

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for opinion

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

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and shall comply with the relevant applicable requirement of SA 720 (Revised), 'The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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



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

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

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

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2021 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor on the comparative financial information and the said opening balance sheet dated 9 May, 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that::
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure B**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Companies under the Group, to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as on 31 March 2023.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds which are material either individually or in the aggregate have been advanced or loaned or invested either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - v. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds which are material either individually or in the aggregate have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - vi. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- vii. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- viii. No comments have been offered as regards the maintenance of books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 since the said requirements under proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023.

For **A PRASAD & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004250C

Aayush

AAYUSH TIBREWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 540098
UDIN No.: 23540098BGXCSS8925



Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May, 2023

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report
Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory
Requirements' Section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the
members of SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial
statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2023**

i.

(a) In respect of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its 'Property, Plant and Equipment' under which 'Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner, over a period of two years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain 'Property, Plant and Equipment' were verified during the year and according to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company does not hold any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment including Right of Use assets and intangible assets during the year, being under cost model. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

(e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of Rs. 500 lakhs, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable.

iii.

(a) The Company's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.



(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, investments made and security provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided any guarantee during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Refer notes 6 to the financial statements for summarised details of such loans/advances which are not repaid by borrowers as per stipulations. Having regard to the nature of the Company's business and voluminous nature of loan transactions, it is not practicable to furnish entity-wise details of amount due, due date for repayment or receipt and the extent of delays.

Further, except for those instances where there are delays or defaults in repayment of principal and / or interest as at the balance sheet date, in respect of which the Company has disclosed asset classification in note 6 to the financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the parties are generally repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest, as applicable, except for some delays.

(d) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the aggregate amount of loans, where any instalment is overdue for more than 90 days as at 31 March 2023 is Rs. 0.45 Million. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation made given to us, reasonable steps are being taken by the Company for recovery of overdue amount of principal and interest.

(e) The Company's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances either repayable in demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and there are no amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Further the Company had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the year.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.



vii.

- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable. The operations of the Company during the year do not give rise to the liabilities of sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)

ix.

- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not raised funds on long term basis and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not raised funds on short term basis and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the year, and hence the reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the year, and hence the reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable.

x.

- (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The company has made private placement of shares under review and the requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and according to information and explanations given to us, the amount raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised;



- xi.
- (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
 - (b) To the best of knowledge No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
 - (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv.
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
 - (b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- xvi.
- (a) The Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934 and the Company has obtained the registration.
 - (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration from the RBI as per the RBI Act, 1934.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (d) The Group has no CIC which are part of the Group. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xvi) (d) of the order are not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses during financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, to information and explanations given to us and based on procedures performed by us we are of the opinion that there are no concerns of outgoing auditors except as disclosed in the resignation letter submitted by them if any.



- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, Clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.
- xxi. The Company did not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture, accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **A PRASAD & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004250C



AAYUSH TIBREWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 540098
UDIN No.: 23540098BGXCSS8925



Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED**)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements of **SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of **SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company generally has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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



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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

For **A PRASAD & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004250C



AAYUSH TIBREWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 540098
UDIN No.: 23540098BGXCSS8925



Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May, 2023

SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)

CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	105.97	0.41	0.53
Loan portfolio	6	328.55	127.18	102.79
Investment	7	-	-	4.37
Other financial assets	8	4.11	25.00	25.19
Total financial assets		438.63	152.59	132.88
Non-financial assets				
Current tax assets (net)	9	1.91	2.22	2.42
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	1.29	0.22	0.29
Property, plant and equipment	11A	0.80	-	-
Intangible assets	11B	-	0.07	0.13
Other non-financial assets	12	0.44	0.13	0.13
Total non-financial assets		4.44	2.64	2.97
Total assets		443.07	155.23	135.85
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payable	13	-	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.63	0.03	6.15
Other financial liabilities	14	0.56	0.79	2.27
Total financial liabilities		3.19	0.82	8.42
Non-financial liabilities				
Provisions	15	0.51	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	16	2.35	0.45	0.08
Total non-financial liabilities		2.86	0.45	0.08
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	17	413.29	15.00	13.00
Other equity	18	23.73	138.95	114.35
Total equity		437.02	153.95	127.35
Total liabilities and equity		443.07	155.23	135.85

Summary of significant accounting policies 4
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For A Prasad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004250C

Aayush Tibrewal
Partner
Membership No. 540098



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-09385273

Anjali Singh
Company Secretary
M.No. A56345

Vivek Tiwari
Managing Director
DIN-02174160

Vandita Kaul
Chief Financial Officer



Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2023

SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)
CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	19	22.31	15.61
Total revenue from operations		22.31	15.61
Other income	20	5.21	-
Total income		27.52	15.61
Expenses			
Impairment on financial instruments	21	0.74	0.11
Employee benefits expense	22	16.50	6.34
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	0.13	0.06
Other expenses	24	9.25	3.14
Total expenses		26.62	9.65
Profit before tax		0.90	5.96
Tax expense:	10		
Current year tax		1.29	0.29
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(1.07)	0.07
Income tax expense		0.22	0.36
Profit for the year		0.68	5.60
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		0.68	5.60
Earnings per equity share	27		
Basic (In ₹)		0.02	3.73
Diluted (In ₹)		0.02	3.73

Summary of significant accounting policies
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For A Prasad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004250C

Aayush Tibrewal
Aayush Tibrewal
Partner
Membership No. 540098



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra
Ranjeet Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-09385273

Anjali Singh
Anjali Singh
Company Secretary
M.No. A56345

Vivek Tiwari
Vivek Tiwari
Managing Director
DIN-02174160

Vandita Kaul
Vandita Kaul
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2023



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)

CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	0.90	5.96
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	0.13	0.06
Impairment of financial instruments	0.74	0.11
Operating profit before working capital changes	1.77	6.13
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(0.23)	(1.48)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable	2.60	(6.13)
Increase in other non-financial liabilities	1.90	0.38
Increase in provisions	0.51	-
Increase in loan portfolio	(202.11)	(24.50)
Decrease in other financial assets	20.88	0.19
Increase in other non-financial assets	(0.31)	-
Cash used in operations	(174.99)	(25.41)
Income-tax paid	(0.98)	(0.09)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(175.97)	(25.50)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.86)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	4.37
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(0.86)	4.37
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including premium and net of issue expenses)	282.40	21.00
Net cash from financing activities (C)	282.40	21.00
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	105.57	(0.13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.41	0.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	105.98	0.40
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at the end of period		
Cash on hand	0.64	0.23
Balance with banks - on current account	105.33	0.18
Total cash and cash equivalents	105.97	0.41

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached.

For A Prasad & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 004250C

Aayush Tibrewal

Aayush Tibrewal

Partner

Membership No. 540098



For and on behalf of the board of directors

Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra

Director

DIN-09385273

Anjali Singh

Anjali Singh

Company Secretary

M.No. A56345

Vivek Tiwari

Vivek Tiwari

Managing Director

DIN-02174160

Vandita Kaul

Vandita Kaul

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 23, 2023



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)
CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Shares

Equity Share of ₹ 10 each issued

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Changes during the Previous financial year	Balance as at March 31, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Changes during the Current financial year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital (fully paid up)	13.00	-	2.00	15.00	-	397.59	412.59
Equity share capital (partly paid up)	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.70
Total	13.00	-	2.00	15.00	-	398.29	413.29

