INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of UTI Asset Management Company Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **UTI Asset Management Company Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries (the holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss account (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated Statement of changes in Equity and the consolidated Cash Flows statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2021, the consolidated profit, the consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1.	**Revenue Recognition**	
	Refer to the accounting policies in the Financial Statements: Significant accounting policies – Note 2.3 Revenue Recognition and Note 24 to the financial statements: Revenue from Operations. Revenue from operations is the most significant account balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss. It comprises of : (a) Investment Management Fees (b) Portfolio Management Fees (c) Fees relating to point of presence under New Pension Scheme Key aspects relating to timing and recognition are: ● Revenue is accrued based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" and in accordance with the respective agreement ● The Company receives investment management fees from the mutual funds which is charged as a percent of the Asset under	Our audit procedures included: ● Obtained and read the accounting policy for revenue recognition ● Understood and evaluated the design and implementation of controls. Tested the operating effectiveness of the controls in place across the Company relevant to the recognition of the revenue ● On a sample basis, obtained and tested arithmetical accuracy of revenue calculations and reconciled it with the amount included in the financial statements and test checked invoices and reconciled with the accounting records ● On a sample basis, obtained and read the certification reports issued by the statutory auditors of mutual fund schemes, in accordance with generally accepted assurance standards

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
	Management (AUM), in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time, based on daily net asset value. ● Company also receives monthly AMC Fees from a Offshore fund floated in India ● Company is registered with Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA), under NPS architecture providing Point of Presence service to subscriber, for which the Company receives service charges as applicable	● Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures relating to the revenue

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, identified above, when it becomes available and, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors

When we read other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flow of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

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 consider material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the holding 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 the Management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management 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 of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

OTHER MATTERS:

i. The consolidated financial statements include the following Subsidiaries

   1) UTI Retirement Solutions Limited
   2) UTI Capital Private Limited
   3) UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited
   4) UTI International Limited
   5) India Infrastructure Development Fund

ii. We did not audit the financial statements of the 5 subsidiaries, mentioned above, included in the consolidated financial statements, whose financial statements reflect total assets of INR 631.25 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenue of INR 250.15 crore, total net profit after tax of INR 147.69 crore, total comprehensive income of INR 141.63 crore and net cash flows amounting to INR 52.79 crore for the year on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors

iii. UTI International Limited, one of Company's subsidiaries is located outside India whose financial statements reflect total assets of INR 521.18 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenue of INR 218.68 crore, total net profit after tax of INR 142.16 crore, total comprehensive income of INR 136.18 crore and net cash flows amounting to INR 56.45 crore for the year on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in its respective country and which have been audited by the other auditors under the generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in its respective country to be in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Such financial statements have been reviewed by other auditor. We have considered the reviewed converted financial statements

Our opinion, in so far as is related to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based on the report of such other auditors and conversion adjustment prepared by the management of the holding Company

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

I. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of other Auditors of separate Financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the other matter paragraph in the auditor's report, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Consolidated other comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act

f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure A"**, which is based on the auditor's report of Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India

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

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

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 Consolidated financial statements disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Consolidated Financial Statements – Refer Note No. 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses: and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India

For **G. D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 100515W

C.M. Dixit
Partner
Membership No: 017532
UDIN : 21017532AAAAAD3080

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2021

ANNEXURE - A THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF UTI ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph I(f) under the heading of "report on other legal and regulatory requirement" of our report on even date to the members UTI ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of UTI Asset Management Company Limited ("Hereinafter referred to as "The Holding Company") as of 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are incorporated in India, as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Respective board of Directors of the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note")issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 Act.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the other matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Group's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's internal financial control with reference to financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control 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 those receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

OPINION

In our opinion, the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. We have considered the matter described and reported above in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 31 March 2021 consolidated financial statements of the Company.

OTHER MATTERS

Our aforesaid report under section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For **G. D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 100515W

C. M. Dixit
Partner
Membership No: 017532
UDIN : 21017532AAAAAD3080

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2021

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
I. ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	205.97	119.25
(b) Receivable	4		
(i) Trade receivables		45.52	45.61
(ii) Other receivables		4.15	9.74
(c) Loans	5	25.17	37.91
(d) Investments	6	2,746.88	2,355.75
(e) Other Financial Assets	7	189.07	154.24
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		**3,216.76**	**2,722.50**
(2) Non - financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	8	58.17	46.07
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)		-	-
(c) Investment property	9	10.21	10.73
(d) Property, plant and equipments	10	240.73	250.39
(e) Right of use assets	11	97.68	99.75
(f) Capital work-in-progress	12	4.35	0.28
(g) Intangible assets under development	13	0.78	0.76
(h) Other Intangible assets	14	10.96	11.80
(i) Other non financial assets	15	25.21	23.00
TOTAL NON FINANCIAL ASSETS		**448.09**	**442.78**
Total Assets		**3,664.85**	**3,165.28**
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(I) Trade payable	16		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.63	1.42
(II) Other payable			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.62	0.80
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		89.08	64.01
(b) Borrowings			
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	17	171.48	172.62
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**264.81**	**238.85**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)	18	27.51	4.49
(b) Provisions	19	48.58	83.09
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	20	73.30	47.97
(d) Other non financial liabilities	21	13.68	7.79
TOTAL NON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**163.07**	**143.34**
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	22	126.79	126.79
Other Equity	23	3,099.06	2,645.51
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**3,225.85**	**2,772.30**
Non-controlling interests		11.12	10.79
Total Equity		**3,236.97**	**2,783.09**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,664.85**	**3,165.28**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date
For **G.D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 100515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of UTI Asset Management Company Limited

D K Mehrotra
Non Executive Chairman
(DIN: 00142711)

Imtaiyazur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer & Whole Time Director
(DIN: 01818725)

CA C.M. Dixit
Partner
MRN: 017532
Place: Mumbai
Date: The 28 April 2021

Surojit Saha
Chief Finance Officer

Arvind Patkar
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	24		
Interest Income		16.65	16.85
Dividend Income		0.32	0.25
Rental Income		10.26	7.52
Net Gain on Fair Value Changes		279.90	(8.66)
Sale of Services		806.55	787.89
Others - Net Gain/Loss on sale of Investments		54.84	50.18
Total Revenue from operations		**1,168.52**	**854.03**
Other income	25	30.11	35.93
Total Income		**1,198.63**	**889.96**
EXPENSES			
Fees and Commission Expense	26	2.96	2.91
Finance Cost	27	8.06	9.35
Employee Benefit Expenses	28	379.48	339.88
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	35.78	33.59
Other Expenses	30	169.32	162.93
Total Expenses		**595.60**	**548.66**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**603.03**	**341.30**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Gratuity provision withdrawn		-	-
Profit Before Tax		**603.03**	**341.30**
Tax expenses			
Current Tax		83.18	74.43
Tax adjustments for the earlier years		0.01	0.47
Deferred Tax		25.66	(8.01)
MAT Credit entitlement		(0.15)	(0.51)
Total tax expenses		**108.70**	**66.38**
Profit for the year		**494.33**	**274.92**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**494.14**	**271.46**
Non-controlling interests		0.19	3.46
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss		(7.28)	(52.65)
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		0.02	(11.08)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss		-	-
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(7.26)**	**(63.73)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Profit for the year			
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(7.26)	(63.73)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		486.88	207.73
Non-controlling interests		0.19	3.46
Total comprehensive income for the year		**487.07**	**211.19**
Earning per Equity Share (for continuing operation)			
[Nominal value of share INR 10 (31 March 2020 : INR 10)]			
Basic (in INR)		38.97	21.41
Diluted (in INR)		38.97	21.41
0.00 indicates amount less than INR 0.005 crore			

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date
For **G.D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 100515W

CA C.M. Dixit
Partner
MRN: 017532
Place: Mumbai
Date: The 28 April 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of UTI Asset Management Company Limited

D K Mehrotra
Non Executive Chairman
(DIN: 00142711)

Imtaiyazur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer & Whole Time Director
(DIN: 01818725)

Surojit Saha
Chief Finance Officer

Arvind Patkar
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
INDIRECT METHOD CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit & Loss Before Taxation	**603.03**	**341.30**
Adjustment for		
Depreciation	35.78	33.59
Finance Cost	8.06	9.35
Interest Income	(16.65)	(16.85)
Dividend Income	(0.32)	(0.25)
Rental Income	(10.26)	(7.52)
Expenses on the employee stock option scheme	30.52	10.50
Provision no longer required withdrawn (net)	(1.52)	3.21
Amortisation of Other Financial Instrument	0.96	1.09
(Profit) / Loss on fair value changes	(279.90)	8.66
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Investment	(54.84)	(50.18)
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	0.05	(0.18)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**314.91**	**332.72**
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets Loans	4.15	(0.16)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	1.83	(6.12)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets Trade Receivable	0.09	(18.07)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets Other Receivable	5.59	26.44
(Increase)/ Decrease in other Non Financial Assets	(3.17)	(0.72)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities - Trade Payable	28.64	(8.31)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(1.87)	5.96
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilites	(34.84)	(67.69)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	5.90	(0.82)
	6.32	**(69.49)**
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**321.23**	**263.23**
Less : Income Tax Paid	(72.13)	(82.70)
Net cash generated from Operating Activities	**249.10**	**180.53**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase) / Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments/ other intangible assets	(42.12)	(44.74)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Investments	(427.79)	(114.64)
Interest Income	16.65	16.85
Rental Income	10.26	7.52
Dividend Income	0.32	0.25
Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Investment	334.74	41.54
Advance Given for IPO Expenses	8.60	(8.60)
Net cash generated from Investing Activities	**(99.34)**	**(101.82)**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend Paid Previous year	(88.75)	(63.39)
Corporate Dividend Distribution Tax Paid Previous year	-	(5.84)
Transfer from General Reserve	(4.00)	-
Effect of foreign exchange fluctuations	28.89	7.45
(Increase)/ Decrease in Non Controlling Interest	(7.13)	(26.41)
(Increase)/ Decrease in lease liability	15.28	22.97
Repayment of lease liability	(7.33)	(18.42)
Net cash generated from Financing Activities	(63.04)	(83.64)
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	86.72	(4.93)
OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	119.25	124.18
Closing Cash and cash equivalents	205.97	119.25
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	111.40	70.77
Cash on hand	-	-
Other bank balances		
Deposits with Banks	94.57	48.48
	205.97	**119.25**

Note: Cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our Report of even date
For **G.D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 100515W

CA C.M. Dixit
Partner
MRN: 017532
Place: Mumbai
Date: The 28 April 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of UTI Asset Management Company Limited

D K Mehrotra
Non Executive Chairman
(DIN: 00142711)

Imtaiyazur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer & Whole Time Director
(DIN: 01818725)

Surojit Saha
Chief Finance Officer

Arvind Patkar
Company Secretary

UTI Mutual Fund

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(INR in crore)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting year i.e. 01 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the 2019-20	Balance at the end of the reporting year i.e. 31 March 2020	Changes in equity share capital during 01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	Balances at the end of the reporting year i.e. 31 March 2021
126.79	-	126.79	-	126.79

B. OTHER EQUITY

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the Reporting year (01 April 2019)	Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year (01 April 2019)	Total comprehensive income for the year	Dividends	Transfer to retained earnings	Any other change	Balance at the end of the Reporting year (31 March 2020)	Figures at the beginning of the previous Reporting year (01 April 2018)
Reserves and Surplus									
i. General Reserve	156.02	-	156.02	-	-	-	-	156.02	156.02
ii. Security Premium Reserve	35.61	-	35.61	-	-	-	-	35.61	35.61
iii. Share Option Outstanding Account	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	-	10.50	-
iv. Retained Earnings	2,264.45	-	2,264.45	271.46	69.23	-	-	2,466.68	1,984.03
v. Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	8.60		8.60	7.45	-	-	-	16.05	10.92
vi. Capital Redemption Reserve	0.45	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
	2,465.13	**-**	**2,465.13**	**289.41**	**69.23**	**-**	**-**	**2,685.31**	**2,187.03**
Other Comprehensive Income								**-**	
Opening Balances	23.93	-	23.93	(63.73)	-	-	-	(39.80)	60.71
Movement during the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23.93	**-**	**23.93**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(39.80)**	**60.71**
	2,489.06	**-**	**2,489.06**	**289.41**	**69.23**	**-**	**-**	**2,645.51**	**2,247.74**

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the Reporting year (01 April 2020)	Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year (01 April 2020)	Total comprehensive income for the year	Dividends	Transfer to retained earnings	Any other change	Balance at the end of the Reporting year (31 March 2021)	Figures at the beginning of the previous Reporting year (01 April 2019)
Reserves and Surplus									
i. General Reserve	156.02	-	156.02	-	-	(4.00)	-	152.02	156.02
ii. Security Premium Reserve	35.61	-	35.61	-	-	-	-	35.61	35.61
iii. Share Option Outstanding Account	10.50	-	10.50	30.53	-	-	-	41.03	-
iv. Retained Earnings	2,466.68	-	2,466.68	494.14	88.75	-		2,872.06	2,264.45
v. Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	16.05		16.05	28.89	-	-	-	44.94	8.60
vi. Capital Redemption Reserve	0.45	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
	2,685.31	**-**	**2,685.31**	**553.56**	**88.75**	**(4.00)**	**-**	**3,146.12**	**2,465.13**
Other Comprehensive Income								**-**	
Opening Balances	(39.80)	-	(39.80)	-	-	-	-	(39.80)	23.93
Movement during the year	-	-	-	(7.26)	-	-	-	(7.26)	-
	(39.80)	**-**	**(39.80)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(47.06)**	**23.93**
	2,645.51	**-**	**2,645.51**	**553.56**	**88.75**	**(8.00)**	**-**	**3,099.06**	**2,489.06**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1. Corporate Information & Proportion of ownership interest in subsidiaries included in consolidation

UTI ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

UTI Asset Management Company Limited (The Company) is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India, was incorporated on 14 November 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the object to carry on activities of raising funds for and to render investment management services to schemes of UTI Mutual Fund and is registered with SEBI under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. In terms of the Investment Management Agreement, UTI Trustee Company Private Limited ('the Trustee') has appointed the Company to manage the Mutual Fund. The registered office of the Company is located at UTI Tower, GN Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051.

