

Financial Statement

2021-22

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

To,
The Members of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its profits, its comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 (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 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 preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

That 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 also:

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”;
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. Hence, the requirement of the Company for compliance under this section is not applicable.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position of the Company.
 - 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. (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) Management has represented to us that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

- (c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.

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

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 161851

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2022
UDIN: 22161851AHWXNW5256

Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

- (i) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets; hence clause (i)(a), (i)(b), (i)(c), (i)(d) and (i)(e) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is a service company, primarily engaged in activities of pension fund management. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3 (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the records examined by us and information and explanation given to us, the Company has not availed any working capital facility from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the paragraph 3 (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan secured/unsecured or investments or advances or guarantees or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clauses (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year under audit, neither the Company has given any loan or provided any guarantee or security to its director or any other person, in whom director is interested nor the Company has given any loan or guarantee and provided any security and acquired any security of body corporate. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and hence directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable. During the year under audit, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal for whether the same has been complied with or not.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified for maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. There

are no undisputed amounts payable in respect to such applicable statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for a period of six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues as referred to in clause 3(vii)(a) above, which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of a dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, any transactions which are not recorded in the books of account.
- (ix) During the year the Company has not availed loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(ix)(a), (ix)(b), (ix)(c), (ix)(d), (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) During the year the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) as per section 42 and 62 of the Act, hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a), (xii)(b) and (xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
 - (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.
 - (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (d) As represented by the management, the Group does not have more than one Core Investment Company as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
- (xvii) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (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) Based on the examination of records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company and hence, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 161851

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2022
UDIN: 22161851AHWXNW5256

Annexure – B to Auditor’s report

[Annexure to the Independent Auditor’s Report referred to in paragraph “2(f)” under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date on the financial statements of Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited for year ended March 31, 2022.]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 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 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”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Jigar T. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 161851

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 25, 2022

UDIN: 22161851AHWXNW5256

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	338	396
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	3	1,499	1,499
Investments	4	3,09,754	2,93,125
Other financial assets	5	230	278
Non-financial assets			
Income Tax Asset	6	10	-
Total assets		3,11,831	2,95,298
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Payables			
Trade Payable	7		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		153	-
Other financial liabilities	8	1,334	796
Non-financial Liabilities			
Income tax liabilities (Net)	9	-	-
Provisions	10	636	488
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	11	6,652	7,033
Other non-financial liabilities	12	95	52
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	13	2,50,000	2,50,000
Other equity	14	52,961	36,929
Total equity		3,02,961	2,86,929
Total liabilities and equity		3,11,831	2,95,298

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.
As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Sundeep Sikka
Director
DIN: 0002553654

Chhaya Virani
Director
DIN: 0006953556

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership Number : 161851

Dinesh Kotian
Chief Financial Officer

Hemali Mehta
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations			
Fees Income		-	-
Total revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	15	21,065	29,280
Total income		21,065	29,280
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	16	3,811	3,727
Others expenses	17	1,527	1,785
Total expenses		5,338	5,513
Profit/(loss) before tax		15,727	23,768
Income tax expense:			
Current Tax		-	8
Tax Provision for earlier years		-	6
Deferred Tax charged/ (released)		(362)	4,281
Total tax expense		(362)	4,295
Profit/(loss) for the year		16,089	19,473
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(77)	(158)
- Deferred tax relating to these items		19	40
Other comprehensive income for the year		(58)	(118)
Total comprehensive income for the year		16,031	19,355
Earnings per equity share	25		
- Basic (Rs.)		0.64	0.78
- Diluted (Rs.)		0.64	0.78

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.
As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Sundeep Sikka
Director
DIN: 0002553654

Chhaya Virani
Director
DIN: 0006953556

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership Number : 161851

Dinesh Kotian
Chief Financial Officer

Hemali Mehta
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)
	Amount
As at April 1, 2020	2,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period item	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	2,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-
As at March 31, 2021	2,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period item	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	2,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-
As at March 31, 2022	2,50,000

B) Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)		Total
	Reserves & Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	
	Retained Earnings	FVOCI - Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	17,555	20	17,575
Changes in accountitng policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	17,555	20	17,575
Surplus / (Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss	19,473	(118)	19,355
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year	19,473	(118)	19,355
Balance as at 31 March 2021	37,028	(98)	36,930
Changes in accountitng policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	37,028	(98)	36,930
Surplus / (Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss	16,089	(58)	16,031
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	16,089	(58)	16,031
Balance as at March 31, 2022	53,117	(156)	52,961

The above statement of change in equity should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.
As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership Number : 161851

Sundeep Sikka
Director
DIN: 0002553654

Chhaya Virani
Director
DIN: 0006953556

Dinesh Kotian
Chief Financial Officer

Hemali Mehta
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit/(Loss) before tax:	15,727	23,768
Adjustments :		
Net (gain) / loss on sale of mutual funds / bonds	(4,960)	(5,733)
Net (gain) / loss on financial asset measured at FVTPL	(15,978)	(23,211)
Excess Provision for Leave Encashment written back	-	(309)
Remeasurement of employee benefits	225	-
Interest income	(105)	(99)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(5,091)	(5,584)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	-	-
Other financial & Non Financial Assets	152	83
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade Payable	153	-
Other financial & Non Financial liabilities	427	(2,065)
Cash generated from operations	(4,359)	(7,566)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(8)	26
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(4,367)	(7,540)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Investment in Fixed Deposit	-	-
Purchase of investment measured at FVTPL	(1,14,700)	(52,000)
Redemption / Investment in Fixed Deposit	1,19,009	59,526
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	4,309	7,526
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Buy back of debentures and commercial papers	-	-
Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in minority interest	-	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	(58)	(14)
Add : Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	396	410
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	338	396

The above statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Sundeep Sikka
Director

Chhaya Virani
Director

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership Number : 161851

Dinesh Kotian
Chief Financial Officer

Hemali Mehta
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Corporate Information

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on March 31, 2009 with the Registrar of Companies (RoC), Maharashtra, Mumbai. Subsequently on April 30, 2009 the Company was registered as a "Pension Fund Manager" with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) to act as a pension fund manager to manage the pension assets under the New Pension System (NPS). The company had withdrawn the certificate of registration vide dated June 04, 2019 and PFRDA approved the deregistration vide letter dated July 31, 2109 and November 15, 2019.

Note 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Note 1.01 Basis of preparation

- (i) The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the assets and liabilities that require measurement at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.
- (ii) These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded off to the rupees in thousand, unless stated otherwise.

Note 1.02 Use of Estimates

The preparation and presentation of Financial Statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised. Estimates and underlying assets are reviewed on periodical basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical Estimates and Judgements

- (i) Estimation of current tax expense and payable

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- (ii) The Company's deferred tax asset mainly comprises on account of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation, hence, the net deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements in the absence of the reasonable certainty that taxable income will be generated in near future to offset the losses.

Note 1.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, bank overdraft, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 1.04 Financial Instruments

A. Financial Assets

i) Classification

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

- 1) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through the Statement of Profit and Loss), and
- 2) those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments into following categories:

a) Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses) Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

c) Fair value through statement of profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through Statement of Profit or Loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- 1) The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- 2) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 1.05 Borrowings

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets upto the commencement of commercial operations. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 1.06 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. An entity shall not recognize a contingent asset unless the recovery is virtually certain.

Note 1.07 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables.

i) Investment Management Fees

Investment Management fees (net of GST) are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement, on average Assets Under Management (AUM), confirmed by Schemes.

ii) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

iii) Profit or Loss on Sale of Investments

Profit or loss earned from sale of investments is recognized on a trade date basis. Profit & Loss on sale of investment is determined on Mark to Market basis.

Note 1.08 Income Taxes

(i) The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

(iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Note 1.09 Earnings Per Share

In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers net profit after tax and includes post tax effect of any exceptional item. Number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of the shares, outstanding during the period. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed after adjusting effect of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any except when result will be anti - dilutive. Dilutive potential equity Shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

Note 1.10 Leases

The Company has adopted the new accounting standard Ind AS 116 "Leases" on April 1, 2019 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules, 2019, notified by MCA on March 30, 2019. Ind AS 116 is a single lessee accounting model and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.