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other	Grand total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Statutory reserves	Share options outstanding reserve	Total		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	107.77	6.18	0.40	-	114.35	-	114.35
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2022	-	5.60	-	-	5.60	-	5.60
Other comprehensive income (net of income-tax effect)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	107.77	11.78	0.40	-	119.95	-	119.95
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-	(1.12)	1.12	-	-	-	-
Fair value of stock option - charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on stock option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on issue of equity share capital made during the year ended March 31, 2022	19.00	-	-	-	19.00	-	19.00
Issue of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	126.77	10.66	1.52	-	138.95	-	138.95
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	0.68	-	-	0.68	-	0.68
Other comprehensive income (net of income-tax effect)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	0.68	-	-	0.68	-	0.68
Less: Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-	(0.14)	0.14	-	-	-	-
Less: Issue of Bonus shares	(174.17)	(5.74)	-	-	(179.91)	-	(179.91)
Premium on issue of equity share capital made during the year ended March 31, 2023	68.67	-	-	-	68.67	-	68.67
Share Issue Exp	4.66	-	-	-	4.66	-	4.66
Balance as at March 31, 2023	16.61	5.46	1.66	-	23.73	-	23.73

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For A Prasad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004250C

Aayush Tibrewal
Partner
Membership No. 540098



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-09385273

Anjali Singh
Company Secretary
M No. A56345

Vivek Tiwari
Managing Director
DIN-02174160

Vandita Kaul
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2023



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited (formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited) ('SATYA' or the 'Company') is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on December 16, 2008. The Company is registered as Housing Finance Company ('HFC') with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') holding Certificate of Registration (CoR) issued by Reserve Bank of India dated January 16, 2023. The registered office address of the Company is 519, 5th Floor, DLF Prime Tower, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi-110020.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of housing finance providing small value secured/unsecured loans to low-income customers in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance in preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) along with other relevant provisions of the Act, the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021 ('the NBFC Master Direction'). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Further, the carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest millions except when otherwise indicated.

b) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when Ind AS specifically permits the same or it has an unconditionally legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts without being contingent on a future event. Similarly, the Company offsets incomes and expenses and reports the same on a net basis when permitted by Ind AS specifically.

3. Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.



Ind AS 12, Income Taxes – This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) Defined employee benefit assets and liabilities

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

ii) Fair value measurement

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

iii) Impairment of loan portfolio

Judgment is required by management in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining an impairment allowance for loans and advances. In estimating these cash flows, the Company makes judgments about the borrower's financial situation. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors such as credit quality, level of arrears etc. and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance.

Overview of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) principles:

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)

Expected credit losses (ECL) are a probability weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under the contract, and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. net cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are a portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that result if a default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The Company measures ECL for stage 3 assets (as defined below) on an individual basis. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original effective interest rate (EIR).

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Company categorises its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1 - Performing assets (high quality assets) with zero to thirty days past due (DPD). Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loans has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2 - Under-performing assets (assets for which there is significant increase in credit risk) having 31 to 90 DPD.

Stage 3 - Non-performing assets (credit impaired assets) with overdue more than 90 DPD.

Definition of Default

The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company ; or
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Corporation in full.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 and loans under short term financing, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, to measure lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Financial assets for which the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

iv) Provisions other than impairment on loan portfolio

Provisions are held in respect of a range of future obligations such as employee entitlements and litigation provisions. Some of the provisions involve significant judgment about the likely outcome of various events and estimated future cash flows. The measurement of these provisions involves the exercise of management judgments about the ultimate outcomes of the transactions. Payments that are expected to be incurred after more than one year are discounted at a rate which reflects both current interest rates and the risks specific to that provision.

v) Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method

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

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

viii) Other estimates

These include contingent liabilities, useful lives of tangible and intangible assets etc.

b) Recognition Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the economic benefits probably flow to the Company, and the revenue can be reliably measured, and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery. The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers (other than financial assets to which Ind AS 109 - 'Financial instruments' is applicable) based on a comprehensive assessment model as set out in Ind AS 115 - 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. The Company identifies contract(s) with a customer and its performance obligations under the contract, determines the transaction price and its allocation to the performance obligations in the contract and recognises revenue only on satisfactory completion of performance obligations.

i. Interest and Processing Fee income on loans

Interest income on financial instruments at amortised cost is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable. Interest on financial instruments measured as at fair value is included within the fair value movement during the period.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying



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(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)

amount of the financial instrument. The future cash flows are estimated, taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options). It includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and are directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL (fair value through profit & loss), transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance). For credit impaired financial assets, the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). However, no interest has been charged on credit impaired loans as a matter of prudence. Overdue interest and other ancillary charges in respect of loans are recognized upon realisation. The Company earns revenue primarily from giving loans. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest and loan processing fees are recognized using the effective interest method (EIR). The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocates the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income to the extent recoverable. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

ii. Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions income i.e. login fee, penal interest on defaults, pre-payment / other charges, fees for advertising in offices / website etc. (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is recognised in accordance with the terms of the relevant contracts / agreements and when it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration.

iii. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible asset

i. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

PPE are stated at cost (including incidental expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure related to PPE is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of item can be measured reliably. Other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed off as and when incurred.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023*(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)*

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 derecognized.

ii. Intangible Asset

Intangible assets represent capital expenditure towards software which is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

d) Depreciation and amortization**Depreciation**

- i. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment provided on a written down value method at the rates arrived based on useful life of the assets, prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, which also represents the estimate of the useful life of the assets by the management.
- ii. Property, plant and equipment costing up to Rs.5,000 individually are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

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

Asset Category	Useful Life (In Years)
(i) Furniture and fittings	10
(ii) Computers and data processing units	
(a) Servers and networks	6
(b) End user devices, such as, desktops, laptops, etc.	3
(iii) Office equipment	5
(iv) Motor vehicles	
(a) Motor cars	8
(b) Two-Wheeler Vehicles	10
(v) Building	60

Amortization

Intangible assets are amortized on the basis of Straight-Line Method over a period of 4 years.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets, net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.



e) Lessees

i. Where the Company is lessee – Right of use assets and lease liabilities

Till previous year, assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rental are charged to statement of profit and loss on straightline basis except where scheduled increase in rent compensate the lessor for expected inflationary costs.

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 April 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease (the transition approach has been explained and disclosed in notes). A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee’s option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



ii. Where the Company is lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, except when the lease rentals, increase are in line with general inflation index. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

f) Foreign currency transactions

• **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which are the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

• **Transaction and balance**

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. 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

g) Retirement and Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company operates following employee benefit plans:

i) Employee Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure when an employee renders the related service.



ii) Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation.

Net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

iii) Leaves

Entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to the employees. Leave entitlements can be availed while in service of employment subject to restriction on the maximum number of accumulations. The Company determines the liability for such accumulated leave entitlements on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the Year end.

- h) Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or directly in equity.**

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income-tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. 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.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax assets or liability arising during tax holiday period is not recognised to the extent it reverses out within the tax holiday period. 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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.



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J) Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS33 on Earnings per share. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

K) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to un-winding of discount over passage of time is recognized within finance costs.

L) Contingent liabilities and assets

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

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

M) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial Measurement and recognition

Financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention when acquiring them. All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.



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(Rupees in million unless otherwise stated)

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Loan Portfolio at amortized cost
- Loan Portfolio at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Equity instruments and mutual funds

Loan Portfolio at amortized cost:

Loan Portfolio is subsequently measured at amortized cost where:

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

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

Loan Portfolio at FVOCI:

Loan Portfolio is subsequently measured at FVOCI where:

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

Loans included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is recognized as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial liabilities

Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities



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Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also de-recognizes the financial asset if it has transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- It has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset
or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Company has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Company cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Company has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In addition, the Company is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients. A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset
or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer. When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between: (a) the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and (b) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

Derecognition due to modification of terms and conditions

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be Purchase Oriented Credit Impaired ("POCI").



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If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Financial Liabilities

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

N) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date using various valuation techniques.

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial instruments at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are required to be disclosed in the said standalone financial statements.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described as follows:

- Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.
- Level 3 financial instruments – include one or more unobservable input where there is little market activity for the asset/liability at the measurement date that is significant to the measurement as a whole.

O) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

P) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal



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business carried out, i.e. lending activities as Housing Finance Company (HFC) regulated by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'). The risk and returns of the business of the Company is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment.