UTI Asset Management Company Limited is also undertaking portfolio management services to clients under Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 pursuant to a certificate granted by the SEBI. The said certificate is valid till it is suspended or cancelled by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

The process of Initial Public Offer (IPO) of UTI Asset Management Company Limited has been completed successfully and the Company has been listed on the stock exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) on 12 October 2020.

The Company has four wholly owned subsidiaries viz. UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited, UTI International Limited, UTI Retirement Solutions Limited and UTI Capital Private Limited. The Company also have investment in India Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF) and has treated this investment made in IIDF as subsidiary, as per requirement of Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

PROPORTION OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDED IN CONSOLIDATION

Name of the Company	Country of Incorpo-ration	Proportion of Ownership Interest
UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited	India	100%
UTI International Limited	Guernsey, Channel Islands	100%
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	India	100%
UTI Capital Private Limited	India	100%
UTI International (Singapore) Private. Limited. (subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey)	Singapore	100%
UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited. (subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey)	Mauritius	100%
UTI Private Equity Limited (UTI PEL) (Subsidiary of UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited)	Mauritius	100%

UTI RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED:

UTI Retirement Solutions Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited. Incorporated on 14 December 2007 under Companies Act, 1956 The Company is formed to carry out the operation as pension fund manager under National Pension System and as directed by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and the Board of Trustees of the National Pension Trust set up under the National Trust Act 1882. And to undertake wholesale asset management as prescribed by the Government or PFRDA.

UTI VENTURE FUNDS MANAGEMENT COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED:

UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited Is a wholly owned subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited. The Company's business consists of managing Private Equity and Venture Funds. These Restated Consolidated Financial Statements relate to the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, UTI Private Equity Limited, Mauritius (previously known as UTI Private Equity Advisors Limited, Mauritius) together referred to as the 'Group'.

UTI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED:

UTI International Limited (the 'Company' or 'UTI International') is a 100% subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited, a Company incorporated in India ('UTI AMC'). UTI International operates from its head office (HO) in Guernsey and its branch in London. UTI International has two wholly owned subsidiaries UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited ('UTI Mauritius') in Mauritius and UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited ('UTI Singapore') in Singapore. The Company, UTI Mauritius and UTI Singapore collectively form the UTI International Group (the 'Group').

The Group is principally engaged in administration and marketing of the Mauritius domiciled offshore funds setup by the erstwhile Unit Trust of India ('UTI') or UTI AMC, marketing of the offshore funds and the domestic mutual fund schemes of UTI AMC in overseas markets and acting as Manager / Advisor to those entities investing in India through the Foreign Portfolio Investor ('FP'I) route / regime.

The Company is licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987 (the "POI Law") to carry on the restricted activities of promotion, subscription, registration, dealing, management, administration and advising in connection with Collective Investment Schemes and the restricted activities of promotion, subscription, dealing, management, administration, advising and custody in connection with General Securities and Derivatives.

UTI CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED:

UTI Capital Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited incorporated on 13 May 2011 under the then Companies Act, 1956 (now Companies Act, 2013). The Company's business consists of managing funds of India Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF), UTI Structured Debt Opportunities Fund (SDOF) and providing advisory services to Pragati India Fund Limited (PIFL).

2.1 Preparation & Presentation of Financial Statements:

(A) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statement have been prepared in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (India Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time. In addition, the guidance notes/ announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations requires a different treatment.

(B) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The Group maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS Net defined benefit (asset)/ Liability which are measured at Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations, And Equity settled share based Payments which are measured at Fair value as on the grant date.. The carrying value of all the items of property, plant and equipment and investment property as on date of transition is considered as the deemed cost.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

(C) PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The statement of cash flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

Indian Rupee (INR) is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the management has determined that Consolidated Financial Statement are presented in Indian Rupees (INR). All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore up to two decimal places unless otherwise indicated. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two decimals places.

Basis of Consolidation

(i) The Consolidated Financial Statement incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. For this purpose, an entity which is, directly or indirectly, controlled by the Parent Company is treated as

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

subsidiary. The Parent Company together with its subsidiaries constitute the Group. Control exists when the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, has power over the investee, is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

(ii) Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, loses control of the subsidiary. Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss from the date the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, gains control until the date when the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, ceases to control the subsidiary.

(iii) The Consolidated Financial Statement of the Group companies financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries line-by-line by adding together the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. All intra-group assets, liabilities, income, expenses and unrealised profits / losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been harmonised to ensure the consistency with the policies adopted by the Parent Company. The Consolidated Financial Statement have been presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as Parent Company's standalone financial statements.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests and have been shown separately in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(iv) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company.

(v) The gains / losses in respect of part divestment/ dilution of stake in subsidiary companies not resulting in ceding of control, are recognised directly in other equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company.

(vi) The gains/losses in respect of divestment of stake resulting in ceding of control in subsidiary companies are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The investment representing the interest retained in a former subsidiary, if any, is initially recognised at its fair value with the corresponding effect recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as on the date the control is ceded. Such retained interest is subsequently accounted as an associate or a joint venture or a financial asset.

(vii) On consolidation, assets and liabilities relating to the non-integral foreign operations are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average rates prevailing in the period. Exchange differences arising out of these translations are included in the Balance sheet under Reserves and Surplus under the nomenclature "Foreign Currency Translation Reserve on Consolidation".

In Case of UTI International Management Company Private Limited, Where the Company holds management shares in underlying offshore funds (The UTI India Fund Limited ('India Fund'), The India Pharma Fund Limited ('Pharma Fund'), The India Debt Opportunities Fund Limited (IDOF) (IDOF now stands redeemed as of March 19, 2019), UTI Rainbow Fund Limited ('Rainbow Fund'), Shinsei UTI India Fund (Mauritius) Limited ('Shinsei Fund'), Wealth Creator Funds 1 to 6 ('Wealth Creator Funds') and UTI Spectrum Fund Limited). It has the power over relevant activities of the investee entities but does not have exposure or rights to variable returns from these, as such these entities are not consolidated in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

In case of UTI Venture Funds Limited, the Company has a wholly owned subsidiary, UTI Private Equity Limited, Mauritius. The subsidiary Company is a holder of 100 management shares having a face value of USD 1 each in the offshore pooling vehicle of Fund II viz Ascent India Limited. In addition to the management shares, Ascent India Limited has issued Class A and B Participating Shares at the face value of USD 100 each. The management shares do not carry any economic interest in the form of dividends, are not be redeemable but carry voting rights in the investment Company. Only the Participating shares carry the beneficial interest in the investment Company, are redeemable, entitled to dividends but are not entitled to voting rights in the investment Company. Upon liquidation of the investment Company, the management shareholders are entitled to receive their nominal capital only, subject to a maximum of USD 100. The management is of the opinion that since the management shares of the Company in Ascent India Limited do not have any economic benefits, consolidation of the financial statements of Ascent India Limited with UTI Private Equity Limited as per Ind AS 110 will not be appropriate. Accordingly, the financial statements of Ascent India Limited have been excluded from consolidation.

2.2 Use of Estimates & Judgments:

A KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION:

The preparation of the Financial Information in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are as follows:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

  The Group estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

- **Useful life Intangible assets**

  The useful life is based on a reasonable estimate.

- **Future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans**

  The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

- **Provision for income tax**

  Provision for income taxes is the estimated amount that the Group expects to pay in income taxes for the current year. The amount of this provision is derived by adjusting the reported net income of the Group with a variety of permanent differences and temporary differences.

- **Measurement of deferred tax assets**

  In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Group primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Group reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

- **Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities**

  Provisions are liabilities of uncertain amount or timing recognised where a legal or constructive obligation exists at the balance sheet date, as a result of a past event, where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated and where the outflow of economic benefit is probable. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that may arise from past event whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not fully within the control of the Group. The Group exercises judgment and

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

estimates in recognizing the provisions and assessing the exposure to contingent liabilities relating to pending litigations. Judgment is necessary in assessing the likelihood of the success of the pending claim and to quantify the possible range of financial settlement. Due to this inherent uncertainty in the evaluation process, actual losses may be different from originally estimated provision.

- **Fair value measurement**

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

- **Share based payments**

  The fair value of options has been estimated as on the grant date using Black - Scholes model. The key assumptions used in Black – Scholes model for calculating the fair value of option under ESOS 2007 has been stipulated in note no 45.

- **Lease term**

  The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

B CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS, ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTIES:

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the Management have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement:

Determination of control in case of investments held by the Company:

Judgment is required in assessing the level of control obtained in a transaction to acquire an interest in another entity; depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case, the Company may obtain control, joint control or significant influence over the entity or arrangement. Transactions which give the Company control of a business are business combinations. If the Company obtains joint control of an arrangement, judgment is also required to assess whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture. If the Company has neither control nor joint control, it may be in a position to exercise significant influence over the entity, which is then classified as an associate.

The investment portfolio of the Holding Company includes investment in mutual Fund scheme, investment in IIDF investment in Ascent India Fund III, investment in MF Utilities and investment in Institutional Investor Advisory Services India Limited and investment SDOF, which have been examined on the principles laid down in Ind AS 110, to assess whether control exist on the following parameters:

(a) Power over the investee

(b) Exposure, or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and

(c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns, in terms of delegated power, tradeoff between kick-out rights and aggregate economic interest.

Accordingly, the Company has concluded that it does not have control over investment in Mutual Fund, investment in SDOF, SDOF II, Ascent India Fund III, investment in MF Utilities and investment in Institutional Investor Advisory Services India Limited but has control in case of investment in IIDF, hence disclosed the same in line with the disclosure of the investment in subsidiaries.

In UTI International Limited:

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices or dealers price quotations.

For all other financial instruments, the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include using trading multiples of comparable listed companies and other valuation models. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The valuation techniques take into account the most updated information and estimates available to the Company on the reporting date. Because of the uncertainties inherent in estimating fair value for private equity investments, care is applied in exercising judgment and making the necessary estimates. Techniques would be applied consistently from period to period, except where a change would result in better estimates of fair value.

The Company invests only in UTI India Dynamics Equity Fund, which is an open-end fund incorporated in Ireland and invests in a diversified portfolio of equities and equity related securities which are listed on the Bombay Stock exchange and the National Stock Exchange

The Company uses the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share to evaluate the fair value of its investment as at year end. The NAV is calculated by State Street, who is the administrator, secretary and the custodian of the investee Company. The NAV is calculated on a daily basis and is posted on Bloomberg.

C ACCOUNTING POLICY ON LEASES – IND AS 116:

Leases

The Group has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17. Lease liabilities and right of use of assets were both recorded at the present value of future lease payments, thus no impact was recorded on the opening retained earnings.

A. Significant accounting policy

Policy applicable from 1 April 2019 at inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; – the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - The Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - The Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 April 2019. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the 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 estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of Diesel Generator (DG) set that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipments.

Accordingly, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases and applied it to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Consequently, the cumulative adjustment

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

has been taken on the date of initial application i.e. 01 April 2019. Based on the same and as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard, the Group is not required to restate the comparative figures. Since the Group has adopted the modified retrospective method, there is no impact arises in the opening retained earnings. The effect of this adoption is not material to the profit for the period and earnings per share.

2.3 Revenue Recognition:

The Group has adopted Ind AS 115 w.e.f. 01 April 2018 using the modified retrospective method. Impact on the Consolidated Financial Statement upon adoption of Ind AS 115 is not material considering the natures and size of business of the group Company. The group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115 to determine when to recognise revenue and at what amount.

The Group applies for the five - step approach for recognition of revenue.

