51.34
Less: Transfer on exercise of options by employees pursuant to ESOP scheme	(12.00)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	219.04	102.90
Treasury shares		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(184.22)	(200.17)
Add: Movement during the year	64.25	15.95
Balance as at the end of the year	(119.97)	(184.22)
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,676.26	1,497.18
Profit for the year	424.23	178.78
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Actuarial losses of defined benefit plans	(1.60)	0.30
Less: Appropriations		
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year	47.74	-
Total appropriations	47.74	-
Balance as at the end of the year	2,051.15	1,676.26
	4,288.63	3,721.35

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

17 Other equity (Contd.)

b. Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with section 52 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General reserve

General reserve is free reserve available for distribution as recommended by Board in accordance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Share based payments reserve

Share based payments reserve is created as required by Ind AS 102 'Share Based Payments' on the employee stock option scheme operated by the Company.

Treasury shares

The reserve for shares of the Company held by the BFS ESOP Trust (ESOP Trust). Company has issued employees stock option scheme for its employees. The equity shares of the Company have been purchased and held by ESOP Trust. Trust to transfer such shares to employees at the time of exercise of option by employees.

18 Interest income

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Interest income on		
Investments (at amortised cost)	71.82	61.39
Others	0.01	0.20
	<u>71.83</u>	<u>61.59</u>

19 Windpower income

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Income from power generation (within India)	22.59	21.76
Income from Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) (within India)	6.79	2.18
	<u>29.38</u>	<u>23.94</u>

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

20 Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt instrument at FVTPL	9.73	3.36
Others		
Gain on sale of debt instrument at amortised cost	0.30	0.07
Total net gain on fair value changes	10.03	3.43
Fair value changes		
Realised	10.06	3.53
Unrealised	(0.03)	(0.10)
	10.03	3.43

21 Other income

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Business support service	72.47	68.25
Miscellaneous receipts	0.04	-
Surplus on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	32.55	-
Provision no longer required	0.11	0.05
	105.17	68.30

22 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and bonus to employees	84.38	77.19
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.41	4.85
Share based payments to employees	21.01	19.11
Staff welfare expenses	0.97	0.73
	111.77	101.88

23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	4.09	4.55
Depreciation on investment property	0.13	0.13
	4.22	4.68

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

24 Other expenses

(₹ In Crore)

For the year ended 31 March

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Rent	1.59	0.97
Repairs to buildings	4.17	3.38
Repairs to machinery - windmill	15.55	8.68
Repairs to others	0.05	0.06
Energy generation expenses	5.31	9.08
REC registration, issuance and brokerage charges	0.20	0.24
Rates and taxes	0.95	0.60
Insurance	0.75	0.76
Payment to auditor	0.26	0.23
Directors' fees and travelling expenses	0.83	0.71
Commission to non-executive directors	1.55	1.07
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.07
Travelling (including foreign travel) expenses	0.05	0.12
Business support service expenses	2.66	2.38
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities	0.45	0.73
Legal and professional charges	5.80	2.30
Miscellaneous expenses	9.62	8.99
	49.79	40.37
Payment to auditor		
As auditor		
Audit fee	0.14	0.11
Tax audit fee	0.02	0.02
Limited review	0.09	0.09
Other services (certification fees and other matters)	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of expenses [₹ 8,856 (Previous year ₹ 36,825)]	-	-
	0.26	0.23
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities		
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.44	0.70
Amount spent in cash during the year on:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.45	0.73
	0.45	0.73

There is no shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent by the Company.

The Company has incurred expenditure under CSR activities towards its direct employability and skill development initiatives, therapy of hearing impaired students and free cleft reconstruction surgeries of children from poor families.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

25 Tax expense

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
(a) Tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	141.29	67.84
Total current tax expense	141.29	67.84
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	(0.52)	(0.22)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(1.78)	(1.30)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(2.30)	(1.52)
Tax expense	138.99	66.32
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rate		
Profit before tax	563.22	245.10
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25.17%	141.76	61.69
Tax on expenditure not considered for tax provision	10.79	7.18
Tax on income not subject to tax	(13.56)	(2.55)
Tax expense	138.99	66.32

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Profit for the year (₹ In Crore)	424.23	178.78
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	159,137,444	159,137,373
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (Nos) - Diluted	159,186,958	159,168,792
Earnings per share (Basic) ₹	26.7	11.2
Earnings per share (Diluted) ₹	26.6	11.2
Face value per share ₹	5.0	5.0

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

27 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
a. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	8.53	8.53
b. Income-tax matters under dispute Appeal by Company	6.31	5.10
c. Value Added Tax (VAT), service tax and GST matters under dispute	4.50	1.23

In all the cases mentioned above, outflow is not probable and hence not provided by the Company.