Q) Share capital and Other Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

R) Prior Period Items

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented, by restating the opening statement of financial position.

S) Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method as per IND AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

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

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 1, 2021
5: Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	0.64	0.23	0.46
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	105.33	0.18	0.07
	105.97	0.41	0.53
Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 1, 2021
6: Loan portfolio			
(a) Term loans (At amortised cost)			
Housing Loans	246.47	14.89	27.79
Non Housing Loans	83.31	112.78	75.38
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(1.23)	(0.49)	(0.38)
Total (net)	328.55	127.18	102.79
(b) (i) Secured	329.78	14.89	27.79
(ii) Unsecured	-	112.78	75.38
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(1.23)	(0.49)	(0.38)
Total (net)	328.55	127.18	102.79
- Secured by land & Property	328.55	14.89	102.79
- Secured by book debts	-	-	-
- Unsecured	-	112.78	-
Total (net)	328.55	127.67	102.79
(c) (i) Loans in India	329.78	127.67	103.17
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(1.23)	(0.49)	(0.38)
Total (net)	328.55	127.18	102.79

6.1 Disclosure for acquired pool

The Company during the current year, has acquired a pool of certain loans outstanding of ₹ 214.24 million as at March 31, 2023 (as at March 31, 2022 Nil and as at April 01, 2021 Nil) by way of a deed of assignment. These loan assets have been recognised, as the purchase of loan asset, as an absolute assignment and transfer on a 'without-Recourse' basis. In terms of an assignment transaction, the company receives from the assignor on a monthly basis, the pro rata collection amount on agreed terms.

6.2 Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

6.3 Collateral and other credit enhancements:

Loans granted by the Company are secured by any or all of the following as applicable, based on their categorisation:

- Equitable / registered mortgage of property.
- Undertaking to create a security.
- The personal guarantees of borrowers
- Assignment of insurance policies.

6.4 The Company monitors the value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the loan agreement.

6.5 Includes loans under on-going cheque handover post completion of disbursement process.

6.6 There were no loans given against the collateral of gold jewellery, hence the percentage of such loan to the total outstanding assets is Nil (as at March 31, 2022 Nil and as at April 01, 2021 Nil)

6.7 Housing & Non Housing Loan

An analysis of change in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding Expected Credit Loss allowance in relation to lending is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023				For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	122.70	4.97	-	127.67	100.31	2.86	-	103.17
New asset originated / purchased / further increase in existing asset	235.21	-	-	235.21	37.40	-	-	37.40
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(31.65)	(1.45)	-	(33.09)	(12.56)	(0.34)	-	(12.90)
Other Adjustments	(1.05)	0.65	0.40	-	(2.79)	2.79	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 1	1.77	(1.77)	-	-	0.34	(0.34)	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount written-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	326.98	2.40	0.40	329.78	122.70	4.97	-	127.67

Reconciliation of Expected Credit Loss allowances balance is given below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023				For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	0.47	0.02	-	0.49	0.37	0.01	-	0.38
New asset originated / purchased / further increase in existing asset	0.86	-	-	0.86	0.14	-	-	0.14
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(0.11)	(0.01)	-	(0.12)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.03)
Other Adjustments	(0.05)	-	0.05	-	(0.01)	0.01	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 1	0.01	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount written-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	1.18	0.05	0.05	1.23	0.47	0.02	-	0.49



Portfolio classification as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III*	Total
Portfolio Loans				
Housing Loans	243.67	2.40	0.40	246.47
Non Housing Loans	83.31	-	-	83.31
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(1.17)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(1.23)
Total (net)	325.81	2.39	0.35	328.55

Portfolio classification as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III*	Total
Portfolio Loans				
Housing Loans	9.91	4.98	-	14.89
Non Housing Loans	112.78	-	-	112.78
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(0.48)	(0.01)	-	(0.49)
Total (net)	122.21	4.97	-	127.18

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
7: Investments			
Equity Instruments (at cost)			
Investment in Other Equity Instruments Quoted	-	-	2.47
Investment in Other Equity Instruments Unquoted	-	-	1.90
	-	-	4.37

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
8: Other financial assets (at amortised cost)			
A. Security deposits			
Unsecured, considered good	0.61	25.00	25.00
(A)	0.61	25.00	25.00
B. Other assets			
Other Receivable	3.50	-	0.19
(B)	3.50	-	0.19
Total (A+B)	4.11	25.00	25.19

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
9: Current tax assets (net)			
Advance income-tax (net of provision for income-tax)	1.91	2.22	2.42
	1.91	2.22	2.42
10: Deferred Tax Asset (net)			
(A) Deferred tax assets			
Difference between books and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	-	0.01	0.03
Disallowances under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	0.12	-	-
Provision against standard assets	0.31	0.12	0.09
Unamortized portion of Loan processing fee	0.89	0.09	0.17
Total deferred tax assets	1.32	0.22	0.29
(B) Deferred tax liabilities			
Difference between books and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	0.03	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	0.03	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (A+B)	1.29	0.22	0.29

Reconciliation of total tax charge

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax	1.29	0.29
Deferred tax	(1.07)	0.07
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	0.22	0.36
Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:		
Profit before tax	0.90	5.96
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
	0.22	1.50
Tax effect of:		
Others	-	(1.14)
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	0.22	0.36



The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the income tax expense:

Deferred tax asset / (liability)	For the Year ended March 31, 2023				For the Year ended March 31, 2022			
	Opening balances as on 01-Apr-22	Recognised in profit or loss Expense / (Income)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balances as on 31-Mar-23	Opening balances as on 01-Apr-21	Recognised in profit or loss Expense / (Income)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balances as on 31-Mar-22
Difference between books and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	0.01	0.04	-	(0.03)	0.03	0.02	-	0.01
Disallowances under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	(0.12)	-	0.12	-	-	-	-
Provision against standard assets	0.12	(0.19)	-	0.31	0.09	(0.03)	-	0.12
Unamortized portion of Loan processing fee	0.09	(0.80)	-	0.89	0.17	0.08	-	0.09
	0.22	(1.07)	-	1.29	0.29	0.07	-	0.22



11 A: Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers and Data Processing Units	Total
Gross block (at cost)			
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
Additions	0.16	0.70	0.86
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.16	0.70	0.86
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the period	0.01	0.05	0.06
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.01	0.05	0.06
Net carrying amount			
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.15	0.65	0.80

*The value of property, plant and equipment in Previous GAAP is considered as deemed cost as per IndAS 101.



11 B: Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in millions unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2021	0.57	0.57
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.57	0.57
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.57	0.57
Accumulated Amortization		
As at April 1, 2021	0.44	0.44
Charge for the period	0.06	0.06
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.50	0.50
Charge for the period	0.07	0.07
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.57	0.57
Net Block		
As at April 1, 2021	0.13	0.13
As at March 31, 2022	0.07	0.07
As at March 31, 2023	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
12: Other non-financial assets			
13: Other non-financial assets			
Unsecured, considered good			
Prepaid expenses		-	-
Employees advance	0.04	0.03	-
GST Receivable	-	0.04	0.02
Capital advances		-	
Other advances	0.40	0.06	0.11
	0.44	0.13	0.13



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)

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

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
13: Trade Payable			
A. Trade Payable			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.63	0.03	6.15
	2.63	0.03	6.15

Ageing of Trade Payables As At March 31,2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments					Total
	Unbilled Dues	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
(I) MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.50	2.13	-	-	-	2.63
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables As At March 31,2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments					Total
	Unbilled Dues	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
(I) MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables as at April 1,2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments					Total
	Unbilled Dues	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
(I) MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	6.15	-	-	-	6.15
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME#	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Disclosure pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	-	-	-
the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-	-
the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-	-
the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
14: Other financial liabilities			
Expense payable	-	0.75	1.37
Employee benefits payable	0.22	-	-
Book Overdraft	-	0.01	-
Other liabilities	0.34	0.03	0.90
	0.56	0.79	2.27

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
15: Provisions			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.48	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	0.03	-	-
	0.51	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
16: Other non-financial liabilities			
Statutory dues payable	1.06	0.03	0.08
Income tax provision	1.29	-	-
Other liabilities	-	0.42	-
	2.35	0.45	0.08



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Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
17: Equity Share capital						
Authorised Capital						
Equity shares of ₹10 each	5,10,00,000	510.00	20,00,000	20.00	15,00,000	15.00
	5,10,00,000	510.00	20,00,000	20.00	15,00,000	15.00
Issued Capital						
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	4,19,59,180	419.59	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00
Total	4,19,59,180	419.59	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00
Subscribed						
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	4,12,59,180	412.59	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00
Partly Paid-up Equity Shares of ₹10 each and ₹1 paid up	7,00,000	0.70	-	-	-	-
Total	4,19,59,180	413.29	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00
Paid-up						
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	4,12,59,180	412.59	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00
Partly Paid-up Equity Shares of ₹10 each and ₹1 paid up	7,00,000	0.70	-	-	-	-
Total	4,19,59,180	413.29	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00

(a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares of face value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors, shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event, the Company declares any dividend the same shall be 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.