- Identification of contract(s) with customer
- Identification of separate performance obligation in the contract
- Determination of transition price
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligation, and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

A. REVENUE

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised only when it can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over service to a customer.

a) Management fees are accounted over a period of time for each of the management and advisory agreement entered. Fees from advisory services are accounted as per the advisory mandates entered into with the clients on completion of the performance obligation.

b) Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

- Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

c) Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, an entity estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services to a customer. An amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if an entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

B. CONTRACT COSTS

In accordance with Ind AS - 115, incremental costs to obtain a contract are capitalised and amortised over the contract term if the costs are expected to be recoverable. The Group does not capitalise incremental costs to obtain a contract where the contract duration is expected to be one year or less.

C. ARRANGEMENTS WITH MULTIPLE PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

The Group's contracts with customers may include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, the Group allocates revenue to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price, which is generally determined based on the price charged to customers.

D. CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Contract assets relate primarily to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at each reporting date. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to a customer.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to consideration received in advance from customers, for which the performance obligation is yet to be satisfied.

- **Nature of services:**

  The group principally generates revenue from providing portfolio management services to its clients and from investment management fees earned from UTI Mutual Fund where UTI AMC is appointed as an investment manager.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

Services		Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Investment Management Fees & Portfolio Management Fees	A.	UTI AMC has been appointed as an investment manager for UTI Mutual Fund. The Company receives investment management fees from the mutual funds which is charged as a percent of the Asset Under Management (AUM) on a weekly basis and is invoiced on a weekly basis to UTI Mutual Fund. The maximum amount of management fee that can be charged is subject to SEBI regulations. Management fees are accounted for on accrual basis in accordance with the Investment Management and Advisory Agreement with the UTI Trustee Company Private Limited, Services Agreement with the Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and the agreements with the clients of the Wealth Management Division of UTI Asset Management Company Limited. It is based on the audited net asset value as recorded by the Schemes of UTI Mutual Fund. Fees from SUUTI are charged based on mutual agreement. Management Fees from Portfolio Management Services is charged on the basis of agreements with the clients based on the audited portfolio values recorded by the Wealth Management Division of UTI Asset Management Company Limited. UTI AMC Limited also receives monthly AMC Fees from 2 Offshore funds floated in India (India Fund and India Pharma Fund). UTI AMC Limited is registered with Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA), under NPS architecture providing Point of Presence service to subscribers, for which the Company receives service charges as applicable. Therefore, the contract includes a single performance obligation (series of distinct services) that is satisfied over the time and the management fees and the performance fee earned are considered as variable consideration which are included in the transaction price only to the extent that no significant revenue reversal will occur (i.e. when the uncertainties related to the variability are resolved). Management fees recognised are in line with SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulation, 1996 (SEBI Regulations) as amended from time to time, based on daily net asset value.
	B.	Management fees of UTI Retirement Solutions are accounted for on accrual basis in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement with the NPS Trust (National Pension System Trust).
	C.	Income from management fees of UTI Venture Funds Limited is recognised when they contractually accrue except when collectability is in doubt.
	D.	Management fees, Investor service fees, advisory fees, marketing service fees and performance fees of UTI International Limited are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of relevant agreements.
	E.	In case of UTI Capital Private Limited. The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" related to revenue recognition which replaces all existing revenue recognition standards and provide a single, comprehensive model for all contracts with customers. The revised standard contains principles to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. The amendment also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in those judgments as well as assets recognised from costs incurred to fulfil these contracts.

GST is not received by the Group on its own account. Rather, it is collected by group on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any. The cost of acquisition is inclusive of duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of the assets. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value, only if it increases the future benefits from existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

For transition to Ind AS, the group has elected to adopt as deemed cost, the carrying value of PPE measured as per I-GAAP less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment on the transition date of 01 April 2017. In respect of revalued assets, the value as determined by valuers as reduced by accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment is taken as cost on transition date. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipments are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is disposed.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work in progress and Capital advance".

Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life / residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the asset ("asset component") is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

The group provides depreciation on Property, plant & equipment in the manner prescribed in schedule II to Companies Act, 2013 on straight line method (SLM) on pro-rata basis, based on prescribed useful life of assets which are as under:

Description of Assets	Useful Lives in years	
	As per the Companies Act, 2013	As per management's estimate
Building*	60	60
Server & Network	6	6
Computer & Laptop	3	3
Office Equipment	5	5
Furniture	10	10
Vehicle **	8	6

* In order to the determine the useful life of building, the Group has considered the total useful life as suggested in companies act, while determining the same we have taken into account the period for the underlying assets which has been used by the previous owner.

* The group, based on technical assessment and with best management estimate, depreciates certain items of building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

** Management believes that the useful life of asset reflects the period over which it is expected to be used.

Assets costing individually INR 5,000 or less are depreciated at the rate of 100% on pro-rata basis. Considering the materiality aspect, residual value 5 % of the cost has been taken only for buildings.

UTI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED:

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and are recognised as an asset if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated at 25% to 33% in respect of computers, furniture and fixtures and office equipment on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of fixed assets on a pro rata basis over their anticipated useful lives.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure the amounts, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodies in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the financial year the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost, and cost directly attributable to brining the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Thereafter intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software are amortised over a period of 3 years on straight line method (SLM) on pro-rata basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal value and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as “intangible assets under development”.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life. The method of amortisation and useful life is reviewed at the end of each accounting year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortisation on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

2.6 Investment Properties:

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any,

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or in case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/ residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Though the group measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

2.7 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.

A. FINANCIAL ASSETS:

1. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets, with the exception of loans, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers’ account. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet when there is a current legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and it is intended to either settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Subsequent recognition and measurement

The group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset’s contractual terms, measured at either:

a) Amortised cost

b) FVOCI (Fair value through other comprehensive income).

c) FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

As per Ind AS 109, Financial Assets have to be measured as follows:

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in FVOCI for equity instruments which are not held for trading. Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss is included in the "Revenue from Operations" The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss is immediately recognised to profit and loss.

3. Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

4. De-recognition

The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

5. Impairment

In accordance with Ind AS at each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried in the books are credit-impaired. Financial assets are said to be credit impaired, when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

This process also includes, whether there is any indication that those assets were impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and

(ii) In the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Investment in IIDF, is carried at deemed cost which was fair valued as on the transition date of Ind AS, i.e. on 01 April 2017, The Investment Managers of IIDF has got the extention for the fund for another 2 year i.e. till 12 May 2023. Since the investment in IIDF will get matured on May 2023, therefore the investment in IIDF has been faire valued to the NAV as on March 2021 according to the guidelines of Ind AS 36.

B. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

1. Initial recognition and measurement

As per Ind AS 32, a financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets & liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Subsequent recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the amount of impairment loss allowance or the amount recognised at inception net of cumulative income amortisation, whichever is higher.

3. De-recognition

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Group's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.8 Offsetting of Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in statement of financial position if, and only if:

- There is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts; and
- There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 Transactions in Foreign Currency:

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the average rate of exchange prevailing for the period fees are payable. Exchange differences, if any, arising out of transactions settled during the year are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rate. The exchange differences, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Group has a 100% owned subsidiary UTI International Limited, Guernsey, UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited (subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey), UTI Private Equity Limited (UTI PEL) Mauritius (P) Limited (Subsidiary of UTI Venture Funds Management Company (P) Limited) and UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited (subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey). The amount payable as business support / marketing fees to the subsidiary in respect of domestic funds is converted into INR for the period it is payable at the periodic average rate.

2.10 Employee Benefits Expenses:

SHORT TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits falling due within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefit and are expensed out in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays specified contributions to a separate entity. Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employees provident fund scheme is charged as an expenses based on the amount of contribution required to be made as when services are

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

rendered by the employees. In case of UTI, Provident Fund for eligible employees is managed by the Group through trust "UTI AMC Employees Provident Fund". UTI AMC EPF is covered under "The Provident Funds Act, 1925.

In case of UTI International Limited, The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the financial period in which the related service is performed.

For UTI Capital Private Limited, defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to Public Provident Fund (PPF). The Company expenses its contribution to the statutory provident fund @ 10% of the basic salary and additional pay, wherever applicable, for each employee.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:

For defined benefit plans, the amount recognised as 'Employee benefit expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss is the cost of accruing employee benefits promised to employees over the year and the costs of individual events such as past/future service benefit changes and settlements (such events are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss). The amount of net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset is charged or credited to 'Finance costs' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any differences between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognised immediately in 'Other comprehensive income' and subsequently not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of pension fund, if the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. The Company expenses its contribution to the statutory provident fund @ 10% of the basic salary and additional pay, wherever applicable, for each employee.

The defined benefit plan surplus or deficit on the Balance Sheet date comprises fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit liabilities (using a discount rate by reference to market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period).

All defined benefit plans obligations are determined based on valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, made by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost.

For UTI Capital Private Limited., Company's contribution in case of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are funded annually with the Life Insurance Corporation of India under the respective schemes, based on the actuarial valuation as per IND AS -19 'Employee Benefits' Actuarial valuation is based on a number of assumptions. These assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

For UTI VFL, Gratuity, which is a defined benefit scheme, is not funded and the cost of providing services is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS:

The Employee Stock Option Scheme provides for the grant of options to acquire equity shares of the Company to its eligible employees are measured at fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The period of vesting and period of exercise are as specified within the respective schemes. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity settled share based payments transactions are set out in Note 45.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revives its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to Share based options outstanding account. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

OTHER LONG TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Other long term employee benefits include accumulated compensated absences that are entitled to be carried forward for future availment subject to Group's policies. The Group's liability towards accumulated compensated absences are accrued and provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

For UTI International Limited, the net liability for the long term incentives is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (derived using a discount rate based on risk free rate) at the end of the reporting period.

2.11 Cash & Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent 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.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.12 New fund offer expenses of mutual fund:

Expenses relating to new fund offer of mutual fund schemes are charged in the statement of profit & loss in the year in which such expenses are accrued.

2.13 Taxes on Income:

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

CURRENT TAX:

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income tax Act 1961, and based on the expected outcome of assessments/ appeals.

DEFERRED TAX:

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of current period temporary differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of temporary differences of earlier periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that is probable those taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income 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.

In UTI Capital Private Limited, Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realised.

2.14 Contingencies & Provisions:

In accordance with Ind AS 37, provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in books of accounts. They are disclosed by way of notes, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in consolidated financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. A contingent asset is disclosed, only where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.15 Impairment of Assets (Other than Financial Assets):

At each Balance Sheet date, the management reviews the carrying amounts of assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets were impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and

(ii) In the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately as income in the Statement Profit and Loss.

2.16 Earnings per share

A) BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

B) DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Dilutive earnings per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period, except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with banks:		
Cash on hand	-	-
On current accounts	111.40	70.77
Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
Deposits with Banks	94.57	48.48
	205.97	**119.25**

4. RECEIVABLE

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade Receivables		
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
(Unsecured, considered good)	28.30	8.25
Others		
(Unsecured, considered good)	17.22	37.36
	45.52	**45.61**
Other Receivables		
Others		
Receivable from Structures Debt Opportunities Fund	0.28	-
Others	0.04	
Advances to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)	**-**	**-**
Other Advances (Secured, considered good)		
Receivable from UTI Mutual Fund	3.83	9.74
	4.15	**9.74**
	49.67	**55.35**

5. LOANS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Loans to Employees	16.00	18.63
Provision for loans & advances	-	(0.06)
Loan to UTI Employees Credit Co-operative Society Ltd.	-	0.36
Security Deposits	6.77	3.84
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	2.40	15.14
	25.17	**37.91**

* Loans are measured at amortised cost as per the requirement of IND AS 109

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

6. INVESTMENTS

(INR in crore)

Details of Investments	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total
Financial Assets						
Investments in Mutual Fund	-	2,130.03	2,130.03	-	1,836.48	1,836.48
Investments in Offshore Fund	-	315.55	315.55	-	211.47	211.47
Investment in Venture fund	-	283.73	283.73	-	290.72	290.72
Investments in Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	17.57	17.57	-	17.08	17.08
Total Gross Investments (A)	**-**	**2,746.88**	**2,746.88**	**-**	**2,355.75**	**2,355.75**
Investment outside India	-	315.55	315.55	-	211.47	211.47
Investment in India	-	2,431.33	2,431.33	-	2,144.28	2,144.28
Total (B)	**-**	**2,746.88**	**2,746.88**	**-**	**2,355.75**	**2,355.75**
Less : Allowance for Impairment (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Investments (D = A-C)	**-**	**2,746.88**	**2,746.88**	**-**	**2,355.75**	**2,355.75**

7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Other financial assets		
Receivable from UTI Mutual Fund	0.07	0.07
Investor Education & Protection Fund	6.06	13.46
Offshore Development Fund	30.18	26.05
VSS Liability Fund	27.00	25.56
	63.31	**65.14**
Other Bank Balances		
Deposits pledged with bank	108.30	85.46
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	4.81	2.85
Fixed Deposits with Banks	12.65	0.79
	125.76	**89.10**
Deposits pledged with bank against Bank overdraft and Bank guarantee.		
Term deposits with a carrying amount of INR 54.82 crore (Previous year INR 50 crore) are held as pledge for overdraft account, Performance bank guarantee to Employees Provident Fund Organisation(EPFO) INR 10 crore (Previous year INR 20 crore), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) INR 0.46 crore (Previous year INR 0.40 crore), Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) INR 10 crore (Previous year: 10 crore) and Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) INR 1 crore (Previous year 1 crore) . Postal Life Insurance (PLI) INR 1.20 crore (Pervious year NIL), National Stock Exchange (NSE) INR 18.60 crore (Previous Year NIL)		
	189.07	**154.24**

8. CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Advance Income Tax (Net of provision of tax)	58.17	45.67
MAT Credit entitlement	-	0.40
	58.17	**46.07**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(INR in crore)

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Opening Cost 01 April 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2020	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2019	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Building	12.29	-	-	12.29	1.04	0.52	-	1.56	10.73	11.25
	12.29	**-**	**-**	**12.29**	**1.04**	**0.52**	**-**	**1.56**	**10.73**	**11.25**

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Opening Cost 01 April 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2021	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2020	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Buildings	12.29	-	-	12.29	1.56	0.52	-	2.08	10.21	10.73
	12.29	**-**	**-**	**12.29**	**1.56**	**0.52**	**-**	**2.08**	**10.21**	**10.73**

i) Lease rent of INR 1.40 crore (Previous year : INR 1.17 crore) has been received during the year 01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 for Investment property.