The Company's lease assets primarily consists of office premises which are of short term lease with the term of twelve months or less and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company has recognized the lease payments as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of lease.

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

2 Cash and cash equivalents (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	338	396
Total	338	396

3 Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
In Fixed deposits	1,499	1,499
Total	1,499	1,499

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

4 Investments

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	At amortised cost	At fair value through			Others	Total
		Profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	Subtotal		
As at March 31, 2022						
Mutual funds	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754
Total (A) - Gross	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	
(Less): Impairment loss allowance						
Total (A) - Net	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754
Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754
Total (B) - Gross	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754
(Less): Impairment loss allowance						
Total (B) - Net	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754	-	3,09,754
As at March 31, 2021						
Mutual funds	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125
Total (A) - Gross	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125
(Less): Impairment loss allowance						
Total (A) - Net	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125
Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125
Total (B) - Gross	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125
(Less): Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) - Net	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125	-	2,93,125

5 Other financial assets

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advances	-	126
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit	198	105
Balance with revenue authority	32	47
Total	230	278

6 Income tax assets

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
TDS receivable (net of provision for income tax)	10	-
Total	10	-

7 Trade Payable (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
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	153	-
Total	153	-

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2022

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	153	-	-	-	153
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	153	-	-	-	-

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2021

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

8 Other financial liabilities (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for expenses	1,324	786
Other payables	10	10
Total	1,334	796

9 Income tax liabilities (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for income tax	-	-
Total	-	-

10 Provisions (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for Employee benefits		
Gratuity	583	440
Compensated Absence Cost	53	48
Total	636	488

11 Deferred tax liabilities (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Liability		
Fair Valuation of Investments	6,812	7,156
Deferred Tax Asset		
Defined Benefit Obligation	160	123
Total	6,652	7,033

12 Other non-financial liabilities (₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	95	52
Total	95	52

13 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	(₹ in thousand)	Number	(₹ in thousand)
Authorised shares				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,70,00,000	2,70,000	2,70,00,000	2,70,000
Issued, subscribed & fully paid-up shares				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,50,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,000
Total	2,50,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,000

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	(₹ in thousand)	Number	(₹ in thousand)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,50,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,50,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,000

b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and carries dividend right. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares of the Company held by the holding/ultimate holding company

Equity shareholders	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	1,22,49,994	49%	1,22,49,994	49%
Reliance Capital Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Reliance Exchangenext Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited - Jointly with its nominees	6	0%	6	0%
Total	2,50,00,000	100%	2,50,00,000	100%

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

Equity shareholders	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	1,22,49,994	49%	1,22,49,994	49%
Reliance Capital Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Reliance Exchangenext Limited	42,50,000	17%	42,50,000	17%
Total	2,49,99,994		2,49,99,994	

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

14 Other Equity

- Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	53,019	37,048
Other comprehensive income	(58)	(118)
Total	52,961	36,929

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	36,930	17,575
Net profit for the year	16,089	19,473
	53,019	37,048
Other comprehensive income		
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings which will not be reclassified to statement of profit & Loss Account		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	(77)	(158)
- Deferred Tax	19	40
	(58)	(118)
Closing balance	52,961	36,930

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

15 Other income

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest on deposits with banks	103	97
Excess Provision Written back	-	236
Net gain /(loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL		
- Mutual Funds	15,978	23,211
Profit & Loss on sale of Investments	4,960	5,733
Miscellaneous Income	22	2
Interest on income tax refund	2	1
Total	21,065	29,280

16 Employee benefits expenses

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	3,631	3,446
Contribution to provident and other funds	172	236
Staff welfare expenses	8	45
Total	3,811	3,727

17 Other expenses

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rental charges	685	1,156
Filing Fees	21	15
Director's fees allowances and expenses	330	330
Auditor's fees and expenses	118	118
Travel and conveyance	-	3
Rates & Taxes	8	-
Seminars & Conferences	-	2
Legal & Professional Fees	353	136
Advances Written off	-	12
Miscellaneous expenses	12	13
Total	1,527	1,785

a) Breakup of Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Audit fees	118	118
Total	118	118

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 18: Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and others approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