(b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares issued outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares						
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00	13,00,000	13.00
Add: Issued during the year	4,04,59,180	404.59	2,00,000	2.00	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,19,59,180	413.59	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00

(c) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares subscribed at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares						
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00	1,300,000	13.00
Add: Issued during the year	4,04,59,180	398.29	2,00,000	2.00	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,19,59,180	413.29	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00

(d) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares paid-up outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares						
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00	13,00,000	13.00
Add: Issued during the year*	4,04,59,180	398.29	2,00,000	2.00	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,19,59,180	413.29	15,00,000	15.00	13,00,000	13.00

* include amount received on partly paid equity shares of ₹ 0.70 million.

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company:

As per the records of the Company, including register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the shareholding given below represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Name of shareholders	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of Shares held	% of holding	Number of Shares held	% of holding	Number of Shares held	% of holding
Equity shares						
SATYA MicroCapital Limited	40,559,180	96.66%	3,60,107	24.01%	-	0.00%
Mahendra Kumar Baid	-	-	4,16,543	27.77%	3,61,003	27.77%
Aditya Baid	-	-	3,49,160	23.28%	3,02,600	23.28%
Baid Motors Private limited	-	-	78,580	5.24%	68,100	5.24%
Baid Leasing and Finance Co. Limited	-	-	2,46,460	16.43%	2,13,600	16.43%
Nirajana Property Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2,50,200	19.25%
Total	40,559,180	96.66%	14,50,850	96.73%	11,95,503	91.97%

(f) Shareholdings of Promoters
Fully paid shares

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	Number of Shares	% of holding	Number of Shares	% of holding	Number of Shares	% of holding
SATYA MicroCapital Limited	40,559,180	96.66%	-	-	-	-
Mahendra Kumar Baid	-	-	4,16,543	27.77%	3,61,003	27.77%
Aditya Baid	-	-	3,49,160	23.28%	3,02,600	23.28%
Total	40,559,180	96.66%	7,65,703	51.05%	663,603	51.05%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
18: Other Equity			
Statutory Reserve	1.66	1.52	0.40
Securities premium reserve	16.61	126.77	107.77
Retained earnings	5.46	10.66	6.18
Total other equity	23.73	138.95	114.35
Securities Premium Reserve			
At the beginning of the year	126.77	107.77	107.77
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	68.67	19.00	-
Less: Issue of bonus shares	174.17	-	-
Less: Share Issue Exp	4.66	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	16.61	126.77	107.77
Statutory Reserve (Pursuant to section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India , Act 1934)			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.52	0.40	0.28
Add: Amount transferred from surplus of profit and loss	0.14	1.12	0.12
Balance at the end of the year	1.66	1.52	0.40
Retained Earning			
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.66	6.18	6.45
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	0.68	5.60	0.54
Less: Adjustment Against LPF	-	-	(0.69)
Less: Income-tax effect on other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Less: Issue of bonus share	(5.74)	-	-
Less : Transferred to Statutory Reserve (Pursuant to section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India , Act 1934)	(0.14)	(1.12)	(0.12)
Net surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	5.46	10.66	6.18
Total other equity	23.73	138.95	114.35

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Statutory reserves: Every year the Company transfers a of sum of not less than twenty percent of net profit of that year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss to its Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-IC of the RBI Act, 1934.

Securities premium: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares and preference shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to statutory reserve, general reserve, dividends distributions paid to shareholders.

The conditions and restrictions for distribution attached to statutory reserves as specified in Section 45-IC(1) in The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

(1) Every Housing Finance Company (HFC) shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.

(2) No appropriation of any sum from the reserve fund shall be made by the HFC except for the purpose as may be specified by the RBI from time to time and every such appropriation shall be reported to the RBI within twenty-one days from the date of such withdrawal: Provided that the RBI may, in any particular case and for sufficient cause being shown, extend the period of twenty one days by such further period as it thinks fit or condone any delay in making such report.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, on the recommendation of the RBI and having regard to the adequacy of the paid-up capital and reserves of a HFC in relation to its deposit liabilities, declare by order in writing that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not be applicable to the HFC for such period as may be specified in the order: Provided that no such order shall be made unless the amount in the reserve fund under sub-section (1) together with the amount in the share premium account is not less than the paid-up capital of the HFC.



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Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
19: Interest Income		
Measured at amortised cost		
Interest income on portfolio loans	22.31	15.61
	22.31	15.61

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
20: Other income		
Miscellaneous income	5.21	-
	5.21	-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
21: Impairment on financial instruments		
Impairment on portfolio loans measured at amortised cost	0.74	0.11
	0.74	0.11

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
22: Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	15.23	6.00
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.68	0.01
Gratuity and leave encashment expense	0.51	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.08	0.33
	16.50	6.34

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
23: Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation	0.06	-
Amortization	0.07	0.06
	0.13	0.06

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
24: Other expenses		
Advertisement expenses	0.03	0.06
Business promotion	0.20	0.06
Legal & Professional Fee	2.79	0.09
Auditor's Remuneration (refer details below)	0.50	0.02
Software expenses	0.22	0.11
Postage, Internet & Telephone Expenses	0.02	0.01
Electricity charges	0.02	-
Printing & Stationeries	0.13	0.12
Repair and maintainance	0.04	1.41
Office maintainance	0.30	-
Rates & Taxes	0.80	0.02
Rent Including Lease Rent (refer note 36)	0.74	0.12
Director siting fee	0.11	-
Travelling & Conveyance	0.35	1.04
ROC Fee	0.11	0.05
Miscellaneous expenses	2.89	0.03
	9.25	3.14

Break up of Auditor's Remuneration

	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
a) Audit Fees	0.28	0.02
b) Other services	0.22	-
	0.50	0.02

25. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2022
Weighted average number of shares used in basic earning per share	4,12,59,180	15,00,000
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of share-based payments	-	-
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earning per share	4,12,59,180	15,00,000

The numerators and denominators used to calculate the basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

Profit Attributable to shareholders	0.68	5.60
Basis and Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year	4,12,59,180	15,00,000
Nominal Value of equity share (₹)	10	10
Basis & Diluted EPS (₹)	0.02	3.73



26 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Commitments	-	-	-
Contingent Liabilities	-	-	-
	-	-	-

27 Fair value measurement

(i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

The carrying values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost is considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

28 Financial risk management

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022			As at April 01, 2021		
	FVTPL*	FVOCI^	Amortised cost	FVTPL*	FVOCI^	Amortised cost	FVTPL*	FVOCI^	Amortised cost
Financial assets									
Loans	-	-	328.55	-	-	127.18	-	-	102.79
Investments#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.37
Cash and equivalents	-	-	105.97	-	-	0.41	-	-	0.53
Other Financial Assets	-	-	4.11	-	-	25.00	-	-	25.19
Total	-	-	438.63	-	-	152.59	-	-	132.88
Financial liabilities									
Trade Payables	-	-	2.63	-	-	0.03	-	-	6.15
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.56	-	-	0.79	-	-	2.27
Total	-	-	3.19	-	-	0.82	-	-	8.42

*FVTPL stands for "Fair Value Through Profit or Loss"

^FVOCI stands for "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

Carried at cost in accordance with IndAS 17 'Separate Financial Statements'.

ii) Risk Management

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

A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

a) Credit risk management

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

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

Assets under credit risk =

Credit rating	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
A: Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	438.63	152.59	132.88
B: Moderate credit risk	Loans and other financial assets	-	-	-
C: High credit risk	Loans and other financial assets	-	-	-

The risk parameters are same for all financial assets for all period presented. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 180 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.