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

(INR in crore)

Cost or Deemed Cost (gross carrying amount)	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	12.29
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**12.29**
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1.56
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2.08**
Carrying amounts	
As at 31 March 2020	10.73
As at 31 March 2021	**10.21**
Fair value	
As at 31 March 2020	36.41
As at 31 March 2021	41.49

B. Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Rental Income derived from investment property	1.40	1.17
Direct operating expenses (including repair maintenance) that generate rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repair maintenance) that do not generate rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depriciation and indirect expenses	-	-
Less: Depreiciation	(0.52)	(0.52)
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	**0.88**	**0.65**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

C. Measurement of fair values

i. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

ii. Valuation techniques

Considering the locality, age, mode of construction, the fair and reasonable market value arrived by the independent valuer vide valuation report dated 05 March 2021 as at 31 March 2021 is INR 41.49 crore (31 March 2020: INR 36.41 crore). The value derived by the valuer for the property is after considering the economic usefulness to the prospective purchaser, functional and economic obsolescence, technical potentiality, financial bankruptcy, management lapses, technical in competency in running the unit. The factors will enable valuer to arrive at very realistic and reasonable figures of reliability in the present market.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(INR in crore)

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2020	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2019	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Tangible Assets												
Buildings	250.17	-	-	250.17	13.37	6.68	-	20.05	230.12	-	230.12	250.17
IT Equipment - Computers & Laptops	5.34	1.35	2.06	4.63	2.35	2.07	2.04	2.38	2.25	0.00	2.25	5.34
IT Equipment - Servers & Networks	2.72	5.07	-	7.79	1.20	1.19	-	2.39	5.40	-	5.40	2.72
Furniture & Fixtures	3.45	1.52	0.68	4.29	0.43	0.88	0.62	0.69	3.60	0.00	3.60	3.45
Vehicles	4.06	1.81	1.35	4.52	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.84	3.68	-	3.68	4.06
Office Equipment	6.58	2.25	1.12	7.71	1.16	2.22	1.01	2.37	5.34	0.00	5.34	6.58
Total	**272.32**	**12.00**	**5.21**	**279.11**	**19.37**	**13.90**	**4.55**	**28.72**	**250.39**	**0.00**	**250.39**	**272.32**

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2021	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2020	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Tangible Assets												
Buildings	250.17	-	-	250.17	20.05	6.68	-	26.73	223.44	-	223.44	230.12
IT Equipment - Computers & Laptops	4.63	0.53	0.22	4.94	2.38	1.34	0.21	3.51	1.43	0.02	1.45	2.25
IT Equipment - Servers & Networks	7.79	1.02	0.26	8.55	2.39	1.06	0.26	3.19	5.36	-	5.36	5.40
Furniture & Fixtures	4.29	0.64	0.15	4.78	0.69	0.61	0.13	1.17	3.61	-	3.61	3.60
Vehicles	4.52	0.43	0.23	4.72	0.84	0.88	0.15	1.57	3.15	-	3.15	3.68
Office Equipment	7.71	0.43	0.33	7.81	2.37	1.99	0.27	4.09	3.72	0.00	3.72	5.34
Total	**279.11**	**3.05**	**1.19**	**280.97**	**28.72**	**12.56**	**1.02**	**40.26**	**240.71**	**0.02**	**240.73**	**250.39**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

i) Buildings include an area admeasuring 1,28,997.73 sq.feet and 36,096.90 sq.feet in UTI Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, acquired from SUUTI and Bank of Baroda respectively on outright basis in different years. The land on which the building is constructed belongs to MMRDA and the balance period of lease remaining is 52 years. The sale deed of UTI Tower is yet to be executed.

ii) Buildings include 2 flats under operating cancellable lease having acquisition value of INR 8.29 crore and Accumulated depreciation of INR 3.10 crore (Previous period : INR 2.76 crore & Previous year : INR 2.85 crore).

iii) Lease rent of INR 0.74 crore (Previous year : INR 0.70 crore) has been received during the year 01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 for above 2 flats.

iv) With effect from 01.10.2016 based on the newly introduced Company car policy for officers, the useful life of Vehicles is changed from 8 years to 6 years on straight line method. Further, no residual value would be considered for Vehicle. Depreciation has been charged w.e.f. 01.10.2016 based on the revised estimated useful life of Vehicles.

11. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

(INR in crore)

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2020	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2019	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Leased premises	-	116.67	-	116.67	-	16.92	-	16.92	99.75	(0.00)	99.75	-
Total	**-**	**116.67**	**-**	**116.67**	**-**	**16.92**	**-**	**16.92**	**99.75**	**(0.00)**	**99.75**	**-**

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2020	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustment during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Leased premises	116.67	15.23	-	131.90	16.92	16.35	(1.10)	34.37	97.53	0.15	97.68	99.75
Total	**116.67**	**15.23**	**-**	**131.90**	**16.92**	**16.35**	**(1.10)**	**34.37**	**97.53**	**0.15**	**97.68**	**99.75**

12. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(INR in crore)

Category Name	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Capital Work in Progress	4.35	0.28
	4.35	**0.28**

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(INR in crore)

Category Name	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Intangible Assets under Development	0.78	0.76
	0.78	**0.76**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

14. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(INR in crore)

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2020	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2019	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Computer Software	6.99	10.44	-	17.43	3.38	2.25	-	5.63	11.80	-	11.80	3.61
Total	**6.99**	**10.44**	**-**	**17.43**	**3.38**	**2.25**	**-**	**5.63**	**11.80**	**-**	**11.80**	**3.61**

Category Name	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	Opening Cost 01 April 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Total Cost 31 March 2021	Opening Accumulated Depreciation 01 April 2020	For the year	Deductions during the year	Closing Accumulated Depreciation 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021	Translation Difference	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Computer Software	17.43	5.51	-	22.94	5.63	6.35	-	11.98	10.96	-	10.96	11.80
Total	**17.43**	**5.51**	**-**	**22.94**	**5.63**	**6.35**	**-**	**11.98**	**10.96**	**-**	**10.96**	**11.80**

15. OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Capital Advances	1.21	0.06
Deferred Loans and Deposits		
Loans to Employees	3.58	4.54
Loan to UTI Employee Credit Co-operative Society Ltd	-	0.01
Rent Deposits	3.30	2.99
	6.88	**7.54**
Other Assets		
Prepaid expenses	17.06	15.39
TDS Receivable	0.00	-
Indirect Tax	0.06	0.01
	17.12	**15.40**
	25.21	**23.00**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

16. FINANCE LIABILITIES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Borrowings (Secured, considered good)		
(I) Trade payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.63	1.42
(II) Other payable		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.62	0.80
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.34	0.22
Accrued benefits to employees	45.10	47.36
Payable to UTI Mutual Fund	0.04	-
Retention money	1.93	1.63
Other payables	35.67	14.80
	93.33	**66.23**

In the opinion of the management, the balances of trade payables are stated at book value and are payable.

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Trade payables do not include any amount payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMEDA) which came into force from October 02, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises, who have registered with the competent authorities.

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	0.62	0.80
Interest due thereon	NIL	NIL
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMEDA, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	NIL	NIL
Amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMEDA	NIL	NIL
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	NIL	NIL
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.	NIL	NIL

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
VSS Liability Fund	27.00	25.56
Investor Education & Protection Fund	6.06	13.46
Offshore Development Fund	30.18	26.05
Payable to SUUTI towards security deposit	0.08	0.08
Statutory Dues	0.02	0.06
Lease Liability *	108.14	107.41
	171.48	**172.62**

* Lease liability is created on account of implementation of IND AS 116 for leased premises

18. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance Tax)	27.51	4.49
	27.51	**4.49**

19. PROVISIONS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for performance bonus/incentive	0.60	0.55
Provision for gratuity	18.72	18.10
Provision for leave encashment	5.92	10.00
Provision for pension	21.47	52.44
	46.71	**81.09**
Other provisions		
Provision for litigations	0.39	0.39
Provision for Professional Charges	0.04	0.02
Provision for Audit fees	1.14	1.26
Provision for ROC Matters	0.00	0.00
Provision for Valuation & Liquidation Expenses	0.23	-
Provsion for Other Expenses	0.07	0.33
	1.87	**2.00**
	48.58	**83.09**

Provision for litigations

The canteen services were discontinued from 25 February 2004 against which a case was filed by The Contract Labour Udyog Kamgar Union in 2005. The Company has made a provision of INR 0.39 crore (Pevious period & Previous year INR 0.39 crore) in case the verdict is against the Company.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

20. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (NET)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax liability:		
On account of depreciation on Property, plant and equipments	30.00	28.82
Other disallowances	1.10	1.65
Net impact of IND-AS for investments	54.33	32.22
Net impact of IND-AS for loans to UTI ECCSL	-	0.00
Net impact of IND-AS for Lease Liability	24.20	24.85
Total	**109.63**	**87.54**
Deferred tax asset:		
On account of expenditure	(1.02)	(0.87)
Depreciation and Amortisation	0.00	(0.00)
Income Tax losses	(1.78)	(1.96)
Net impact of IND-AS for loans	(1.01)	(1.15)
Net impact of IND-AS for deposits	(0.15)	(0.08)
Net impact of IND-AS for Gratuity Expenses	(0.05)	(0.03)
Net impact of IND-AS for right to use assets	(26.82)	(26.78)
On account of Un absorbed Losses	(4.63)	(7.98)
	(35.46)	**(38.85)**
Advance MAT Credit Entitlement	(0.87)	(0.72)
Net Deferred tax liability	**73.30**	**47.97**

21. OTHER NON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Goods and Service Tax payable	7.87	4.06
TDS payable	5.81	3.73
	13.68	**7.79**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

22. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Share Capital		
Authorised		
20.00 crore (31 March 2020: 20.00 crore) equity shares of INR 10/- each	200.00	200.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
12.679 crore (31 March 2020: 12.679 crore) equity shares of INR 10/- each	126.79	126.79

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares crore	INR in crore	No. of shares crore	INR in crore
At the beginning of the year	12.679	126.790	12.679	126.790
Add: Share Issued on exercise of Employee Stock Options during the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Share issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Bought back during the reporting year	-	-	-	-
At the close of the year	**12.679**	**126.790**	**12.679**	**126.790**

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: NIL

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares crore	% Holding	No. of shares crore	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
State Bank of India	1.2665	9.99	2.3125	18.24
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1.2665	9.99	2.3125	18.24
Bank of Baroda	1.2665	9.99	2.3125	18.24
Punjab National Bank	1.9321	15.24	2.3125	18.24
T. Rowe Price International Limited	2.9161	23.00	3.2965	26.00
Mirae Asset Mutual Fund	0.7055	5.56	-	-
At the close of the year	**9.3533**	**73.77**	**12.5465**	**98.96**

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

e) Initial Public Offering

During the current financial year, the Company had completed the initial public offering ('IPO') through an offer for sale of 3,89,87,081 equity shares (1,04,59,949 equity shares each by State Bank India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda and 38,03,617 equity shares each by Punjab National Bank & T. Rowe Price International Limited) of face value of INR 10 each at a price of INR 554 per equity share aggregating up to INR 2,159.88 crore. The equity shares of the Company were listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE') and BSE Limited ('BSE') on 12 October 2020.

f) Share Based Payment to Employees under Employee Stock Option Scheme :

The Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme called the "UTI AMC Employee Stock Option Scheme -2007. Each Employee on the rolls of the Company as on December 16, 2019 and few Employees from its subsidiaries were granted options. The vesting of the options is from expiry of one year from grant date till four years from grant date as per Plan. Under the scheme, 21,91,554 equity shares have been granted to the eligible employees and each option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted number of Equity Share granted of the Company having face value of INR 10 each for an exercise price of INR 728/- during the exercise period. Out of the 21,91,554 options granted 74,593 Options are lapsed, therefore, the total no of options outstanding as on 31 March 2021 is 21,16,961 options, Out of which 753,478 Options are vested as on 31 March 2021 pending for excercise.