Financial Instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rate and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

Fair value hierarchy: -

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

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

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

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories were as follows:

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
	Carrying Amount	Level of Input Used			Carrying Amount	Level of Input Used		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents & Bank Balances	338	-	-	-	396	-	-	-
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,499	-	-	-	1,499	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset	230	-	-	-	278	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss Account (FVTPL)								
Investments	-	3,09,754	-	-	-	2,93,125	-	-
Total Financial Asset	2,067	3,09,754	-	-	2,173	2,93,125	-	-
Financial Liability at amortised cost:								
Trade Payable	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liability	1,334	-	-	-	796	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	1,487	-	-	-	796	-	-	-

Note 19: Financial Risk Management

The Company's business activities expose it to financial risks, namely liquidity risk, credit risks and Market risk. The Company's management identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The activities are designed to protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

Credit risk management:

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, carried at amortised cost or fair value through profit & loss, as well as credit exposures to trade/non-trade customers including outstanding receivables.

The Company manages credit risk from cash and cash equivalents by ensuring only high rated banks/financial institutions are accepted for banking relationship.

Liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due. For doing this, the Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year.

(i) Maturities of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in thousand)				
Particulars	On demand	Less than 1 year	more than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	338	-	-	338
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	1,499	1,499
Investments	3,09,754	-	-	3,09,754
Other Financial Assets	32	-	198	230
Total Financial Assets	3,10,124	-	1,697	3,11,821
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	153	-	-	153
Other Financial Liabilities	1,334	-	-	1,334
Total Financial Liabilities	1,487	-	-	1,487
As at March 31, 2021				
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	396	-	-	396
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	1,499	1,499
Investments	2,93,125	-	-	2,93,125
Other Financial Assets	173	-	105	279
Total Financial Assets	2,93,694	-	1,605	2,95,299
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable				
Other Financial Liabilities	796	-	-	796
Total Financial Liabilities	796	-	-	796

Market Risk Management :

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise of price risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include FVTPL investments. The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company invests only in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Sensitivity analysis

As an estimation of the approximate impact of price risk and interest rate risk exposure, with respect to equity & Debt mutual funds, the company has calculated the impact as follows :

Particulars	Impact on Profit & Loss Account	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<u>For investment in Mutual Fund</u>		
Price increase by 5%	15,488	14,656
Price decrease by 5%	(15,488)	(14,656)

Note 20: Capital management

Capital of the Company, for the purpose of capital management, include issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value and ensure that the minimum capital requirement as per the statutory requirement are adequately met.

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 21: Income Tax

a) The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax	-	8
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	6
Deferred tax	(362)	4,281
Total	(362)	4,295

b) **Reconciliation of the total tax charge**

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is, as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	15,727	23,768
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (previous year 25.168%)	3,958	5,982
Tax effect of the amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income :		
-Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	6
- MTM on Mutual fund investment	(4,365)	(1,477)
- Profit on sale of Investment	(156)	(17)
-Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss- OCI	19	40
-Others	182	(239)
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	(362)	4,295
Effective tax rate	-2.30%	18.07%

c) **Deferred tax assets/liabilities**

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax liabilities / assets:

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)			
	As at March 31, 2021	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability :				
Fair Value on Investment valued at FVTPL	7,156	(344)	-	6,812
	7,156	(344)		6,812
Deferred tax asset :				
Defined benefit obligations	123	18	19	160
	123	18	19	160
Net deferred tax asset/liability	7,033	(362)	19	6,652

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)			
	As at March 31, 2020	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax liability :				
Fair Value on Investment valued at FVTPL	2,792	4,364	-	7,156
	2,792	4,364	-	7,156
Deferred tax asset :				
Defined benefit obligations	-	83	40	123
	-	83	40	123
Net deferred tax asset/liability	2,792	4,281	40	7,033

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 22: Related party transactions

As per Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosure", the Companies related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are discussed below.