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B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings*									
Trade payables	0.60	-	0.50	-	1.52	-	-	-	2.62
Other financial liabilities			0.56						0.56
Loan portfolio	5.53	5.83	5.51	20.41	31.29	136.30	120.60	219.71	545.18
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets (other) #	-	-	3.50	-	0.05	-	-	0.56	4.11

*Represents debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities.

The above maturity pattern is based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows under the respective arrangements where such assets and liabilities have been recognised.

#It includes trade receivables, balance with banks/financial institutions and other financial assets.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	2.63	-	-	2.63
Other financial liabilities	0.56	-	-	0.56
Total	3.19	-	-	3.19

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	0.03	-	-	0.03
Other financial liabilities	0.79	-	-	0.79
Total	0.82	-	-	0.82

As at April 01, 2021	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	6.15	-	-	6.15
Other financial liabilities	2.27	-	-	2.27
Total	8.42	-	-	8.42

29 Capital management

(a) Risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, security premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Trade payable	2.63	0.03	6.15
Other financial liabilities	0.56	0.79	2.27
Less: cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	105.97	0.41	0.53
Net debt	(102.78)	0.41	7.89
Equity	437.02	153.95	127.35
Capital and net debt	334.24	154.36	135.25



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30: Employee Benefit Plans**A. Defined contribution plans****Provident and other funds**

The Company makes contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance scheme contributions, labour welfare fund and national pension scheme which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Employee provident fund	0.66	-
Employee state insurance	0.02	0.01
Total	0.68	0.01

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan leave encashment plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is eligible for gratuity, on cessation of employment and it is computed at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to limit of ₹ 2 million as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Provision for unfunded gratuity liability for all employees is based upon actuarial valuations carried out at the end of every financial year. Major drivers in actuarial assumptions, typically, are years of service and employee compensation. In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19 on 'Employee Benefits', commitments are actuarially determined using the 'Projected Unit Credit' Method. Gains and losses on changes in actuarial assumptions are accounted for in the statement of profit and loss as other comprehensive income.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for the gratuity plan:

Movement in defined benefit obligations

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	-	NA
Current service cost	0.03	NA
Interest on defined benefit obligation	-	NA
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans	-	NA
Benefits paid	-	NA
Defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	0.03	NA

Balance Sheet**Amount recognised in balance sheet**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of obligations	0.03	NA
Fair value on plan assets	NA	NA
Net defined benefit liability recognised in balance sheet	0.03	NA

Expenses charged to the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	0.03	NA
Interest cost	-	NA
Total	0.03	NA

Re-measurement gains/(losses) in the other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	NA
Amount recognised under other comprehensive income	-	-



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Summary of actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.30% p.a.	NA
Expected return on plan assets	6.90% p.a.	NA
Rate of Increase in compensation levels	4.00% p.a.	NA
Withdrawal rates	40% at lower service reducing to 0% at higher service	NA

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at the balance sheet date are as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (+0.5%)	0.47	NA
Discount rate (-0.5%)	0.48	NA
Salary Inflation (+0.5%)	0.48	NA
Salary Inflation (-0.5%)	0.47	NA
Withdrawal Rate (+10%)	0.48	NA
Withdrawal Rate (-10%)	0.47	NA

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Year 1	0.21	NA
Year 2	0.13	NA
Year 3	0.08	NA
Year 4	0.05	NA
Year 5	0.01	NA
Year 6 to Year 10	0.04	NA

Discount rate: The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligation is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Salary escalation rate: This is Management's estimate of the increases in the salaries of the employees over the long term. Estimated future salary increases takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.



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31 - Related Party Disclosure**a) Related party and their relationship****I) Parent Company**

Satya MicroCapital Ltd.

II) (i) Subsidiary Company

NIL

III) Directors & Key Managerial personnel

Aditya Baid

Mahendra Kumar Baid

Mahesh Payannavar

Vivek Tiwari

Mohan Chandanathil Pappachan

Ratnesh Tiwari

Ranjeet Kumar Mishra

Anjali Singh

Vandita Kaul

Director from Apr 01, 2022 to June 14, 2022

Director from Apr 01, 2022 to June 14, 2022

Independent Director

Managing Director

Independent Director

Director

Director

Company Secretary w.e.f 16.06.2022

Chief Financial Officer w.e.f 21.03.2023

IV) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

Ratnesh Tiwari

b) Transactions with related parties

S.No.	Particulars	Parties mentioned in (I to IV) above	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Transactions during the year		
1	Allotment/transfer of shares:		
	Vivek Tiwari	18.75	Nil
	Ratnesh Tiwari	0.20	Nil
	C P Mohan	1.25	Nil
	Ranjeet Kumar Mishra	7.50	Nil
	SATYA MicroCapital Limited	259.36	Nil
2	Directors sitting fee		
	C P Mohan	0.07	Nil
	Ratnesh Tiwari	0.04	Nil
3	Remuneration and Reimbursement		
	Anjali Singh	0.50	Nil
4	Rent Paid		
	SATYA MicroCapital Limited	0.19	Nil
	Balances as at year end	Nil	Nil



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32 Disclosure of details as required by Notification No. RBI/2020-21/100 DOR.FIN.HFC.CC.No.120/03.10.136/2020-21 dated February 17, 2021 as amended under Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021

a. Capital / Analytical Ratios

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
CRAR (%)	254.36%	107.41%
CRAR – Tier I Capital (%)	253.64%	107.41%
CRAR – Tier II Capital (%)	0.72%	0.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	NA	NA

b. Reserve fund under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year		
a) Statutory Reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	-	-
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	1.52	0.40
Total	1.52	0.40
Addition / Appropriation / Withdrawal during the year		
Add:		
a) Amount transferred u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	0.14	1.12
Less:		
a) Amount appropriated from the Statutory Reserve u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
b) Amount withdrawn from the Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 which has been taken into account for the purpose of provision u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		
a) Statutory Reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987		
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	1.66	1.52
Total	1.66	1.52

c. Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1. Value of investments	-	-
(i) Gross value of investments	-	-
(a) In India	-	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(ii) Provisions for depreciation	-	-
(a) In India	-	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(iii) Net value of investments	-	-
(a) In India	-	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
2. Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance	-	-
(ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
(iii) Less: Write-off / Written-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
(iv) Closing balance	-	-

d. Derivatives

The Company has no transactions/exposure in derivatives in the current and previous year.

1. Forward rate agreement (FRA) / Interest rate swap (IRS)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) The notional principal of swap agreements	-	-
ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	-	-
iii) Collateral required by the HFC upon entering into swaps	-	-
iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
v) The fair value of the swap book	-	-



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED*(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)***CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)****2. Exchange traded interest rate (IR) derivative**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument-wise)	-	-
ii) Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding as on 31st March 2023 (instrument-wise)	-	-
iii) Notional principal amount of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	-	-
iv) Mark-to-market value of exchange traded IR derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument wise)	-	-

3. Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives : Not applicable**A. Qualitative Disclosure**

Not Applicable

B. Quantitative Disclosure

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)	-	-
ii) Marked to Market Positions	-	-
(a) Assets (+)	-	-
(b) Liability (-)	-	-
iii) Credit Exposure	-	-
iv) Unhedged Exposures	-	-

e. Securitisation**1. Securitisation by way of SPV**

The Company has no transactions/exposure in securitization by way of SPV in the current and previous year.