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cash flows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

28 Capital and other commitments

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Capital commitments, net of capital advances	1.73	-

29 Details of windpower generation and turnover

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March			
	2022		2021	
	Units (In Lakh)	Value (₹ In Crore)	Units (In Lakh)	Value (₹ In Crore)
Credit for units brought forward from previous year	68	2.17	73	2.22
Gross generated, during the year	764	23.40	716	24.38
Less - wheeling, transmission and banking charges	30	0.98	77	2.62
Sold, during the year	752	23.10	644	21.81
Credits receivable	50	1.49	68	2.17

The Company has 57,180 (Previous year 99,130) renewable energy certificates (REC) including 3,671 (Previous year 14,507) RECs at various stages for regulatory approvals.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

30 Employee benefit plans

Liability for employee benefits has been determined by an actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principles set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 19 the details of which are as hereunder.

Funded schemes

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity payments to employees. The gratuity benefit payable to the employees of the Company is greater of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Company's gratuity scheme. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to approved gratuity fund.

Funded schemes (Contd.)

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet		
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	21.23	16.76
Fair value of plan assets	18.38	15.86
Net funded obligation	2.85	0.90
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	1.75	1.56
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.03	0.13
Total expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	1.78	1.69
Amount recorded as Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside Statement of Profit and Loss	4.75	5.44
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(0.78)	-
Experience adjustments	2.83	(0.83)
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.09	0.14
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside Statement of Profit and Loss	6.89	4.75
Reconciliation of net liability/(asset)		
Opening net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.90	2.43
Expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	1.78	1.69
Amount recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss	2.14	(0.69)
Employer contributions	(1.97)	(2.53)
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	2.85	0.90

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

30 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

Funded schemes (Contd.)

(₹ In Crore)

As at 31 March

Particulars	2022	2021
Movement in benefit obligation		
Opening of defined benefit obligation	16.76	16.83
Current service cost	1.75	1.56
Interest on defined benefit obligation	1.05	1.05
Remeasurements due to		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.78)	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising on account of experience changes	2.83	(0.83)
Benefits paid/transferred	(0.38)	(1.85)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	21.23	16.76
Movement in plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	15.86	14.40
Employer contributions	1.97	2.53
Interest on plan assets	1.02	0.92
Remeasurements due to		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.09)	(0.14)
Benefits paid	(0.38)	-
Assets acquired/(settled) *	-	(1.85)
Closing fair value of plan assets	18.38	15.86
* On account of inter group transfer		
Disaggregation of assets		
Category of assets		
Insurer managed funds	18.38	15.86
Others	-	-
Grand Total	18.38	15.86

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

30 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

Funded schemes (Contd.)

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 summarises the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Senior staff				
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.17%)	3.23%	(3.42%)	3.48%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.33%	(3.10%)	3.60%	(3.34%)
Junior staff				
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(10.24%)	11.32%	(10.71%)	11.84%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	11.69%	(10.04%)	12.28%	(10.46%)

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

Funding arrangement and policy

The money contributed by the Company to the fund to finance the liabilities of the plan has to be invested.

The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to insurance companies. The insurance companies in turn manage these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations.

There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully pre fund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund the benefits based on its own liquidity and tax position as well as level of under funding of the plan.

The expected contribution payable to the plan next year is ₹ 0.95 crore

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

30 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

Funded schemes (Contd.)

