

**Company : Deutsche Investments India Pvt.  
Limited ( DIPL)**

**POLICY FOR  
APPOINTMENT OF  
STATUTORY AUDITORS**

Policy for appointment of statutory auditors

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## Policy for appointment of statutory auditors

### **1 Introduction:**

- 1.1 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circular dated April 27, 2021, has issued guidelines for appointment of Statutory Auditors (SAs), These guidelines are applicable , since the Company is a Non-deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company with an asset size of greater than Rs 1000 crores . It is required to formulate a Board approved policy and necessary procedure thereunder to be followed for appointment of SAs. Apart from conforming to all relevant statutory/regulatory requirements in addition to these instructions, this should afford necessary transparency and objectivity for most key aspects of this important assurance function.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Company has prepared the policy for appointment of SAs in line with norms applicable to Non Banking Finance Companies in India.
- 1.3 This Policy will be applicable for Financial Year 2021-22 and onwards in respect of appointment/reappointment of Statutory Auditors.
- 1.4 In the event of a conflict between this policy and the extant regulations or laws (as may be amended, replaced, restated, from time to time), the regulations and laws shall prevail.

### **2 Intimation to RBI**

The Company shall inform RBI for appointment/ reappointment of SAs on annual basis , by way of a certificate in Form A within one month of such appointment

### **3 Number of Statutory Auditors**

- 3.1 The statutory audit will be conducted by one audit firm for entities with asset size less than Rs 15000 crores and shall be conducted under joint audit of a minimum of two audit firms [Partnership firms/Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs)] for entities with asset size greater than Rs 15000 crores When applicable ,the Company shall ensure that joint auditors of the Company do not have any common partners and they are not under the same network of audit firms. Further, the Company also shall finalise the work allocation among SAs, before the commencement of the statutory audit, in consultation with the SAs.
- 3.2 The Company shall decide on the number of SAs after taking into account the relevant factors such as the size and spread of assets, accounting and administrative units, complexity of transactions, level of computerization, availability of other independent audit inputs, identified risks in financial reporting, etc.

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- 3.3 Considering the above factors and the other requirements of the Company, the actual number of Joint Statutory Auditors to be appointed by Board, shall be subject to the following limits:

Sr no.	Asset Size	Maximum No. of Auditors
1	Upto Rs. 5,00,000 crore	4
2	Above Rs 5,00,000 crore and upto Rs 10,00,000 crore	6
3	Above Rs. 10,00,000 crore and upto Rs.20,00,000 crore	8
4	Above Rs. 20,00,000 crore	12

## 4 Coverage of Audit

The Statutory Auditors will be asked to visit and audit at least the top 20% branches, to be selected in order of the level of outstanding advances in such a manner as to cover a minimum of 15% of total gross advances of the Company. In addition, the Company shall ensure adherence to the provisions of Sec 143(8) of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding of audit of accounts of all branches.

## 5 Minimum Eligibility Criteria of Auditors

The Company shall adhere to the minimum eligibility criteria as mentioned in the RBI circular for appointment of the Statutory Auditors considering the asset size of the Company.

## 6 Independence of Auditors

6.1 The Audit Committee shall monitor and assess the independence of the auditors and conflict of interest position in terms of relevant regulatory provisions, standards and best practices. Any concerns in this regard will be flagged by the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors, to concerned Senior Supervisory Manager (SSM)/Regional Office (RO) of RBI.

6.2 The time gap between any non-audit works (services mentioned at Section 144 of Companies Act, 2013, Internal assignments, special assignments, etc.) by the Statutory Auditors for the Company or any audit/non-audit works for its group entities should be at least one year, before or after its appointment as Statutory Auditors.

The Group Entities refer to the RBI Regulated Entities in the Group, related to the Company through any of the following relationships, viz. Subsidiary – parent (defined in terms of AS 21), Joint venture (defined in terms of AS 27), Associate (defined in terms of AS 23), Promoter-promotee [as provided in the SEBI (Acquisition of Shares and Takeover)

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Regulations, 1997] for listed companies, a related party (defined in terms of AS 18), Common brand name, and investment in equity shares of 20% and above.

- 6.3 However, during the tenure as Statutory Auditor, an audit firm may provide such services to the Company, which may not normally result in a conflict of interest and Company will decide this in consultation with the Board of Directors or persons authorized by the Board of Directors.
- As provided in the RBI guidelines, a conflict would not normally be created in the case of the following special assignments
- (i) Tax audit, tax representation and advice on taxation matters,
  - (ii) Audit of interim financial statements.
  - (iii) Certificates required to be issued by the statutory auditor in compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements.
  - (iv) Reporting on financial information or segments thereof.
- 6.4 The restrictions as detailed in para 6.2 and 6.3 above, should also apply to an audit firm under the same network of audit firms or any other audit firm having common partners.

## 7 Professional Standards of Statutory Auditors

The Audit Committee shall review the performance of Statutory Auditors on an annual basis. Any serious lapses/negligence in audit responsibilities or conduct issues on part of the Statutory Auditors or any other matter considered as relevant shall be reported to RBI within two months from completion of the annual audit.

## 8 Tenure and Rotation

- 8.1 Company shall appoint the SAs for a continuous period of three years, subject to the firms satisfying the eligibility norms each year. In case of removal of the audit firms during the above period, RBI will be intimated with reasons and justifications, within one month of taking such a decision.
- 8.2 An audit firm would not be eligible for reappointment for six years (two tenures) after completion of full or part of one term of the audit tenure. In case an audit firm has conducted audit of the Company for part-tenure (1 year or 2 years) and then not appointed for remainder tenure, they also would not be eligible for reappointment in the Company for six years from completion of part-tenure.

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### **9 Audit Fees and Expenses**

- 9.1 The audit fees for Statutory Auditors shall be decided by the Audit Committee of the Company or the persons authorized by the Board of Directors in terms of the relevant statutory/regulatory provisions.
- 9.2 The audit fees for the Company shall be reasonable and commensurate with the scope and coverage of audit, size and spread of assets, accounting and administrative units, complexity of transactions, level of computerization, identified risks in financial reporting, etc.

### **10 Procedure for Appointment of Statutory Auditors**

The Company shall put in place detailed procedural guidelines, in conformity with the instructions under this policy and all relevant statutory/regulatory requirements for appointment of Statutory Auditors.

### **11 Review & disclosure of the policy**

This Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors as and when any changes are to be incorporated in the Policy due to change in applicable law or regulation Policy will be published in the Company's website.

## Policy for appointment of statutory auditors

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