2. Details of financial assets sold to securitisation / reconstruction Company for asset reconstruction

The Company has not sold any financial asset to securitisation / reconstruction Company for asset reconstruction in the current and previous year.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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3. Details of assignment transactions undertaken by HFCs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
(i) No. of accounts	-	-	-
(ii) Aggregate value	-	-	-
(iii) Aggregate	-	-	-
(iv) Additional	-	-	-
(v) Aggregate gain /	-	-	-

* the above disclosure also includes details about a transaction under Co-Lending Model 2 carried during the year (previous year Nil)

As per Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited's existing business model none of the loan accounts are originated or booked with the intent to sell down through the direct assignment route. Decision to derecognize financial instruments through the direct assignment route is taken with the objective of meeting regulatory compliances, maintaining judicious mix of assets, take advantage of market liquidity situation, conducive macros and basis available market opportunity.

4. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased / sold

The Company has not purchased / sold non performing financial asset in the current and previous year.

f. Asset liability

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2023:

Particulars	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 days to 30 /31 days	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances *	-	-	3.28	3.51	3.32	12.30	18.86	82.14	72.68	132.46	328.55
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Net of provision for expected credit loss on Stage III loans.

Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2022:

Particulars	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 days to 30 /31 days	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances *	-	-	0.88	0.77	112.40	0.61	1.92	2.00	2.52	6.09	127.18
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Net of provision for expected credit loss on Stage III loans.



g. Exposure

1. Exposure to real estate sector

Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
a) Direct exposure			
(i) Residential Mortgages -			
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented;			
- Individual housing loans up to ` 15 lakh	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Individual housing loans above ` 15 lakh	Nil	Nil	Nil
-Other loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Commercial Real Estate			
Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial Premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted Commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction etc.) Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Investments in Mortgaged Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -			
a. Residential	Nil	Nil	Nil
b. Commercial Real Estate			
b) Indirect exposure			
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector			

2. Exposure to capital market

The Company has no exposure to capital market directly or indirectly in the current and previous year.

3. Details of financing of parent company products

There is no financing of parent company products.

4. Details of single borrower limit (SGL) / group borrower limit (GBL) exceeded by the HFC

The Company has not exceeded the single borrower limit and group borrower limit as prescribed by NHB.

5. Unsecured advances

The Company has not financed any unsecured advances against intangible securities such as rights, licenses, authority etc. as collateral security.

6. Exposure to group companies engaged in real estate business

Description	Amount	% of Owned fund
Exposure to any single entity in group engaged in real estate business	-	-
Exposure to all in group engaged in real estate business	-	-

h. Miscellaneous

1. Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company has not obtained registration from other financial sector regulators.

2. Disclosure of penalties imposed by NHB and other regulators

There is no penalty on company during the current and previous financial year.

3. Group Structure

Holding Company

Satya MicroCapital Limited

96.66% Subsidiary Company
Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited

4. Related party transactions

Refer Note 31

5. Rating assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of rating during the year

Instrument Type	Agency	Rating Current Year	Rating Previous Year
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

6. Remuneration of directors

No Remuneration paid to Non Executive directors except as disclosed under Note 31 of the financial statements.

7. Net Profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies

There are no material prior period items. There has been no change in accounting policies during the year.

8. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in line with the policy adopted by the Company.



i Additional disclosure

1. Provisions & contingencies

Break up of 'Provisions and contingencies' shown under the head expenditure in statement of profit and loss		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1. Provisions for depreciation on Investment		-	-
2. Provision made towards Income tax		1.29	0.29
3. Provision towards NPA		0.05	-
4. Contingent Provision against Standard Assets		1.18	0.49
5. Other Provision and Contingencies -Gratuity & Leave encashment		0.51	-

Break up of Loan & Advances and	Housing		Non Housing	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	246.07	14.89	83.31	112.78
b) Provisions made	0.84	0.04	0.34	0.45
Sub-Standard Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	0.40	-	-	-
b) Provisions made	0.05	-	-	-
Doubtful Assets – Category-I				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	-	-	-	-
b) Provisions made	-	-	-	-
Doubtful Assets – Category-II				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	-	-	-	-
b) Provisions made	-	-	-	-
Doubtful Assets – Category-III				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	-	-	-	-
b) Provisions made	-	-	-	-
Loss Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	-	-	-	-
b) Provisions made	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	246.47	14.89	83.31	112.78
b) Provisions made	0.89	0.04	0.34	0.45

a. The total outstanding amount includes principal and accrued interest.

b. The category of Doubtful Assets will be as under

Period for which the assets has been considered Doubtful	Category
Upto one year:	Category - I
One to three years	Category - II
More than three years:	Category - III



2 Draw down from reserves

There has been no draw down from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 Nil)

3 Concentration of public deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

a Concentration of public deposits - Not applicable

b. Concentration of loans & advances

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total loans & advances to twenty largest borrowers	19.25	121.80
Percentage of loans & advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the HFC	5.86%	95.77%

c. Concentration of all exposure (including off-balance sheet exposure)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	19.25	121.80
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to total exposure of the HFC on borrowers / customers	5.86%	95.77%

d. Concentration of NPAs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Exposure to top ten NPA accounts	0.35	0.00

e. Sector Wise NPA

Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A. Housing loans:	
1. Individuals	0.11%
2. Builders / project loans	-
3. Corporates	-
4. Others (specify)	-
B. Non Housing Loans	
1. Individuals	-
2. Builders / project loans	-
3. Corporates	-
4. Others (specify)	-

4 Movement of NPAs

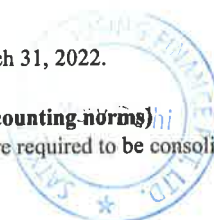
Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(I) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.11%	0.00%
(II) Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
a) Opening balance	0.00	0.00
b) Additions during the year	0.40	0.00
c) Reductions during the year		
d) Closing balance	0.40	0.00
(III) Movement of Net NPAs		
a) Opening balance	0.00	0.00
b) Additions during the year	0.35	0.00
c) Reductions during the year		
d) Closing balance	0.35	0.00
(IV) Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
a) Opening balance	0.00	0.00
b) Provisions made during the year	0.05	0.00
c) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions		
d) Closing balance	0.05	0.00

5 Overseas asset

The Company does not have any overseas assets as at year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

6 Off - balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

The Company does not have any off balance sheet Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms.



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j. Disclosure as per Annexure III of RBI directions

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
1 Loans and advances availed by the HFC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	-	-
(a) Debentures : Secured	-	-
: Unsecured	-	-
(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)	-	-
(b) Deferred Credits	-	-
(c) Term Loans	-	-
(d) Intercompany loans and borrowing	-	-
(e) Commercial Paper	-	-
(f) Public Deposits	-	-
(g) Other Loans (specify nature)	-	-
2 Breakup of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid)	-	-
(a) In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
(b) In the form of partly secured debentures i.e. debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
(c) Other public deposits	-	-
Assets side Amount outstanding	-	-
3 Breakup of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:	-	-
(a) Secured	-	-
(b) Unsecured	-	-
4 Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards asset financing activities	-	-
(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors	-	-
(a) Financial lease	-	-
(b) Operating lease	-	-
(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors	-	-
(a) Assets on hire	-	-
(b) Repossessed Assets	-	-
(iii) Other loans counting towards asset financing activities	-	-
(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed (net of provision)	-	-
5 Breakup of Investments	-	-
Current Investments	-	-
1. Quoted	-	-
(i) Shares	-	-
(a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
2. Unquoted	-	-
(i) Shares	-	-
(a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
Long Term Investments	-	-
1. Quoted	-	-
(i) Shares	-	-
(a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
2. Unquoted	-	-
(i) Shares	-	-
(a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-



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6 Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above:

Category	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Secured Unsecured Total	-	-	-
1. Related Parties	-	-	-
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

7 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted) :

Category	Market Value / Break up or fair	Total Book Value (net of provisions)
1. Related Parties		
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	-
Total	-	-

8 Other information

Particulars	Amount
1. Gross Non-Performing Assets	0.40
(a) Related Parties	
(b) Other than related parties	0.40
2. Net Non-Performing Assets	0.35
(a) Related Parties	
(b) Other than related parties	0.35
Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	



k. Details of Principal Business Criteria (PBC) as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	% of total assets towards housing finance	% of total assets towards housing finance for individuals
PBC	55.59%	55.59%

l. Liquidity Risk Management

(a) Liquidity Risk Management disclosures as at March 31, 2023:

I Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty *(both deposits and borrowings)

Number of Significant Counterparties^	Amount (in millions)	% of total deposits	% of total liabilities
	-	-	-

^*Significant counterparty is as defined in RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated 4 November 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies. Funding concentration based on significant counterparty has been computed using Latest Beneficiary Position instead of original subscribers.