Projected plan cash flow

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan

	(₹ In Crore)				
	Less than a year	Between 1 to 2 years	Between 2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2022					
Senior staff	3.52	0.42	0.90	28.12	32.96
Junior staff	0.01	0.01	0.08	12.42	12.52
31 March 2021					
Senior staff	3.08	0.17	0.75	21.98	25.98
Junior staff	0.01	0.01	0.06	9.46	9.54

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)		
Senior Staff	6.49	7.02
Junior Staff	21.86	22.91

Principal actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.25%	6.80%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - senior staff	10.00%	10.00%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - junior staff	10.00%	10.00%

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

30 Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

Unfunded schemes

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Compensated absences	Long-term incentive plan	Compensated absences	Long-term incentive plan
Present value of unfunded obligations	2.75	-	2.66	2.80
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1.43	0.02	1.79	0.21
Amount recorded as Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.25%	7.25%	6.80%	6.80%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - senior staff	10.00%	N.A	10.00%	N.A
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - junior staff	10.00%	N.A	10.00%	N.A

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ In Crore)

For the year ended 31 March

Particulars	2022	2021
Defined contribution plans		
Provident fund paid to Government authorities	2.68	2.33
Superannuation paid to trust	0.73	0.57
Pension fund paid to Government authorities	0.17	0.15
Others	0.12	0.04
Defined benefit plans		
Gratuity	1.68	1.69
Others	0.03	0.07
Total	5.41	4.85

31 Segment information

Segment information based on consolidated financial statements is given in note 43 to consolidated financial statements.

The Company has disclosed the business segments as primary reporting segment on the basis that risks and returns are primarily determined by the nature of products and services. Consequently, geographical segment has been considered as a secondary segment.

The business segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products and services, the risks and returns and internal performance reporting systems

The business segments comprise the following:

- i. Life insurance
- ii. General insurance
- iii. Windmill
- iv. Retail financing
- v. Investments and others

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

32 Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24

(₹ In Crore)

Name of related party and nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	2021-22		2020-21	
		Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet	Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet
A Subsidiaries :					
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd. (74% shares held by Bajaj Finserv Ltd.)	Contribution to equity (81,568,165 shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	81.57	-	81.57
	Dividend received	91.36	-	110.11	-
	Rent received	1.93	-	1.98	-
	Deposit received	-	(2.14)	-	(2.14)
	Insurance expense	0.38	0.96	0.95	0.67
	Reimbursements for share based payments	49.34	-	22.56	-
	Business support service rendered	10.06	3.22	8.28	-
	Protection fee for brand usage recovered	0.22	-	-	-
	Business support service received	0.16	-	-	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	0.23	-	0.17	-
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.08	-	-	-
Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd. (74% shares held by Bajaj Finserv Ltd.)	Contribution to equity (111,524,660 shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	111.53	-	111.53
	Dividend received	101.49	-	122.68	-
	Reimbursements for share based payments	41.23	-	16.38	-
	Business support service rendered	10.96	-	9.12	-
	Protection fee for brand usage recovered	0.22	-	-	-
	Insurance expense	0.18	-	0.11	-
	Security deposit paid	0.06	0.06	-	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	0.23	-	0.19	-
	Business support service received	0.24	-	0.19	-
	Rent paid	0.10	-	-	-
Bajaj Finance Ltd. (52.49% shares held by Bajaj Finserv Ltd. Previous year 52.74%)	Contribution to equity (317,816,130 shares of ₹ 2 each)	-	1,910.73	-	1,910.73
	Investment in non-convertible debentures/commercial paper	-	685.00	-	525.00
	Redemption of non-convertible debentures	35.00	-	560.00	-
	Interest received on non-convertible debentures	42.17	-	74.27	-
	Dividend received	317.82	-	-	-
	Employee car transfer	-	-	0.23	-
	Business support services received	1.87	-	1.68	-
	Business support services rendered	38.38	-	28.93	-
	Protection fee for brand usage recovered	0.30	-	-	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	0.10	-	0.03	-
	Interest accrued but not due	-	38.65	-	29.33
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.02	-	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

32 Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24 (Contd.)

(₹ In Crore)