23. OTHER EQUITY

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
General Reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statements	156.02	156.02
Add: amount transferred from surplus balance in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
(Less): Transfer to Surplus	4.00	-
Closing Balance	**152.02**	**156.02**
Security Premium Account		
Balance as per the last financial statements	35.61	35.61
Add: Security Premium received during the year	-	-
	35.61	**35.61**
Share option outstanding account		
Balance as per the last financial statements	10.50	-
Add: Expenses on the employee stock option scheme during the year	30.53	10.50
	41.03	**10.50**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statements	16.05	8.60
Add: Amount transferred during the year	28.89	7.45
	44.94	**16.05**
Capital Redemption Reserve	**0.45**	**0.45**
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per the last financial statements	2,466.68	2,264.45
Restated opening Balance	2,466.68	2,264.45
Add : Transfer from General Reserve	-	-
Profit for the year	494.14	271.46
Less: Appropriations		
Final equity dividend	88.75	63.39
(31 March 2020: INR 7.00 per share)		
Tax on Equity dividend	-	5.84
Total appropriation	88.75	69.23

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Net Surplus in the statement of Profit & Loss	**2,872.07**	**2,466.68**
Net balance	**3,146.12**	**2,685.31**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Balance as per the last financial statements	(39.80)	23.93
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	(7.26)	(63.73)
	(47.06)	(39.80)
Total Other Equity	**3,099.06**	**2,645.51**

Nature and Purpose of Reserve

General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Security Premium Account

Securities Premium is used to record the premium (amount received in excess of face value of equity shares) on issue of shares. 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.

Share option outstanding account

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under share based payments arrangement over the vesting period.

Capital Redemption Reserve

Whenever there is a buy-back or redemption of share capital, the nominal value of the capital is transferred to a reserve called Capital Redemption Reserve so as to retain the capital.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

24. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Interest income on		
Loans to employees	1.02	1.26
Investments	7.95	11.30
Bank deposits	6.64	6.59
Net impact of notional interest on employee loans	1.23	(1.77)
Net impact of notional interest on ECCSL	0.01	0.06
Net impact of notional interest on deposits	(0.20)	(0.59)
	16.65	**16.85**
Dividend Income on		
Investments	0.32	0.25
Rental Income	10.26	7.52
Net Gain/Loss on Fair Value Changes	279.90	(8.66)
Sale of Services		
Details of services rendered		
Management fees	804.99	786.47
Advisory fees	0.14	0.18
Marketing Fees	-	-
Setup Fees	0.19	0.17
Investor Service Fees	0.50	0.45
Other operating revenues		
Fees relating to point of presence under New Pension Scheme	0.73	0.62
	806.55	**787.89**
Others		
Net Gain/Loss on sale of Investments	54.84	50.18
Revenue from operations	**1,168.52**	**854.03**

25. OTHER INCOME

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Exchange differences (net)	0.00	4.25
Provision no longer required withdrawn (net)	(1.52)	3.21
Support service fees on inter branch billing GST	27.33	26.30
Other non operating income	4.27	2.12
Interest income on income tax refund	0.03	0.05
	30.11	**35.93**

26. FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Marketing fees and Commission	2.96	2.91

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

27. FINANCE COST

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Interest on Loan	-	0.03
Interest on Lease Liability	8.06	9.31
Interest - others	-	0.01
	8.06	**9.35**

0.00 indicates amount less than INR 0.005 crore

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Salaries and wages	287.34	265.60
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.40	13.01
Expenses on the employee stock option scheme	30.53	10.50
Gratuity expense	3.88	6.61
Leave encashment expense	12.76	15.96
Pension expense	16.38	8.67
Staff welfare expenses	14.23	18.44
Amortisation of employee loans	0.96	1.09
	379.48	**339.88**

29. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of tangible assets	13.08	14.42
Amortisation of intangible assets	6.35	2.25
Amortisation of rights of use assets	16.35	16.92
	35.78	**33.59**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

30. OTHER EXPENSES

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Power and fuel	3.50	5.71
Rent	0.65	2.19
Rates and taxes	5.75	4.31
Insurance	1.17	1.03
Repairs and maintenance		
Computer and Office Equipment	3.37	1.41
Buildings	10.08	14.41
Others	4.02	2.98
Advertising and business promotion	9.84	14.68
Travelling and conveyance	3.70	12.58
Communication costs	4.09	3.26
Printing and stationery	0.87	1.14
Legal and professional fees	49.71	50.37
Directors sitting fees	1.99	1.34
Payment to auditors (Refer (i) below)	1.54	1.60
Exchange differences (net)	7.63	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	0.05	0.18
Membership Fees & Subscription	22.20	15.44
Scheme expenses	-	-
Computer consumables	0.50	0.47
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	14.40	5.50
Investment Advisory Fees	3.53	3.49
Trail Fees	13.17	13.16
Management Fees	2.50	2.21
Other expenses	5.06	5.47
	169.32	**162.93**
(i) Payment to auditors		
As auditors:		
Audit fee	1.31	1.37
Consolidation audit fee	0.05	0.05
Tax audit fee	0.06	0.06
Limited review fee	0.08	0.07
In other capacity		
Other services (certification fee)	0.04	0.05
Reimbursement of expenses	0.00	-
0.00 indicates amount less than INR 0.005 crore	**1.54**	**1.60**

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

A. UTI Asset Management Company Limited

(a) Contingent Liabilities (To the extent not provided for)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Claims against the Companynot acknowledged as debts (i)	3.37	3.09
Other money for which the Companyis contingently liable (ii)	0.01	0.01
Bank guarantee given (iii)	41.20	31.40

(i) Estimated liability for the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum cases pending in courts for the dispute pertaining to the schemes of UTI Mutual Fund is INR 1.55 crore

Ex-RegistralNR & Transfer Agents filed a recovery suit of INR 3.19 crore against the Company, Administrators of SUUTI and UTI Trustee Company Private Limited in the year 2003 regarding termination of their agreement as registrars. The Company also filed a cross suit against them in the Hon'ble Bombay High Court for INR 1.37 crore for lack of service. Honourable court directed both the parties to frame the issue for arguments. The Company is hopeful of a positive outcome in its favour and there-fore no provision is made. Net liability is INR 1.82 crore

(ii) The orders cum demand notices for INR 0.01 crore (Previous Year INR 0.01 crore) is pending with Income Tax Office – TDS on various grounds. The Companyhas filed appeals to the appellate authority on the said orders mentioning that all the payments have been duly complied. The grounds of appeal are well supported in law. As a result, the Company does not expect the demand to crystalise into a liability

(iii) Bank guarantee of INR 0.4 crore issued to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) (including on behalf of a subsidiary INR 0.2 crore), INR 10 crore to Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), INR 10 crore to Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), INR 1 crore to Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), INR 1.2 crore to Postal life insurance & INR 18.60 crore to National Stock Exchange

(b) Other Contingent Liabilities where impact is not ascertainable comprises:

(i) A case was filed before the CGIT, Mumbai by AIUTEA against the Company in respect of left over Class III and Class IV Staff on demanding pension option. The honourable presiding officer, CGIT, Mumbai pronounced the verdict dated 28 February 2007 for pension option. The matter was taken with the Government of India, which advised the Company to seek legal option. The Companyfiled an appeal in the High Court, Bombay challenging the order of CGIT. The Hon'ble High Court vide its order dated 05/05/17 allowed the appeal of AMC by quashing and setting aside the order of CGIT. AIUTEA has filed a Review Petition to review the order dated 05/05/2017 of Hon'ble Justice K K Tated in WP no. 1792 of 2007 filed by UTI AMC Ltd. Hon'ble Court vide its order dated 31/08/2017, rejected the review petition of the petitioner stating that "the only endeavor is to re-argue the entire matter, which is not permitted". AIUTEA has filed a petition before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the order of the Bombay High Court. Therefore, financial liability at this juncture cannot be crystallised

(ii) In connection to UTI India Fund Unit Scheme 1986 managed by UTI Mutual Fund, as assessment order has been passed by the Income Tax Department, disallowing the exemption under section 10(23D) of Income Tax Act, for an aggregate amount of INR 41.82 crore, as well as penalty notice. As appeal has been filed with CIT(A) against the demand order along with proper approval of GOI and the RBI and other documents. These appeal are presently pending. Our Companyhas deposited an amount of INR 1.83 crore with Income Tax Department in this regards

(iii) A case has been filed by UTI Retired and VSS Employees Social Association against the Companybefore the Hon'ble Bombay High Court for giving a fresh opportunity for pension option after pay revision 2001 and arrears of pension with 12% interest on the same. The case is pending for further proceedings

(iv) A case has been filed by UTI Retired and VSS Employees Social Association against the Companybefore the Bombay High Court for payment of dearness allowance with pension or periodic review of the pension. At present the case is pending for further proceedings and the Company is disputing the case of the petitioners

(v) There are 10 cases against UTI Mutual Fund or key personnel, relating to normal operation of UTI MF, pending for final outcome

(vi) UTI Asset Management CompanyLtd renders Point of Presence (POP) services. PFRDA has issued a Show Cause Notice (SCN) to UTI AMC Ltd in February 2020. This has been issued to show cause as to why inquiry should not be held under the PFRDA Act and the Adjudication Regulations against the Noticee and as to why suitable penalty as per sub-section (1)(c) & (5) of section 28 of PFRDA Act 2013 should not be recommended against the Noticee for the allegations/violations of the PFRDA Act and the POP Regulations. Under sub-section (1)(c) of section 28, penalty can be imposed which may extend to one crore rupees or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher. Under sub-section (5) of section 28, penalty can be imposed which may extend to one crore rupees or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher. UTI AMC has filed detailed reply to PFRDA in February 2020 denying all the allegations made in the SCN. The Companyis hopeful of the outcome in it's favour and the liability cant be crystalised at this point of time

(vii) In connection with India Debt Opportunities Fund Ltd. Mauritius and the India Debt Opportunities Scheme (Domestic Scheme), SEBI has issued a Show Cause Notice (SCN) to UTI Asset Management Company Limited and UTI Mutual Fund in January 2020 alleging violation of SEBI FPI Regulations and SEBI MF Regulations. The SCN has been issued to UTI AMC Ltd and UTI MF to show cause as to why inquiry should not be held under the Adjudication Rules for imposing penalty under section 15 HB of the SEBI Act 1992 which shall not be less than rupees one lac but which may extend to rupees one crore. UTI AMC Ltd and UTI MF have filed their detailed replies to SEBI in March 2020 denying all the allegations made in the SCN. The Companyis hopeful of the outcome in it's favour and there-fore financial liability at this junction can't be crystalised

(viii) The Income Tax re-assessment order for the Assessment Year 2009-10 has been passed raising a demand of INR 5.26 crore. An Appeal have been filed against the order before ITAT

The Income Tax assessment order for Assessment Year 2010-11 have been passed raising a demand of INR 2.28 crore. An Appeal have been filed against such order before CIT (A)

(c) Capital and other commitments

(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts INR 3.86 crore

(ii) As on 31 March 2021, the Company has commitments of INR 170.00 crore towards Structured Debt Opportunity Fund II and INR 43.55 crore to LIC Housing Finance Ltd - Housing & Infrastructure Fund

(d) Income Tax Related Matter

(i) The assessment of Assessment Year 2012-13 has been completed and there is a dispute of income tax amounting to INR 1.22 crore. An Appeal have been filed against the order before ITAT

(ii) The assessment of Assessment Year 2013-14 has been completed and there is a dispute of income tax amounting to INR 1.33 crore. An Appeal have been filed against the order before ITAT

B. UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited

(INR in crore)

Commitments & Contingent Liability	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts - Disputed income tax demand towards certain adjustments by the authorities.	-	-
Towards non-registration as an NBFC with RBI as per section 45(IA) of RBI Act, 1934	0.05	0.05

C. UTI Retirement Solutions Limited

Contingent Liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

Litigation

The Company has no pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

Capital Commitments

The Company has no capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

D. UTI Capital Private Limited

Contingent Liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

Litigation

The Company has no pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

Capital Commitments

The Company has no capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 (INR Nil as on 31 March 2020)

E. UTI International Limited

At the end of the reporting nine months, the Group has no capital commitments

32. EARNINGS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY (ACCRUAL BASIS)

UTI Asset Management Company Limited

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Management Fees	6.85	4.85

33. EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY (ACCRUAL BASIS)

UTI Asset Management Company Limited

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Travelling Expenses	-	0.27
Professional fees and others	7.26	1.59
Marketing Fees	4.99	4.99
Total	**12.25**	**6.85**

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Profit after tax (In crore)	494.14	271.46
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS (In crore)	12.68	12.68
Nominal value per share (INR)	10.0	10.00
Basic and Diluted EPS (INR)	38.97	21.41

*Share under ESOP scheme are not considered in the calculations of Diluted EPS because they are antidilutive for the current year.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In terms of Indian Accounting Standard 24 'Related Party Disclosures' , the company has entered into transactions with the following related parties in the ordinary courses of business.