II Top 20 Large deposits

NA

III Top 10 Borrowings

Name of the Facility	Amount (in millions)	% of Total Borrowings
Term Loan 1	-	-
Term Loan 2	-	-
Term Loan 3	-	-
Term Loan 4	-	-
Term Loan 5	-	-
Term Loan 6	-	-
Term Loan 7	-	-
Term Loan 8	-	-
Term Loan 9	-	-
Term Loan 10	-	-

Note: Above facilities do not include direct assignments.

IV Funding Concentration based on significant Instrument/Product:

Name of the Instrument/Product	Amount (in millions)	% of Total Liabilities
NCD	-	-
Refinance Facilities from NHB	-	-
Term loans from banks and FI	-	-
Short term borrowings (CC+WC+CP)	-	-

V Stock Ratios basis the outstanding

Stock Ratio	Percentage
Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	-
Commercial papers as a % of total assets	-
Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	-
Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	-
Other short-term liabilities as a % of total liabilities	-
Other short-term liabilities as a % of total assets	-



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

m. Reporting of Frauds' Notification No. NHB(ND)/DRS/Policy Circular No. 92/ 2018-19

No frauds were reported during the period and the corresponding previous period.

n. Disclosures in respect of guidelines on maintenance of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as referred in para 3.1.2 of the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021 and Annex II referred in para 15A of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

Appendix 1 - LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR)	March 31, 2023		31-Dec-22		30-Sep-22		30-Jun-22	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Unweighted* Value	Weighted** Value	Unweighted* Value	Weighted** Value	Unweighted* Value	Weighted** Value	Unweighted* Value	Weighted** Value
High Quality								
Liquid Assets								
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)								
Cash in hand & Bank balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Securities (unencumbered)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable Securities issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multidevelopment banks with < 20% risk weight (not by bank / FI / NBFC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Outflow								
Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured wholesale funding ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured wholesale funding ****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Inflows								
Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income on FD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free FD and MF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS OVER 30 DAYS PERIOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCR (%)*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Unweighted values must be calculated as outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows)

**Weighted values must be calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) and stress factors on inflow and outflow

***Unsecured wholesale funding includes cash outflow on account of CP, ICD & unsecured Debenture repayments

****Secured wholesale funding includes all other borrowing repayments

*****The LCR is computed by dividing the stock of HQLA by its total net stressed cash outflows over next 30 days.



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33 Disclosure as required by Notification No. RBI/2022-23/26 DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022 by the Reserve Bank of India and as applicable to the Company;

A) Exposure

(i) Exposure to real estate sector

Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
i) Direct exposure			
a) Residential Mortgages – Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	245.58	14.85	-
b) Commercial Real Estate – Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multifamily residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	-	-	-
c) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures –	-	-	-
i. Residential			
ii. Commercial Real Estate			
ii) Indirect Exposure Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies. Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector			

(ii) Exposure to capital market

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
i) Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-	-
ii) Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-	-
iii) Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	-	-	-
iv) Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	-	-	-
v) Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	-	-	-
vi) Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares/ bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-	-
vii) Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues	-	-	-
viii) Underwriting commitments taken up by the NBFCs in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-	-
ix) Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-	-
x) All exposures to Alternative Investment Funds:			
(i) Category I	-	-	-
(ii) Category II	-	-	-
(iii) Category III	-	-	-
Total exposure to capital market			



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(iii) Sectoral exposure

Sectors Particulars	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Total Exposure*	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure*	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1. Consumer Durables	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2. Housing (Including Priority Sector Housing)	245.58	0.40	0.16%	14.85	0.00	0.00%
4.3. Advances against Fixed Deposits (Including FCNR (B), NRRR Deposits etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4. Advances to Individuals against share, bonds, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5. Credit Card Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6. Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7. Vehicle Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.8. Loans against gold jewellery	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.9. Other Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.10. Others	82.97	0.00	0.00%	112.33	0.00	0.00%
Total of Personal Loans (4)						
5. Others, if any (please specify)						
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	328.55	0.40	0.12%	127.18	-	0.00%

*including interest accrued / overdue

(iv) Intra-group exposures

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Total amount of intra-group exposures	-	-
ii) Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	-	-
iii) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers/customers	-	-

(v) There were no unhedged foreign currency transactions during current year. Refer Note No. 39C (iii) for policies to manage currency induced risk.



33 B) Related Party Disclosure

March 31, 2023

Nature of transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associate / Joint Ventures	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Relative of KMP	Others	Total	Maximum outstanding during the year
Borrowings#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services Provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration & Reimbursement	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	-
Rent	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-
Allotment/transfer of shares	259.36	-	-	27.70	-	-	287.06	-
Directors sitting fee	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	0.11	-

The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year.March 31, 2023

March 31, 2022

Nature of transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associate / Joint Ventures	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Relative of KMP	Others	Total	Maximum outstanding during the year
Borrowings#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services Provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
Rent Paid	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Employees stock option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution to gratuity trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year.March 31, 2022.

C) Disclosure of complaints

1) Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Particulars March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

Complaints received by the HFC from its customers

1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advoceries issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

*Ombudsman scheme is not applicable to the company for the year ended March 31,2023.



2) Top five grounds of complaints received by the HFCs from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year the end of the year	Number of complaints pending at	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
March 31, 2023					
Disbursement Related	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Cancellation Related	-	-	-	-	-
CLSS Related	-	-	-	-	-
Service Dispute	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-payment Charges related	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022					
CLSS Related	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursement	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Cancellation Related	-	-	-	-	-
Other Loan Enquiry	-	-	-	-	-
Service Dispute	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

D) There is no breach of covenant of loan availed or debt securities issued.

E) Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning

No divergence observed

F) Loans to Directors, Senior Officers and relatives of Directors

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Directors and their relatives	-	-
Entities associated with directors and their relatives	-	-
Senior officers and their relatives	-	-



34 a. Disclosure in line with RBI's circular DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020 for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	326.98	1.17	325.81	1.17	0.00
	Stage 2	2.40	0.01	2.39	0.01	0.00
Subtotal		329.38	1.18	328.2	1.18	0.00
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	0.40	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.00
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		0.40	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.00
Loss Asset	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		0.40	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.00
Total	Stage 1	326.98	1.17	325.81	1.17	0.00
	Stage 2	2.40	0.01	2.39	0.01	0.00
	Stage 3	0.40	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.00
	Less: Unamortized Fees					
	fee					
	Total	329.78	1.23	328.55	1.23	0.00

Disclosure in line with RBI's circular DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020 for the year ended March 31, 2022

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	122.69	0.48	122.21	0.48	0.00
	Stage 2	4.98	0.01	4.97	0.01	0.00
Subtotal		127.67	0.49	127.18	0.49	0.00
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss Asset	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	122.69	0.48	122.21	0.48	0.00
	Stage 2	4.98	0.01	4.97	0.01	0.00
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Less: Unamortized Fee					
	fee					
	Total	127.67	0.49	127.18	0.49	0.00



b. Disclosures required under the RBI Resolution Framework - 2.0: Resolution of COVID-19 related stress of Individuals and Small Businesses dated May 05, 2021, with reference to disclosures stated under Format-B prescribed in the Resolution Framework – 1.0.