Name of related party and nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	2021-22		2020-21	
		Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet	Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet
Bajaj Finserv Direct Ltd. (80.10% shares held by Bajaj Finserv Ltd. Previous year 100%)	Contribution to equity (2,500,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	2.50	-	2.50
	Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Direct Ltd.	346.83	522.93	51.10	176.10
	Reimbursements for share based payments	9.54	-	4.40	-
	Business support service rendered	3.92	0.06	8.08	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	-	-	0.01	-
	Employee car transfer	0.34	-	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Health Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary)	Contribution to equity (2,499,994 shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	2.50	-	2.50
	Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Health Ltd.	150.00	237.50	55.00	87.50
	Business support service rendered	6.68	-	13.33	-
	Reimbursements for share based payments	7.03	-	2.21	-
	Employee car transfer	0.31	-	0.18	-
Bajaj Finserv Ventures Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary)	Contribution to equity (2,500,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	2.50	2.50	-	-
	Deemed equity at cost for Bajaj Finserv Ventures Ltd.	85.00	85.00	-	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	0.06	-	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Asset Management Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary)	Contribution to equity (6,000,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	60.00	60.00	-	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement received	0.58	-	-	-
	Business support service rendered	1.37	-	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary)	Contribution to equity (50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	0.05	0.05	-	-
Bajaj Housing Finance Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary of Bajaj Finance Ltd.)	Investment in non-convertible debentures/commercial paper	-	350.00	-	150.00
	Interest accrued but not due	-	9.99	-	0.37
	Interest received on non-convertible debentures	9.00	-	-	-
Bajaj Financial Securities Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary of Bajaj Finance Ltd.)		-	-	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

32 Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24 (Contd.)

(₹ In Crore)

Name of related party and nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	2021-22		2020-21	
		Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet	Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet
B Associates, joint venture and investing parties:					
Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd. (investing party)	Shares of BFS held by BHIL (62,314,214 shares of ₹ 5 each)	-	(31.16)	-	(31.16)
	Dividend paid	18.69	-	-	-
	Business support services received	0.03	-	0.13	-
	Business support service rendered	0.35	-	0.51	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement paid	0.05	-	0.54	-
	Employee car transfer	0.06	-	-	-
Bajaj Allianz Financial Distributors Ltd. (a joint venture - 50% shares held by Bajaj Finserv Ltd.)	Contribution to equity (1,200,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	1.20	-	1.20
	Services received	1.90	-	1.68	-
Bajaj Allianz Staffing Solutions Ltd (Fully owned subsidiary of Bajaj Allianz Financial Distributors Ltd.)	Business support services received	0.08	-	0.06	-
C Key management personnel and their relatives:					
Sanjiv Bajaj (Chairman & Managing Director) (Also Key management personnel)	Short-term employee benefits (including commission and perquisite)	20.53	(10.66)	16.41	(7.71)
	Post-employment benefits	1.26	-	0.91	-
	Deposit paid	0.67	1.08	-	0.41
	Rent paid	0.77	-	0.43	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	90.94	-	-	-
Madhur Bajaj	Sitting fees	0.07	-	0.06	-
	Commission	0.14	(0.14)	0.09	(0.09)
Rajiv Bajaj	Sitting fees	0.05	-	0.05	-
	Commission	0.10	(0.10)	0.08	(0.08)
Shefali Bajaj	Deposit paid	0.41	0.41	-	-
	Rent paid	0.04	-	-	-
Shekhar Bajaj	Nil	-	-	-	-
Niraj Bajaj	Nil	-	-	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

32 Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24 (Contd.)

(₹ In Crore)

Name of related party and nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	2021-22		2020-21	
		Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet	Transaction value	Outstanding amounts carried in Balance Sheet
D Other entities/persons:					
Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Sale of windpower	6.81	-	11.40	-
	Open access charges reimbursement	5.20	-	8.14	-
	Business support services received	0.36	-	0.39	-
	Revenue expenses reimbursement paid	0.04	-	0.08	-
Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	Purchases	0.01	0.01	-	-
Hindustan Housing Co. Ltd.	Shares of BFS held by Hindustan Housing (8,000 shares of ₹ 5 each)	-	-	-	-
	Dividend paid	-	-	-	-
Hercules Hoists Ltd.	Shares of BFS held by Hercules Hoist (92,063 shares of ₹ 5 each)	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
	Dividend paid	0.03	-	-	-
Bajaj Auto Holdings Ltd.	Shares of BFS held by BAH (209,005 shares of ₹ 5 each)	-	(0.10)	-	(0.10)
	Dividend paid	0.06	-	-	-
Hind Musafir Agency Ltd.	Services received	0.01	-	0.11	-
Mukand Ltd.	Sale of windpower	3.87	-	10.48	0.52
	Open access charges reimbursement	-	-	0.55	-
	Security deposit paid/(refunded)	-	-	(0.10)	-
	Interest received	-	-	0.01	-
Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	Shares of BFS held by MSL (3,725,740 shares of ₹ 5 each)	-	(1.86)	-	(1.86)
	Dividend paid	1.12	-	-	-
Sanjali Family Trust	Rent paid	0.57	-	0.55	-
	Security deposit paid	-	0.14	-	0.14
	Revenue expenses reimbursement paid	0.08	-	0.07	-
Bajaj Auto Employees Superannuation Fund	Superannuation contribution	0.73	-	0.57	-
Bajaj Auto Employees Group Gratuity Fund	Gratuity contribution	0.50	-	0.30	-
Bajaj Auto Senior staff Group Gratuity Fund	Gratuity contribution	1.50	-	2.30	-
D J Balaji Rao	Sitting fees	0.16	-	0.13	-
	Commission	0.31	(0.31)	0.20	(0.20)
Dr. Gita Piramal	Sitting fees	0.14	-	0.14	-
	Commission	0.27	(0.27)	0.21	(0.21)
Dr. Naushad Forbes	Sitting fees	0.16	-	0.14	-
	Commission	0.31	(0.31)	0.21	(0.21)
Manish Kejriwal	Sitting fees	0.15	-	0.13	-
	Commission	0.29	(0.29)	0.20	(0.20)
Anami Roy	Sitting fees	0.08	-	0.06	-
	Commission	0.16	(0.16)	0.09	(0.09)