a) Names of related parties where control exists with whom transactions have occurred

Investor with significant influence	T Rowe Price International Limited (23.00%)
Subsidiaries	UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited (100%)
	UTI International Limited, Guernsey. (100%)
	UTI Retirement Solutions Limited, India (100%)
	UTI Capital Private Limited, India (100%)
	India Infrastructure Development Fund (25.87 %)****
Stepdown subsidiaries	UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited. (100% subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey)
	UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited. (100% subsidiary of UTI International Limited, Guernsey)
	UTI Private Equity Limited (100% subsidiary of UTI Venture Funds Management Company (P) Limited)
Other Related Parties	UTI AMC Ltd Employees Provident Fund
	UTI AMC Ltd Pension Fund
Key management person	Mr. Imtaiyazur Rahman (CEO & WTD),
	Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mehrotra (Chairman & Independent Director)
	Mr. Deepak Kumar Chatterjee (Independent Director)
	Mr. Edward Cage Bernard (Non - Executive Director)
	Mr. Flemming Madsen (Non - Executive Director)
	Mr. Narasimhan Seshadri (Independent Director)
	Ms. Uttara Dasgupta (Independent Director)*
	Mr. Ashok Shah (Independent Director)**
	Ms. Dipali Hemant Sheth (Independent Director)
	Ms. Jayashree Vaidhyanathan (Independent Director)
	Mr .Rajeev Kakar (Independent Director)
	Mr. Praveen Jagwani (CEO of UTI International Limited)
	Mr. Christopher M W Hill (Non – Executive Director of UTI International Ltd.)
	Mr. Surojit Saha (CFO)
	Mr. Kiran Vohra (CS)***,
	Mr. Arvind Patkar (CS),

* Ms. Uttara Dasgupta ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company with effect from the conclusion of the 17th Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2020

** Mr. Ashok Shah ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company with effect from the conclusion of the 17th Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2020

*** Mr. Kiran Vohra ceases to be company secretary w.e.f. 11 December 2019

****The above mentioned fund have been consolidated as per the requirement of IND AS 110. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

b) Related parties transaction

(INR in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Related Party	Nature of Transactions	Year Ended 31 March 2021		Year Ended 31 March 2020	
			Transactions for the year	Outstanding at the year end	Transactions for the year	Outstanding at the year end
1	T Rowe Price International Limited	Reimbursement towards Expenses	0.61	-	0.43	-
		Dividend Paid	18.37	-	16.48	-
2	India Infrastructure Development Fund	Investment	-	-	-	-
		Redemption	-	-	10.42	-
3	UTI AMC Ltd Employees Provident Fund	Contribution to the fund	18.75	-	20.37	0.64
4	UTI AMC Ltd Pension Fund	Contribution to the fund	4.46	-	3.75	-

*All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and resulting outstanding balances are to be settled in cash within six months of the reporting date. None of the balances is secured

c) Details of remuneration & Dividend paid to Company's KMPs

(INR in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
		Transactions for the year	Transactions for the year
1	Short term employee benefits	11.35	10.61
2	Post employee benefits	0.18	0.87
3	Share Based Payments	3.47	0.93
4	Director Sitting Fees	1.48	0.83
5	Dividend on Equity Shares	0.00	0.00

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

36. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
		Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
I. ASSETS							
(1) Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3	205.97	205.97	-	119.25	119.24	0.01
Receivables	4						
Trade Receivables		45.52	43.22	2.30	45.61	44.24	1.37
Other Receivables		4.15	4.15	-	9.74	9.74	-
Loans	5	25.17	6.07	19.10	37.91	19.30	18.61
Investments	6	2,746.88	1,053.50	1,693.38	2,355.75	667.15	1,688.60
Other Financial Assets	7	189.07	23.21	165.86	154.24	1.75	152.49
Total Financial Assets		**3,216.76**	**1,336.12**	**1,880.64**	**2,722.50**	**861.42**	**1,861.08**
(2) Non Financial Assets							
Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	58.17	57.04	1.13	46.07	43.89	2.18
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	9	10.21	-	10.21	10.73	-	10.73
Property, Plant and Equipments	10	240.73	0.20	240.53	250.39	-	250.39
Right of use assets	11	97.68	1.55	96.13	99.75	0.46	99.29
Capital work in progress	12	4.35	4.35	-	0.28	0.28	-
Intangible assets under development	13	0.78	0.78	-	0.76	0.76	-
Other Intangible Assets	14	10.96	-	10.96	11.80	-	11.80
Other Non Financial Assets	15	25.21	15.90	9.31	23.00	11.67	11.33
Total Non Financial Assets		**448.09**	**79.83**	**368.26**	**442.78**	**57.06**	**385.72**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,664.85**	**1,415.95**	**2,248.90**	**3,165.28**	**918.48**	**2,246.80**
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Liabilities							
(1) Financial Liabilities							
Trade payable	16						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.63	3.63	-	1.42	1.42	-
Other payable							
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.62	0.62	-	0.80	0.80	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors micro enterprises and small enterprises		89.08	87.18	1.90	64.01	62.39	1.62
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	17	171.48	12.00	159.48	172.62	11.61	161.01
Total Financial Liabilities		**264.81**	**103.43**	**161.38**	**238.85**	**76.22**	**162.63**
(2) Non Financial Liabilities							
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	27.51	27.51	-	4.49	4.49	-
Provisions	19	48.58	47.90	0.68	83.09	82.58	0.51
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	73.30	-	73.30	47.97	-	47.97
Other Non Financial liabilities	21	13.68	13.68	-	7.79	7.79	-
Total Non Financial Liabilities		**163.07**	**89.09**	**73.98**	**143.34**	**94.86**	**48.48**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**427.88**	**192.52**	**235.36**	**382.19**	**171.08**	**211.11**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

37. RETIREMENT BENEFIT

(a) In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard 19 related to Employee Benefits, in regard to any future obligation related to Provident Fund, arising due to interest shortfall (i.e. interest rate prescribed by the government from time to time to be paid on provident fund scheme exceeds rate of interest earned on investment), the amount of shortfall, if any, will be borne by UTI Asset Management Company Limited. However, at present the fund does not have any existing deficit or interest shortfall.

(b) Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages)

Particulars	Employee Leave Encashment scheme		Employee Company Gratuity Fund		Employees Company Superannuation scheme	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Discount rate (per annum)	6.45%	6.65%	6.45%	6.65%	6.45%	6.65%
Salary escalation rate (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate / Leaving Service rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

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

Demographic Assumption:

Mortality in Service: Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate table

Mortality in Retirement: LIC Buy-out Annuity Rates prevailing as on the valuation date.

(c) As required by the Ind AS19, the discount rate used to arrive at the present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on the Indian government security yields prevailing as at the balance sheet date that have maturity date equivalent to the tenure of the obligation.

The expected return on plan assets is based on market expectation, at the beginning of the year, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation. The Gratuity scheme is invested in a Group Gratuity – Cum Life Assurance cash accumulation policy issued by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India.

The investment return earned on the policy comprises bonuses declared by LIC having regard to LIC's investment earning. The information on the allocation of the fund into major asset classes and expected return on each major class are not readily available.

(d) Re-measurements arising from defined plans comprises of actuarial gains and losses on benefits obligation. As required by the Ind AS19, the UTI Asset Management Company recognises these items of re-measurements immediately in other comprehensive income and all the other expenses related to defined benefit plan as employee benefit expenses in their profit and loss account.

(e) Ind AS 19 does not require any specific disclosures except where expense resulting from Employee Leave Encashment scheme is of such size, nature or incidence that its disclosure is relevant under another standard.

(f) The following table sets out the status of the different employee welfare plans, reconciliation of opening and provisional closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(i) Movement in the Present value of Benefit obligations

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Opening of defined benefit obligation	123.76	109.70	256.58	188.70
Current Service cost	2.24	2.45	9.50	7.26
Past Service cost	-	-	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	7.72	7.82	16.74	13.83

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Remeasurement due to:	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	1.24	5.42	4.43	17.41
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	0.24	3.45	0.44	33.40
Benefits paid	(7.46)	(5.08)	(9.83)	(4.02)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	-	-	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-	-	-
Closing present value of defined benefit obligation	**127.74**	**123.76**	**277.86**	**256.58**

(ii) Movement in the Fair value of Plan Assets

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	110.82	64.60	204.15	164.92
Employer contributions	4.55	44.74	49.41	25.46
Interest on plan assets	7.18	4.82	13.59	12.42
Administration expenses	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement due to:			-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.09	1.75	(0.93)	5.37
Benefits paid	(7.46)	(5.09)	(9.83)	(4.02)
Assets acquired / (settled)*	-	-	-	-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**115.18**	**110.82**	**256.39**	**204.15**

(iii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Present Value of funded / unfunded obligation	127.74	123.76	277.86	256.58
Fair value of Plan Assets	115.18	110.82	256.39	204.15
Net unfunded obligation	12.56	12.94	21.47	52.44
Net defined benefit liability / (Asset) recognised in balance Sheet	12.56	12.94	21.47	52.44
Non-Financial Liabilities	12.56	12.94	21.47	52.44

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

(iv) Amount Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	21.47	14.35	107.20	61.76
Re-measurement during the period due to	-	-	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	1.24	5.42	4.43	17.40
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	0.25	3.45	0.43	33.40
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.09)	(1.75)	0.93	(5.36)
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	**22.87**	**21.47**	**112.99**	**107.20**

(v) Components of Profit and Loss Account expense

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund		Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020	March 2021	March 2020
Current Service cost	2.24	2.45	9.50	7.26
Past Service cost	-	-	-	-
Administration expenses	-	-	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (assets)	0.52	3.01	3.16	1.41
(Gains) / losses on settlement	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses charged to profit and loss account	**2.76**	**5.46**	**12.66**	**8.67**

(vi) Reconciliation of Net Liability/ Asset:

(INR in crore)

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
a) Employee's Gratuity Fund		
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	12.94	45.10
Expenses charged to profit and loss account	2.76	5.46
Amount recognised outside profit and loss account	1.41	7.12
Employer contributions	(4.55)	(44.74)
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**12.56**	**12.94**
b) Employee's Super Annuation Fund		
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	52.44	23.79
Expenses charged to profit and loss account	12.66	8.67
Amount recognised outside profit and loss account	5.78	45.44
Employer contributions	(49.41)	(25.46)
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**21.47**	**52.44**

*Employee benefit of Key managerial personnel are not determined for the above fund & hence, we have not separately disclose the same.

(vii) Projected plan cash flow:

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date.

(INR in crore)

Maturity Profile	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Expected benefits for year 1	18.96	15.42
Expected benefits for year 2	16.17	13.72
Expected benefits for year 3	15.68	15.31
Expected benefits for year 4	18.35	14.84
Expected benefits for year 5	21.24	17.62
Expected benefits for year 6	21.20	20.76
Expected benefits for year 7	19.70	20.28
Expected benefits for year 8	15.00	18.83
Expected benefits for year 9	8.75	14.44
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	28.38	33.90

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 4.91 years for the year ended March 2021 and 5.35 years for the year ended March 2020.

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan (which in case of serving employees, if any, is based on service accrued by employee up to the valuation date).

(INR in crore)

Maturity Profile	Employee's Super Annuation Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Expected benefits for year 1	10.61	9.71
Expected benefits for year 2	17.03	14.23
Expected benefits for year 3	17.20	16.46
Expected benefits for year 4	23.29	20.09
Expected benefits for year 5	30.12	21.57
Expected benefits for year 6	28.34	28.48
Expected benefits for year 7	34.22	26.24
Expected benefits for year 8	36.33	31.36
Expected benefits for year 9	39.38	33.27
Expected benefits for year 10	36.73	37.10

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 8.05 years for the year ended March 2021 and 8.41 years for the year ended March 2020.

Risks associated with Defined Benefit Plan:

Interest Rate Risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the Government Securities Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance Company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis:

The benefit obligation results of pension scheme and gratuity fund are particularly sensitive to discount rate, longevity risk, salary escalation rate and pension increases, if the plan provision do provide for such increases on commencement of pension.

The above table summarised the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year arising on account changes in these three key parameters.

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

a) Employee's Super Annuation Fund

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Discount rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.91)%	(4.04)%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	4.19%	4.32%
Pension increase rate		
Impact of increase in 100 bps on DBO	8.89%	8.71%
Impact of decrease in 100 bps on DBO	(8.89)%	(8.71)%
Life expectancy		
Impact of increase in 1 year on DBO	2.19%	2.11%
Impact of decrease in 1 year on DBO	(2.24)%	(2.16)%

b) Employee's Gratuity Fund

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Discount Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(2.41)%	(2.62)%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	2.51%	2.73%
Salary Escalation Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	0.61%	0.77%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	(0.63)%	(0.80)%

the expected contribution towards the fund for next financial year i.e. 2021-22 cannot be determined as it depends upon various actuarial assumption, discount rate at that point of the time and various other demographic assumptions.

The Company commenced operations from 01 February 2003 and formed a Pension Trust which inherited the Employees Group Superannuation Fund from the erstwhile Unit Trust of India. The Company is making 10% of basic salary and additional pay, wherever applicable, as employer contribution to this trust and any shortfall in the fund size as per the scheme.