a) Holding Company

Name	Place of incorporation	% Ownership interest	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Reliance Capital Limited (along with its subsidiaries)	India	51%	51%

b) Major Investing party

Name	Place of incorporation	% Ownership interest	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	India	49%	49%

c) Subsidiaries of Holding Company

Name
Reliance General Insurance Company Limited

d) Associates of Holding Company

Name
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited

e) Key management personnel

Name	Designation
Mr. Dinesh Kotian	Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Hemali Rajeev Mehta	Company Secretary

f) Transactions and closing balances with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Expenditures		
Rent paid - Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	685	1,156
Fellow Subsidiary - Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.		
Advance outstanding	-	110
Key Managerial Personnel		
Managerial Remuneration Paid (Including Reimbursements of Expenses)		
Mr. Manish Shah (upto September 30, 2020)	-	2,450
Mr. Dinesh Kotian	1,499	1,277
Ms. Hemali Rajeev Mehta	1,907	1,731

Note:

The above information regarding related parties have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Transactions in the nature of reimbursement of expenses incurred by one company on behalf of other have not been considered above.

Note 23: Segment information

The Company has no active business, hence there are no separate reportable segments as specified in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment' as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

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Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 24 :Employee benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss towards contribution to defined contribution plans which are included under contribution to provident and other funds:

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Provident fund	129	183
Pension fund	36	42

i) Balance Sheet

	(₹ in thousand)		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at March 31, 2020	848	-	848
Current service cost	73	-	73
Interest expense/(income)	58	-	58
(Liability Transfer Out/ Disinvestment)	(698)	-	(698)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0)	-	(0)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	159	-	159
As at March 31, 2021	440	-	440
Current service cost	36	-	36
Interest expense/(income)	30	-	30
(Liability Transfer Out/ Disinvestment)	-	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(18)	-	(18)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(0)	-	(0)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	95	-	95
As at March 31, 2022	583	-	583

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of plan liabilities	583	440
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Plan liability net of plan assets	583	440

ii) Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ in thousand)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Current service cost	36	73
Total	36	73
Finance cost	30	58
Net impact on the profit before tax	66	131
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest expense/income		
Actuarial gains/(losses) on obligation for the period	(77)	(158)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in experience		
Net impact on the other comprehensive income before tax	(77)	(158)

iii) Actuarial assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans and post retirement medical benefits at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.15%	6.85%
Salary escalation rate*	6.00%	6.00%

* takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors

iv) Sensitivity

(₹ in thousand)

As at March 31, 2022	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1%	(53)	62
Salary escalation rate	1%	62	(54)

As at March 31, 2021	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1%	(41)	49
Salary escalation rate	1%	49	(42)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

v) Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end as follows:

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1st Following Year	40	29
2nd Following Year	40	29
3rd Following Year	40	29
4th Following Year	40	29
5th Following Year	40	29
Sum of years 6 to 10	197	144
Sum of years 11 and above	988	752

Note 25: Earnings per share

(₹ in thousand)

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit for the year	16,089	19,473
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
Earnings per equity share (basic and diluted)	0.64	0.78

Note: Since there are no Potential Anti Dilutive Equity shares, the Basic EPS and Diluted EPS are same.

Note 26: The management has identified enterprise which has provided goods and services to the company and which qualify under the definition of medium, micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. At any point of time during the year there is no liability due for payment to such micro, small and medium enterprises.

Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 27: In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized, the company has not recognized the deferred tax assets amounting to Rs. 1,19,12,668 (as at March 31, 2021 Rs. 1,19,08,345) arising out of brought forward tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and long term capital losses.

Note 28: The Company does not has any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Note 29: The Company has entered into cancellable leasing agreement for office premises renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The Company has accounted Rs. 6,85,344 as lease rental for the financial year 2021-22 (Rs.11,56,379 for the financial year 2020-21).

Note 30: The Company does not has any Benami property and also there are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

Note 31: The Company does not has any transactions with companies struck off during the year.

Note 32: The Company does not has any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 33: The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.

Note 34: The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 35: The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 36: Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with those of current year.

Note 37: The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 25, 2022.

As per our attached Report of even date
For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited

Jigar T. Shah
Partner
Membership Number : 161851

Sundeep Sikka
Director
DIN: 0002553654

Chhaya Virani
Director
DIN: 0006953556

Dinesh Kotian
Chief Financial Officer

Hemali Mehta
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2022