Name of the related party and nature of the related party relationship where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. In other cases, disclosure has been made only when there have been transactions with those parties.

Related parties as defined under para 9 of Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' have been identified based on representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

33 Lease

As a lessor

The Company has given a premise on operating lease. This lease arrangement is for a period of five years and is a cancellable lease. This lease agreement is renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms and also includes escalation clause.

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
i) Office premise		
Gross carrying amount	8.25	8.25
Depreciation for the year	0.13	0.13
Accumulated depreciation	3.01	2.88
ii) The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the balance sheet date is as under		
Receivable		
Within one year	1.93	1.93
After one year but not more than five years	5.23	7.16
More than five years	-	-
	7.16	9.09

34 Fair value measurement

i) Financial instruments by category

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
Bonds and debentures	-	-	1,035.72	-	-	679.48
Liquid mutual funds	19.36	-	-	30.14	-	-
Certificate of Deposit	-	-	97.16	-	-	390.69
Trade receivables	-	-	2.70	-	-	0.52
Other financial assets	-	-	56.61	-	-	37.85
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21.62	-	-	24.25
Other bank balances	-	-	0.43	-	-	100.42
Total financial assets	19.36	-	1,214.24	30.14	-	1,233.21
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	2.03	-	-	2.15
Other financial liabilities	-	-	38.42	-	-	31.96
Total financial liabilities	-	-	40.45	-	-	34.11

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

34 Fair value measurement (Contd.)

ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the basis of estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

- (a) recognised and measured at fair value and
- (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Accounting Standard, which are explained herein below.

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at 31 March 2022

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments at FVTPL					
Liquid mutual funds	6B	19.36	-	-	19.36
Total financial assets		19.36	-	-	19.36

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values as at 31 March 2022 are disclosed below

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds and debentures	6B	1,037.44	-	-	1,037.44
Certificate of Deposit	6B	97.16	-	-	97.16
Total financial assets		1,134.60	-	-	1,134.60

Assets disclosed at fair value - at 31 March 2022

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment property	8	-	40.26	-	40.26

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at 31 March 2021

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments at FVTPL					
Liquid mutual funds	6B	30.14	-	-	30.14
Total financial assets		30.14	-	-	30.14

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

34 Fair value measurement (Contd.)

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values as at 31 March 2021 are disclosed below

Particulars	Notes				(₹ In Crore)	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Bonds and debentures	6B	706.38	-	-	706.38	
Certificate of Deposit	6B	390.69	-	-	390.69	
Total financial assets		1,097.07	-	-	1,097.07	

Assets disclosed at fair value - at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Notes				(₹ In Crore)	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Investment property	8	-	40.26	-	40.26	

Valuation principles

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

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in active markets. Quotes would include rates/values/valuation references published periodically by BSE, NSE etc. basis which trades take place in a linked or unlinked active market. This includes traded bonds and mutual funds, as the case may be, that have quoted price/rate/value.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data (either directly as prices or indirectly derived from prices) and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value include

- Open ended mutual funds and certain bonds and debentures at NAV's/rates declared and/or quoted.
- Close ended mutual funds at NAV's declared by AMFI.
- For other bonds and debentures values with references to prevailing yields to maturity matching tenures, quoted on sites of credible organisation such as ICRA (Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency).
- Commercial papers and certificate of deposits, being short-term maturity papers, amortised cost is assumed to be the fair value.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