The liabilities arising in the Defined Benefit Schemes are determined in accordance with the advice of independent, professionally qualified actuaries, using the projected unit credit method. The Company makes regular contributions to these Employee Benefit Plans. Additional contributions are made to these plans as and when required.

Characteristics of defined benefits plans:

1. Gratuity Plan:

The Company operates gratuity plan through a LIC wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days last salary drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service. The Company's scheme is more favorable as compared to the obligation under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. There are no minimum funding requirements of these plans. The funding of these plans are based on gratuity funds actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. These actuarial measurements are similar compared to the assumptions set out above.

2. Pension Plan:

The Company commenced operations from 01 February 2003 and formed a Pension Trust which inherited the Employees Group Superannuation Fund from the erstwhile Unit Trust of India. The Company is making 10% of basic salary and additional pay, wherever applicable, as employer contribution to this trust and any shortfall in the fund size as per the scheme. A small part of the pension fund is managed by the Company. The actuarial valuation has also duly considered the asset managed by the trustee of the pension fund as well as the fund maintained by LIC. The defined benefit plan for gratuity of the Company is administered by separate pension fund that are legally separate from the Company. The trustees nominated by the Company are responsible for the administration of the plan.

Characteristics of defined contribution plans:

1. Provident Fund:

The Company manages provident fund plan through a provident fund trust for its employees which is permitted under the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan mandates contribution by employer at a fixed percentage of employee's salary. Employees also contribute to the plan at a fixed percentage of their salary as a minimum contribution and additional contribution at their discretion. The plan guarantees interest at the rate notified by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The contribution by employer and employee together with interest are payable at the time of separation from service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit under this plan vests immediately on rendering of service. The interest payment obligation of trust-managed provident fund is assumed to be adequately covered by the interest income on long term investments of the fund. The Company voluntarily keeps the interest rate same as the rate declared by EPFO & in this process if & only if, there is any shortfall in the fund the Company bears the same.

UTI CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED

A) Defined Contribution Plans

"Contribution to provident and other funds" is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B) Defined Benefit Plans

The Employees' Gratuity Fund Scheme managed by LIC of India is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The obligation for leave benefits managed by LIC of India is a defined benefit plan.

i) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Discount rate	6.45%	6.65%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

ii) Movement in the Present value of Benefit obligations

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Opening of defined benefit obligation	0.15	0.12
Current Service cost	0.04	0.03
Past Service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.01	0.01
Remeasurement due to:	**-**	**-**
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.01	0.01
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	0.08	0.09
Benefits paid	-	(0.11)
Closing present value of defined benefit obligation	**0.29**	**0.15**

iii) Movement in the Fair value of Plan Assets

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.11	0.15
Employer contributions	0.03	0.06
Interest on plan assets	0.01	0.01
Administration expenses	-	-
Remeasurement due to:		
Actual return on plain assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(0.11)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**0.15**	**0.11**

iv) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Present Value of obligations	0.28	0.15
Fair value of Plan assets	0.15	0.11
Net defined benefit liability / (Asset) recognised in balance Sheet	**(0.13)**	**(0.04)**

v) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	0.13	0.02
Re-measurement during the period due to	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	0.01	0.01
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	0.08	0.09
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	**0.22**	**0.13**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

vi) Components of Profit and Loss Account expense

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Current service cost	0.04	0.03
Interest cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial losses / (gains)	-	-
Total Expenses	**0.04**	**0.03**

vii) Reconciliation of Net Liability / Assets

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Opening net defined benefit liability/(assets)	0.04	(0.03)
Expense charged to profit and loss account	0.04	0.03
Amount recognised outside profit and loss account	0.09	0.10
Employer contributions	(0.03)	(0.06)
Closing net defined benefit liability/(assets)	**0.14**	**0.04**

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

(INR in crore)

Particulars	Employee's Gratuity Fund	
	March 2021	March 2020
Discount Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(5.09)%	(5.21)%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	5.46%	5.59%
Salary Escalation Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	5.46%	5.60%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	(5.13)%	(5.27)%

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

Risk Management Framework:

The Management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Group's activities.

A. Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (mostly trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

Financial services business has a risk management framework that monitors and ensures that the business lines operate within the defined risk appetite and risk tolerance levels as defined by the senior management. The credit risk function independently evaluates proposals based on well-established sector specific internal frameworks, in order to identify, mitigate and allocate risks as well as to enable risk-based pricing of assets. Regulatory and process risks are identified, mitigated and managed by a separate group.

Trade receivables:

Major portion of trade receivables include the AMC fees receivable from UTI Mutual Fund, SUTTI, CMPFO, ESIC, EPFO and amount receivable from PLI & RPLI. Based on the past experience, management expects to receive these amounts without any default.

Trade Receivables (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
0-90 Days	38.47	38.11
91-180 Days	2.79	4.30
181-270 days	1.10	0.46
271-365 Days	0.86	1.37
More than 365 Days	2.30	1.37
Total	**45.52**	**45.61**

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macroeconomic indicators affecting customers of the Group have not undergone any substantial change, the Group expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 365 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Financial Instruments & cash deposits:

The Investments of the Group are primarily in Mutual Fund schemes.

The Group holds cash & cash equivalents of INR 205.97 crore as on 31 March 2021. The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks which are rated AA- to AA+, based on CRISIL ratings. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Following is the exposure of the Group towards credit risk

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows March 2021 (INR in crore)		
			Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	205.97	205.97	205.97	-	-
Receivables	49.67	49.67	47.37	2.30	-
Loans	25.17	25.17	6.07	7.00	12.10
Investments	2,746.88	2,746.88	1,053.50	1,062.13	631.25
Other Financial assets	189.07	189.07	23.21	12.86	153.00
	3,216.76	**3,216.76**	**1,336.12**	**1,084.29**	**796.35**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows March 2020 (INR in crore)		
			Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	119.25	119.25	119.25	-	-
Receivables	55.35	55.35	53.98	1.37	-
Loans	37.91	37.91	19.29	7.24	11.38
Investments	2,355.75	2,355.75	667.15	1,152.56	536.04
Other Financial assets	154.24	154.24	1.75	2.00	150.49
	2,722.50	**2,722.50**	**861.42**	**1,163.17**	**697.91**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

B. Liquidity Risk:

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

The Group's investment policy and strategy are focused on preservation of capital and supporting the Group's liquidity requirements. The Group uses a combination of internal and external management to execute its investment strategy and achieve its investment objectives. The Group typically invests in money market funds, large debt funds, equity funds and other highly rated securities under a limits framework which governs the credit exposure to any one issuer as defined in its investment policy. The policy requires investments generally to be investment grade, with the primary objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss

Following is the exposure of the Group towards liquidity risk:

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows March 2021 (INR in crore)		
			Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial Liabilities :					
VSS Liability Fund.	27.00	27.00	-	-	27.00
Investor Education & Protection Fund.	6.06	6.06	-	-	6.06
Offshore Development Fund.	30.18	30.18	-	-	30.18
Payable to SUUTI towards security deposit.	0.08	0.08	-	-	0.08
Statutory Dues	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.02
Lease liability	108.14	108.14	11.99	22.17	73.98
Payable to Micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.62	0.62	0.62	-	-
Payable to other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	9.97	9.97	9.97	-	-
Accrued benefits to employees.*	45.10	45.10	45.10	-	-
Payable to UTI Mutual Fund.	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	-
Retention Money.	1.93	1.93	0.94	0.99	-
Other Payables.	35.67	35.67	34.77	-	0.90
Total	**264.81**	**264.81**	**103.43**	**23.16**	**138.22**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows March 2020 (INR in crore)		
			Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial Liabilities :					
VSS Liability Fund.	25.56	25.56	-	-	25.56
Investor Education & Protection Fund.	13.46	13.46	-	-	13.46
Offshore Development Fund.	26.05	26.05	-	-	26.05
Payable to SUUTI towards security deposit.	0.08	0.08	-	-	0.08
Statutory Dues	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Lease liability	107.41	107.41	11.55	21.30	74.56
Payable to Micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.80	0.80	0.80	-	-
Payable to other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.64	1.64	1.64	-	-
Accrued benefits to employees.*	47.36	47.36	47.36	-	-
Payable to UTI Mutual Fund.	-	-	-	-	-
Retention Money.	1.63	1.63	0.85	0.78	-
Other Payables.	14.80	14.80	13.96	-	0.84
Total	**238.85**	**238.85**	**76.22**	**22.08**	**140.55**

* Our non-managerial staff have a recognised trade union with whom we negotiate their compensation periodically. The last settlement signed with them expired on December 31, 2018. Negotiations regarding wage revision and settlement have been completed. Accordingly, an arrear amount of INR 12.17 crore has been charged in the Profit & Loss Account.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

C. Market Risk:

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 comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's financial Instruments. All of the Group's interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect statement of profit and loss for any of these fixed interest bearing financial instruments. Fair value can change due to change in interest rate.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount as on (INR in crore)	
	March 2021	March 2020
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial assets	3,216.76	2722.50
Financial liabilities	(264.81)	(238.85)
Total	**2,951.95**	**2.483.65**

The Group does not have variable rate instruments.

Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (wherever revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group may enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts with financial institutions to protect against foreign exchange risks associated with certain existing assets and liabilities, certain firmly committed transactions, forecasted future cash flows and net investments in foreign subsidiaries. In addition, and may enter in the future, into non-designated foreign currency contracts to partially offset the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on its foreign denominated debt issuances.

Equity price risk:

Price risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and related market variables including interest rate for investments in debt oriented mutual funds and debt securities, caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer and market. The Company's exposure to price risk arises from diversified investments in mutual funds, preference shares held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss (note 7).

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below sets out the effect on profit or loss and equity due to reasonable possible weakening / strengthening in prices of 5%.

Particulars	Sensitivity of Profit or loss (INR in crore)	
	March 2021	March 2020
NAV - Increase 5%	137.34	117.79
NAV - Decrease 5%	(137.34)	(117.79)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

39. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

A. Accounting classifications & Fair values:

The Following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

March 2021 (INR in crore)	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:						
Other investments	2,746.88	-	2,746.88	2,744.21	-	2.67**
Loans*		25.17	25.17	-	25.17	-
Trade receivables		45.52	45.52	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents		205.97	205.97	-	-	-
Other Financial assets		193.21	193.21	-	-	-
Total	**2,746.88**	**469.87**	**3,216.75**	**2,744.21**	**25.17**	**2.67**
Financial Liabilities:						
Other Financial liabilities	-	264.81	264.81	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**264.81**	**264.81**	**-**	**-**	**-**

March 2020 (INR in crore)	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:						
Other investments	2,355.75	-	2,355.75	2,353.12	-	2.64**
Loans*	-	37.90	37.90	-	37.90	-
Trade receivables	-	45.61	45.61	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	-	119.25	119.25	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	163.98	163.98	-	-	-
Total	**2,355.75**	**366.74**	**2,722.49**	**2,353.12**	**37.90**	**2.64**
Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	-	238.85	238.85	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**238.85**	**238.85**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Loans are carried at amortised cost which is a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

** Investment in Mutual fund utilities and IIAS valued at NAV as at 31 March 2021.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

B. Valuation Techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring level 2 and level 3 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the balance sheet, as well as significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable inputs	Interrelation between Significant Unobservable inputs & fair value measurement
Loans to Employees and UTI Employee Cooperative Credit Society, Rental Deposits	Measured at amortised cost, which is the present value of all future cash flows discounted at prevailing market rates.	Assumed market rate is 8.50% for loans. the average of last three year's Marginal Cost of Lending Rate of SBI, considering the differential interest rate issued by SBI) (For previous year the market rate is 10%. Which is historical base rate, which varies in between 9% to 10%, management has decided conservatively 10% as the discount rate for loans & 12 % for Rental Deposits. Since the nature of rent deposit is more or less similar to zero coupon bond, hence we have taken a higher rate for rent deposit than loans)	-
Investments in Institutional Investor Advisory Services & MF Utilities India Private Limited	The valuation of IIAS has been done on weighted average of Discounted Cash Flow Method and Comparative Transaction Multiple by giving equal weight to both the methods. Net Asset Value (NAV) Method under Cost Approach has been used for the valuation of MFU. Moreover the valuation of IIAS has been using the financial available with management as on 31 March 2021 and using the relevant assumption by the valuer.	The Equity value of IIAS was calculated based on weighted average of Discounted Cash Flow Method and Comparative Transaction Multiple by giving equal weight to both the methods, MF Utilities Private Limited based on NAV Method. Since the Company is unlisted, the equity value of the Company is adjusted for an illiquidity discount on account of lack of marketability and restrictions on the transfer of the shares.	-

C. Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values

Particulars	Amount (INR in crore)
Balance as at 01 April 2019	**1.95**
Net gain / (losses) on Financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.29)
Purchases of Financial instruments	0.98
Sales of Financial instruments	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**2.64**
Net gain / (losses) on Financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	0.03
Purchases of Financial instruments	-
Sales of Financial instruments	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2.67**

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value as well as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the Group.