Type of Borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the previous half-year	Of (A) debt that slipped into NPA during the half year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the halfyear	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Personal Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Persons of which MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total					

c) Details of loans transferred / acquired during the quarter ended March 31, 2023 under the RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposures dated September 24, 2021 are given below:

Particular	Transferred under direct assignment transaction	Transferred under co-lending model (CLM2)
A. Nature of Entity Bank Bank	-	-
B. Count of Loan Accounts Assigned	-	-
C. Amount of Loan Account Assigned	-	-
D. Retention of Beneficial Economic Interest (MRR)	-	-
E. Weighted Average Maturity (Residual Maturity)	-	-
F. Weighted Average Holding Period	-	-
G. Coverage of Tangible Security Coverage	-	-
H. Rating-wise Distribution of Rated Loans	-	-



35 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	105.97	-	105.97
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-
Loan portfolio	41.33	287.22	328.55
Investments	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4.11	-	4.11
Total financial assets	151.41	287.22	438.63
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	-	1.91	1.91
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	1.29	1.29
Property, plant and equipment	-	0.80	0.80
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	0.44	-	0.44
Total non-financial assets	0.44	4.00	4.44
Total assets	151.85	291.22	443.07
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Trade payables	2.63	-	2.63
Borrowings*	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.56	-	0.56
Total financial liabilities	3.19	-	3.19
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	-	0.51	0.51
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	2.35	-	2.35
Total non-financial liabilities	2.35	0.51	2.86
Equity			
Equity share capital	-	413.29	413.29
Instruments entirely equity in nature	-	-	-
Other equity	-	23.73	23.73
Total equity	-	437.02	437.02
Total liabilities and equity	5.54	437.53	443.07

*represents debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities.



36 - First time adoption of Indian accounting standards

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2023, are the first financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). The Company follows directions prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') for Non-Banking Finance Company ('NBFC').

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2023, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2021, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements.

A TRANSITION EXEMPTIONS APPLIED:

A. A first-time adopter may opt to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE as recognized in its previous GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date. Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and continued with the carrying value as recognized in previous GAAP as deemed cost on the transition date.

B. In separate financial statements, a first-time adopter that subsequently measures an investment in a subsidiary, joint ventures or associate at cost, may measure such investment at cost (determined in accordance with Ind AS 27) or deemed cost (fair value or previous GAAP carrying amount) in its separate opening Ind AS balance sheet. Selection of fair value or previous GAAP carrying amount for determining deemed cost can be done for each subsidiary, associate and joint venture. Accordingly, the company has opted to measure its investment in Subsidiaries, Associate at previous GAAP carrying amount which is considered to be the deemed cost.

B ESTIMATES:

The estimates at April 01, 2021 and at March 31, 2022 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- FVTPL / FVOCI – equity and debt instrument
- Impairment of financial assets

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 01, 2021, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2022.

C Reconciliation of equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows as reported as per ind as, in this statement with as reported in previous years as per previous indian gaap

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2022 and April 1, 2021 :

	Notes to first time adoption	Reconciliation of Equity March 31, 2022	Reconciliation of Profit April 1, 2021	Reconciliation of Profit Year ended March 31, 2022
Total Equity (Shareholder's fund) as per previous GAAP-A		153.69	127.67	
Profit for the year as per previous GAAP-B		307.63		
Adjustments:				
Effective interest rate for financials assets at amortised cost	1	(0.32)	(0.68)	0.36
Total adjustments-C		(0.32)	(0.68)	0.36
Deferred tax impact on above adjustments	2	0.58	0.36	0.22
Adjustments after taxes -D		0.26	(0.32)	0.58
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax)-E		153.95	127.35	
Total Equity as per Ind AS- A+D+E		153.95	127.35	

Notes:

1. Under previous GAAP, transaction costs (processing fee) charged to customers was recognised upfront while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial asset and recognised as interest income using the effective interest method. Similarly, Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with loans and advances are amortised upfront and charge to profit and loss for the year. Under Ind AS, transactions cost are included in the initial recognition amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost and charged to profit and loss using the effective interest method.
 Under previous GAAP, transaction costs incurred on borrowings was charged to statement of profit and loss while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liabilities and recognised as interest expense using the effective interest method.

2. Deferred tax adjustments : Deferred tax have been recognized on the adjustments made on transition to Ind AS.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)
CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
Note 36 - First time adoption of Ind AS
D Explanation of transition to Ind AS
(i) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2022 and April 1, 2021

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2022			April 1, 2021		
	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS						
Financial Assets						
Cash And Cash Equivalents	0.41	-	0.41	0.53	-	0.53
Loan	127.50	(0.32)	127.18	103.47	(0.68)	102.79
Investments	-	-	-	4.37	-	4.37
Other Financial Assets	25.00	-	25.00	25.19	-	25.19
	152.91	(0.32)	152.59	133.56	(0.68)	132.88
Non Financial Assets						
Current tax assets (net)	2.22	-	2.22	2.42	-	2.42
Deferred Tax Asset	(0.36)	0.58	0.22	(0.07)	0.36	0.29
Intangible assets	0.07	-	0.07	0.13	-	0.13
Other non-financial assets	0.13	-	0.13	0.13	-	0.13
	2.06	0.58	2.64	2.61	0.36	2.97
TOTAL ASSETS	154.96	0.26	155.23	136.17	(0.32)	135.85
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	0.03	-	0.03	6.15	-	6.15
Other Financial liabilities	0.79	-	0.79	2.27	-	2.27
	0.82	-	0.82	8.42	-	8.42
Non Financials Liabilities						
Current tax liabilities(net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	0.45	-	0.45	0.08	-	0.08
	0.45	-	0.45	0.08	-	0.08
Equity						
Equity Share Capital	15.00	-	15.00	13.00	-	13.00
Other Equity	138.69	0.26	138.95	114.67	(0.32)	114.35
	153.69	0.26	153.95	127.67	(0.32)	127.35
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	154.96	0.26	155.23	136.17	(0.32)	135.85

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)

CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 36 - First time adoption of Ind AS

E Explanation of transition to Ind AS

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		
	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from operations			
Interest Income	15.25	0.36	15.61
Total Revenue from operations	15.25	0.36	15.61
Other Income	-	-	-
Total Income	15.25	0.36	15.61
Expenses			
Finance Cost	-	-	-
Impairment of financial Instruments	0.11	-	0.11
Employee benefit expenses	6.34	-	6.34
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	0.06	-	0.06
Other Expenses	3.14	-	3.14
Total Expenses	9.65	-	9.65
Profit / (Loss) before tax	5.60	0.36	5.96
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	0.29	-	0.29
Deferred Tax	0.29	(0.22)	0.07
	0.58	(0.22)	0.36
Total Net Profit/ (Loss)	5.02	0.58	5.60
Other Comprehensive Income			
A i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
(a) Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	5.02	0.58	5.60

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



SATYA MICRO HOUSING FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Baid Housing Finance Private Limited)

CIN: U65100DL2008PTC406524

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

37 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or other kind of funds) to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

The Company has not received any funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

38 There have been no events after the reporting date upto the date of adoption of the financial statements that require adjustment in these financial statements

39 Figures in the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary, in order to make them comparable to the current year.

For A Prasad & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 004250C



Aayush Tibrewal

Partner

Membership No. 540098



For and on behalf of the board of directors

Satya Micro Housing Finance Private Limited



Ranjeet Kumar Mishra

Director

DIN-09385273



Vivek Tiwari

Managing Director

DIN-02174160



Anjali Singh

Company Secretary

M.No. A56345



Vandita Kaul

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 23, 2023