34 Fair value measurement (Contd.)

iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investments				
Bonds and debentures	1,035.72	1,037.44	679.48	706.38
Certificate of Deposit	97.16	97.16	390.69	390.69
Total financial assets	1,132.88	1,134.60	1,070.17	1,097.07

The carrying amounts of certificate of deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets/liabilities and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

35 Financial risk management

The Company operates, at present, only in India. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it is managed through a risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

The Board of Directors provide guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as, credit risk, liquidity risk, and investment of available funds. The Company's risk management is carried out by its Risk Management Committee as per such policies approved by the Board of Directors. Accordingly, Company's Risk Management Committee identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations leading to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk primarily arises from cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVTPL and trade receivables.

Credit risk management

In regard to trade receivables, which are typically unsecured, credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limit and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to whom credit is extended (substantially through debt securities) in the normal course of business.

With regards to financial assets represented substantially by investments, the Company has an investment policy which allows the Company to invest only with counterparties having a credit rating equal to or above AA+ and P1+. The Company reviews the creditworthiness of these counterparties on an on-going basis. Counter party exposure limits maybe updated as and when required, subject to approval of Board of Directors.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

35 Financial risk management (Contd.)

B. Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are 'cash and cash equivalents, investments in money market instruments' and cash flows that are generated from operations. The Company believes that its working capital is sufficient to meet the financial liabilities within maturity period.

C. Other risk (Market risk)

The Company has deployed its surplus funds in debt and money market instruments (including through funds). The Company is exposed to price risk on such investments; which arises on account of movement in interest rates, liquidity and credit quality of underlying securities.

As an unregistered CIC, the Company must invest at least 90% of its net assets in Group companies, of which at least 60% must be through equity investments. Therefore 10% of its net assets are currently invested in liquid fixed income securities such as certificate of deposits and liquid mutual funds to ensure adequate liquidity is available. Hence temporary market volatility, if any is not considered to have material impact on the carrying value of these Investments. Nevertheless, the Company has invested its surplus funds primarily in debt instruments of its subsidiary with CRISIL AAA and STABLE A1+ rating and thus the Company does not have significant risk exposure.

36 Capital management

a) Objectives, policies and processes of capital management

The Company is cash surplus and has only equity capital. Under Master Direction – Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, the Company is termed as an Unregistered Core Investment Company (CIC) as per Reserve Bank of India Guidelines dated 13 August 2020 and is not exposed to any regulatory imposed capital requirements.

The cash surpluses are currently invested in debt and money market instruments (including through mutual funds) depending on economic conditions in line with the CIC guidelines set out by the RBI and investment policy set by the Management. Safety of capital is of prime importance to ensure availability of capital for operations. Investment objective is to provide safety and adequate return on the surplus funds. The Company does not have any borrowings.

(₹ In Crore)

As at 31 March

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Equity	4,368.20	3,800.92
Add: Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3.79	6.63
Less: Tangible and other assets	114.38	160.85
Working capital	66.33	151.73
Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture	3,039.04	2,394.66
Investments in debt and similar investments	1,152.24	1,100.31

No changes in this regard were made in the objectives, policies and processes of capital management during the year.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

36 Capital management (Contd.)

b) Analytical ratios

The Company is termed as an Unregistered Core Investment Company (CIC) as per Reserve Bank of India Guidelines dated 13 August 2020 and is not exposed to any regulatory imposed capital requirements. Thus, the following analytical ratios are not applicable to the Company:

1. Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR)
2. Tier I CRAR
3. Tier II CRAR
4. Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

c) Dividends distributed and proposed

Particulars	(₹ In Crore)	
	For the year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
Dividends recognised in the financial statements		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 of ₹ 3 (31 March 2020 - ₹ Nil) per equity share.	47.74	-
Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
Directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹ 4 per equity share for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 - ₹ 3). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.	63.66	47.74