The Group 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 Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using the ratio of 'net adjusted debt' to 'Total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance lease(if any), less cash and cash equivalents. Total Equity comprises of share capital and all reserves.

Calculation of this ratio is given below:

Particulars (INR in crore)	**March 2021**	**March 2020**
Total Liabilities	427.88	382.19
Less: Cash & cash equivalents	(205.97)	(119.25)
Adjusted Net Debt	**221.91**	**262.94**
Total Equity	**3,225.85**	**2,772.30**
Adjusted Net Debt to Total Equity Ratio	**0.07**	**0.09**

41. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Subsidiaries

The group's subsidiaries as 31 March 2021 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity share that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	**Place of business / Country of incorporation**	**Ownership interest held by the group**		**Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests**		**Principal activities**
		March 2021	**March 2020**	**March 2021**	**March 2020**	
		%	**%**	**%**	**%**	
UTI International Limited	GUERNSEY	100	100	-	-	Investment management and providing advisory services
UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited	INDIA	100	100	-	-	Management of venture fund investment
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	INDIA	100	100	-	-	Managing the funds of PFRDA
UTI Capital Private Limited	INDIA	100	100	-	-	Investment management
India Infrastructure Development Fund	INDIA	25.87	25.87	74.13	74.13	Investment management

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

42. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (NCI) (IND AS 112 DISCLOSERS)

Set out below is summarised financial information for subsidiary that has non-controlling interest that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for subsidiary are before inter – Company eliminations.

Summarised balance sheet (INR in crore)	**India Infrastructure Development Fund**	
	March 2021 (74.13%)	**March 2020 (74.13%)**
Current assets	0.02	0.02
Current liabilities	0.33	0.45
Net current assets	(0.31)	(0.43)
Non-current assets	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net non-current assets	-	-
Net assets	(0.31)	(0.43)
Accumulate NCI	**(0.23)**	**(0.32)**

Summarised statement of profit and loss (INR in crore)	**India Infrastructure Development Fund**	
	March 2021 (74.13%)	**March 2020 (74.13%)**
Revenue	0.01	6.08
Profit for the year	0.26	4.66
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-
Profit allocated to NCI	0.19	3.46
Dividends paid to NCI	-	-

Summarised cash flows s(INR in crore)	**India Infrastructure Development Fund**	
	March 2021 (74.13%)	**March 2020 (74.13%)**
Cash flow from operating activities	(0.15)	40.03
Cash flow from investing activities	0.16	0.26
Cash flow from financing activities	-	(40.28)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.01	0.01

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

Additional information pursuant to paragraph 2 of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013- 'General instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements' of Division II of Schedule III

(INR In Million)

Name of the entity in the Group (31st March 2021)	Net Asset i.e. Total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent:								
UTI Asset Management Company Limited	89.00	2,880.89	71.14	351.67	99.04	(7.19)	70.72	344.48
Subsidiaries:								
Indian								
UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited	0.35	11.28	0.26	1.30	-	-	0.27	1.30
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	1.36	44.12	0.76	3.78	-	-	0.78	3.78
UTI Capital Private Limited	0.92	29.70	0.04	0.18	0.96	(0.07)	0.02	0.11
India Infrastructure Development Fund	0.12	3.88	0.01	0.07	-	-	0.01	0.07
UTI International Limited	15.27	494.41	28.76	142.16	-	-	29.19	142.16
Non-Controlling Interest in all subsidiaries	0.34	11.12	0.04	0.19	-	-	0.04	0.19
Associates								
Eliminations	(7.37)	(238.43)	(1.02)	(5.02)	-	-	(1.03)	(5.02)
As at March 2021	**100.00**	**3,236.97**	**100.00**	**494.33**	**100.00**	**(7.26)**	**100.00**	**487.07**

Name of the entity in the Group (31 March 2020)	Net Asset i.e. Total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent:								
UTI Asset Management Company Limited	93.23	2,594.63	112.45	309.16	99.88	(63.65)	116.25	245.51
Subsidiaries:								
Indian								
UTI Venture Funds Management Company Private Limited	0.50	13.98	(0.17)	(0.47)	-	-	(0.22)	(0.47)
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	1.43	39.89	1.58	4.36	-	-	2.06	4.36
UTI Capital Private Limited	1.03	28.70	(0.52)	(1.43)	0.12	(0.08)	(0.71)	(1.51)
India Infrastructure Development Fund	0.14	3.81	0.46	1.25	-	-	0.59	1.25
UTI International Limited	11.90	331.11	(18.92)	(52.01)	-	-	(24.63)	(52.01)
Non-Controlling Interest in all subsidiaries	0.39	10.92	1.31	3.59	-	-	1.70	3.59
Associates								
Eliminations	(8.62)	(239.95)	3.81	10.48	-	-	4.96	10.48
As at March 2020	**100.00**	**2,783.09**	**92.38**	**274.92**	**-**	**(63.73)**	**90.08**	**211.19**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

43. BUSINESS COMBINATION

UTI AMC has a 25.87 per cent investment in the India Infrastructure Development Fund where UTI Capital is the investment manager. The investment manager through the Investment management agreement (IMA) has a right to carry out all other relevant activities as per its discretion and the investment manager can only be removed with cause. The combination of zero kick out rights together with the aggregate economic interest (remuneration and other interests) creates exposure to variability of returns from the activities of the fund that is of such significance that it indicates that the Group is a principal.

44. LEASE DISCLOSURES

Company as a lessee:

Effective 01 April 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Group recorded the lease liability and right of use at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021

Particulars (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
Current lease liabilities	11.99	11.55
Non-current lease liabilities	96.15	95.86
Total	**108.14**	**107.41**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
Opening balance	107.41	93.71
Additions	15.28	22.97
Finance cost accrued during the year	8.06	9.31
Payment of lease liabilities	(21.09)	(18.42)
Adjustments	(1.52)	(0.16)
Balance	**108.14**	**107.41**

The following is the movement in right-of-use asset during the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
Opening balance	99.75	93.71
Additions	15.28	22.97
Depreciation charge during the year	(16.25)	(16.93)
Adjustments	(1.10)	-
Balance	**97.68**	**99.75**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 on an undiscounted basis.

Particulars (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
Less than one year	19.76	20.13
One to Five years	65.88	65.53
More than Five years	84.23	83.34

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low value item was INR 0.65 crore for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities for 2020-21 is 8.50% for UTI AMC Limited & 3.25% for UTI International Limited.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

Company as a lessor:

The Group leases out its properties of which details of the same are as follows:

i) Future minimum lease payments:

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

(INR in crore)

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Receivable in less than one year	10.50	8.34
Receivable in one to two year	1.78	8.52
Receivable in two to three year	1.52	1.85
Receivable in three to four year	1.52	1.58
Receivable in four to five year	0.51	1.58
Receivable after five years	0.00	0.53

ii) Amounts recognised in Profit or Loss:

(INR in crore)

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Lease Income	10.26	7.52

45. EMPLOYEE SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Employee stock option scheme (Equity settled)

The Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme called the "UTI AMC Employee Stock Option Scheme -2007. Each Employee on the rolls of the Company as on 16 December 2019 and few Employees from its subsidiaries were granted options. The vesting of the options is from expiry of one year from grant date till four years from grant date as per Plan. Under the scheme, 21,91,544 equity shares have been granted to the eligible employees and each option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted no of Equity Share granted of the Company having face value of INR 10 each for an exercise price of INR 728/- during the exercise period. Vesting of the options shall take place over a maximum period of 3 years with a minimum vesting period of 1 year from the date of grant i.e. 16 December 2019. The exercise period would be maximum of 3 years from the date of vesting of options.

Details of ESOS 2007

Particulars	ESOS 2007
Date of Grant	16 December 2019
Price of Underlying Stock (In INR)	728
Exercise / Strike Price (In INR)	728
The fair value of the options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes Model with the following assumptions:	
Risk Free Interest Rate	6.33%
Expected Dividend	INR 5 per share
Expected Life (years)	4 Years (mid - way between option vesting and expiry)
Expected Volatility	39.78%
Weighted Average Fair Value (In INR)	276

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

The information covering stock options granted, exercised, forfeited and outstanding at the year-end is as follows:

Particulars	No. of stock options as at 31 March 2021	No. of stock options as at 31 March 2020
Date of Grant	16 December 2019	16 December 2019
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	0	0
Granted during the year	21,91,554	21,91,554
Exercised during the year	0	0
Forfeited during the year	0	0
Lapsed/expired during the year	74,593	0
Outstanding at the end of the year	21,16,961	21,91,554
Vested and exercisable	7,53,478	0

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Outstanding as at 31 March 2021	Outstanding as at 31 March 2020
16 December 2019	17 December 2022	728	21,16,961	21,91,554

Fair value of options granted

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

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

Assumptions	Year ended 31 March 2021
Expected - Weighted average volatility	39.78%
Expected dividends	INR 5 per share
Expected term (In years)	4 Years (mid - way between option vesting and expiry)
Risk free rate	6.33%
Exercise price	728
Market price	728
Grant date	16 December 2019
Expiry date	17 December 2022
Fair value of the option at grant date	276

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

Expense arising from share-based payment transactions

Assumptions	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Employee stock option scheme (equity settled) (INR In crore)	30.53	10.50

46. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is primarily engaged in the investment management business and providing wealth management services. The wealth management services are not a 'reportable segment' as per the definition contained in Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Hence there is no separate reportable segment.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

47. MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION

a) The particulars of the remuneration of the key managerial personnel are as under:

(INR in crore)

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
Salary & Allowance (including perquisite & Contribution to Retirement benefits)	11.53	11.49
Total	**11.53**	**11.49**

b) The managerial remuneration paid to key managerial personnel is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of companies Act, 2013.

48. DIVIDEND DURING THE YEAR

(INR in crore)

Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
A. Dividends on equity shares declared and paid during the year		
Final dividend		
Paid for the earlier financial year	88.75	63.39
Dividend per share (INR)	7	5
Interim dividend		
Paid for the earlier financial year	-	-
Dividend per share (INR)	-	-
Total dividend paid	88.75	63.39
Dividend on Equity Shares proposed by the Board of Directors for approval at Annual General Meeting (not recognised as a liability at the respective year-end)		
Final dividend for the same financial year	215.54	88.75
Dividend per share	17	7
Dividend Distribution Tax on final dividend	-	5.84

49. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSES:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year

(INR in crore)

Particulars (INR in crore)	March 2021	March 2020
Amount required to be spent during the year	9.37	9.15
Total	**9.37**	**9.15**

(b) Amount of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the year is as follows:

(INR in crore)

SN	Particulars	March 2021	March 2020
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	NIL	NIL
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	14.40*	5.50
	Total	**14.40**	**5.50**

*The Company has complied with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 issued by way of notification dated 22 January 2021. An amount of INR 14.40 crore has been accounted as CSR expense for 2020-21, which includes an unspent amount of INR 5.48 crore attributable to identified CSR projects approved by the CSR committee which has been duly transferred to special bank account.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (Contd.)

50. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

The outbreak of COVID - 19 pandemic has affected several countries across the world, including India. The Government is undertaking several measures to restrict the spread of virus and provide financial support to some stressed sectors. Further, while the COVID-19 vaccination efforts have gained momentum, uncertainty due to the resurgence of COVID cases across many parts of India is rising. The extent to which the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's results will depend on ongoing as well as future developments, which at this juncture are highly uncertain.

It is expected that economic activity will continue to improve as the residual restrictions are eased gradually. The Company has assessed the impact of the pandemic on its operations and its assets including the value of its investments and trade receivables as at 31 March 2021. The management does not, at this juncture, believe that the impact on the value of the Company's assets is likely to be material. Business continuity plans have been invoked to help ensure the safety and well-being of staff thereby retaining the ability to maintain business operations following lockdowns in India. These actions help to ensure business resilience. Since the situation is still evolving and it seems likely that there will be a material impact on the economy, its effect on the operations of the Company may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company continues to closely monitor material changes in markets and future economic conditions.

Further, during the quarter ended 31 March 2021, there has been no material change in the controls or processes followed in the preparation of the financial results.

51.

During the current financial year, the Company had completed the initial public offering ('IPO') through an offer for sale of 3,89,87,081 equity shares (1,04,59,949 equity shares each by State Bank India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda and 38,03,617 equity shares each by Punjab National Bank & T. Rowe Price International Limited) of face value of INR 10 each at a price of INR 554 per equity share aggregating up to INR 2,159.88 crore. The equity shares of the Company were listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE') and BSE Limited ('BSE') on 12 October 2020.

52.

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

As per our Report of even date
For **G.D. Apte & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 100515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of UTI Asset Management Company Limited

D K Mehrotra
Non Executive Chairman
(DIN: 00142711)

Imtaiyazur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer & Whole Time Director
(DIN: 01818725)

CA C.M. Dixit
Partner
MRN: 017532
Place: Mumbai
Date: The 28 April 2021

Surojit Saha
Chief Finance Officer

Arvind Patkar
Company Secretary