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

37 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	21.62	-	21.62	24.25	-	24.25
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.01	0.42	0.43	100.00	0.42	100.42
Trade receivables	2.70	-	2.70	0.52	-	0.52
Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture	-	3,039.04	3,039.04	-	2,394.66	2,394.66
Other investments	532.61	619.63	1,152.24	455.69	644.62	1,100.31
Other financial assets	53.87	2.74	56.61	36.61	1.24	37.85
Non-financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	48.40	48.40	-	46.85	46.85
Investment property	-	5.24	5.24	-	5.37	5.37
Property, plant and equipment	-	105.06	105.06	-	153.19	153.19
Capital work-in-progress	-	4.08	4.08	-	2.29	2.29
Other non-financial assets	0.15	2.85	3.00	0.06	2.76	2.82
Total	610.96	3,827.46	4,438.42	617.13	3,251.40	3,868.53
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	2.03	-	2.03	2.15	-	2.15
Other financial liabilities	38.42	-	38.42	29.41	2.55	31.96
Non-financial liabilities						
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	17.41	17.41	-	17.41	17.41
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	3.79	3.79	-	6.63	6.63
Provisions	4.71	0.89	5.60	3.94	2.42	6.36
Other non-financial liabilities	2.97	-	2.97	3.10	-	3.10
Total	48.13	22.09	70.22	38.60	29.01	67.61
Net	562.83	3,805.37	4,368.20	578.53	3,222.39	3,800.92

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

38 Share-based payments (Employee stock option plan)

The Company has established employees stock options plan, 2018 (ESOP Scheme) for its employees pursuant to the special resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 19 July 2018. The employee stock option plan is designed to provide incentives to the employees of the Company and for its unlisted subsidiaries to deliver long-term returns and is an equity settled plan. The ESOP Scheme is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board. Participation in the plan is at the Compensation Committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under ESOP scheme would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Compensation committee of the Company has approved grant with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment with the Company and hence the options would vest with passage of time. In addition to this, the Compensation Committee may also specify certain performance parameters subject to which the options would vest. Such options would vest when the performance parameters are met.

Once vested, the options remain exercisable over period of eight years from the date of vesting or such period as may be decided by the Compensation Committee at its sole discretion from time to time. Options granted under the plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share.

Set out below is a summary of options granted under the plan to employees of the Company and unlisted subsidiaries

Particulars	Number of options	
	As at 31 March	
	2022	2021
Opening balance	772,174	288,037
Granted during the year	381,700	500,912
Exercised during the year	108,560	5,376
Forfeited during the year	31,955	11,399
Closing balance	1,013,359	772,174
Vested and exercisable	239,313	117,248

No options expired during the year

Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year

Grant date	28 April 2021	21 July 2021
Weighted average fair value per option	₹ 3,350 per option	₹ 4,177 per option

The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

38 Share-based payments (Employee option plan) (Contd.)

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 included

Grant	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Tranche IV	Tranche V	Tranche VI	Tranche VII
a) options are granted for no consideration and vesting period is	1 to 4 years	1 to 4 years	1 to 4 years	1 to 4 years	1 to 2 years	1 to 4 years	1 to 4 years
b) exercise price	₹ 6,365.70 per option	₹ 6,050.90 per option	₹ 7,454.70 per option	₹ 4,702.75 per option	₹ 6,115.55 per option	₹ 10,091.35 per option	₹ 12,597.15 per option
c) grant date	19 July 2018	29 January 2019	16 May 2019	21 May 2020	16 September 2020	28 April 2021	21 July 2021
d) share price at grant date	₹ 6,296.90	₹ 6,233.05	₹ 7,617.45	₹ 4,537.75	₹ 6,143.60	₹ 10,489.30	₹ 12,310.10
e) expected price volatility of the Company's shares	29.65%	30.50%	30.40%	35.56%	36.57%	34.64%-40.80%	34.34%-39.87%
f) expected dividend yield	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%	0.02%
g) risk-free interest rate	8.07%	7.45%	7.56%	6.35%	6.41%	4.45%-5.69%	4.48%-5.81%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

39 Other notes

- The Company has performed an assessment to identify transactions with struck off companies as at 31 March 2022 and no such company was identified.
- 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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.
- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Contd.)

40 Events after reporting date

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

41 Miscellaneous

Amounts less than ₹ 50,000 have been shown at actual against respective line items statutorily required to be disclosed.

As per our report of even date

On behalf of the Board of Directors

For Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

S Sreenivasan
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjiv Bajaj
Chairman & Managing Director

Ketan S Vikamsey

Partner

ICAI Membership Number: 044000

Uma Shende
Company Secretary

Madhur Bajaj
Director

Pune: 28 April 2022