Centrum Capital Advisors Limited
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2022
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4.64	15.13
Loans	4	34.00	56.17
Other Financial assets	5	0.15	140.96
		38.79	212.26
Non-financial Assets			
Current Tax Assets (net)	6	16.26	81.59
Deferred tax assets	7	-	2.66
Property, plant & equipment	8	0.16	0.28
Other non-financial assets	9	17.95	39.81
		34.37	124.34
Total Assets		**73.16**	**336.60**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	10		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.83	49.66
Borrowings	11	-	135.00
Other financial liabilities	12	10.51	14.20
		11.34	198.86
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	13	-	6.59
Other non-financial liabilities	14	1.47	15.43
		1.47	22.02
Equity			
Equity Share capital	15	100.00	100.00
Other equity	16	(39.65)	15.72
		60.35	115.72
Total Liabilities and Equity		**73.16**	**336.60**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**	
Chartered Accountants	**Centrum Capital Advisors Limited**	
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W		
Hemant Goyal	**Rakshat Kapoor**	**Sriram Venkatasubramanian**
Partner	**Director**	**Director**
Membership No. : 131566	**DIN : 00871062**	**DIN : 00169087**
Place : Mumbai	**Place : Mumbai**	
Date : 23rd May 2022	**Date : 23rd May 2022**	

Centrum Capital Advisors Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March 2022
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	17	59.52	311.17
Other income	18	9.67	7.70
Total revenue		**69.19**	**318.87**
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	19	12.27	1.49
Direct cost of services rendered	20	0.21	62.16
Employee benefit expense	21	31.31	126.54
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	0.12	0.06
Other expenses	23	77.33	91.20
Total expenses		**121.24**	**281.45**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(52.05)**	**37.42**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	(8.74)
Tax Adjustments for earlier years		(0.65)	
Deferred tax		(2.67)	2.96
Profit / (loss) for the year / period - (A)		**(55.37)**	**31.64**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of Defined Benefit scheme		-	1.20
II. Income tax effect		-	(0.30)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year / period (net of tax) - (B)		**-**	**0.90**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year / period (A+B)		**(55.37)**	**32.54**
Earnings per Equity Shares			
Basic		(5.54)	3.16
Diluted		(5.54)	3.16

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Hemant Goyal
Director
Membership No. : 131566

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 00871062

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Director
DIN : 00169087

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) before tax	(52.05)	37.42
Add / (Less) : Adjustments for		
Interest income	9.62	(8.70)
Interest expenses	12.27	1.49
Depreciation/Amortisation	0.12	0.06
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(30.04)**	**30.27**
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial asset	50.96	31.24
Decrease/(Increase) in other non financial asset	21.20	4.92
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(48.83)	(83.92)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(3.69)	8.49
Increase/(Decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	(13.96)	(6.47)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(6.59)	1.32
Cash used / generated from operations	**(30.95)**	**(14.15)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(65.33)	11.20
Net cash used / generated by operating activities (A)	**34.38**	**(25.35)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	-	(0.07)
Current investments made during the period	(0.15)	-
Loans/advances given	45.00	(123.17)
Loans/advances received back	67.17	67.00
Interest received	(9.62)	8.70
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**102.40**	**(47.54)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings	1,500.00	2,800.00
Repayment of Short-term borrowing	(1,635.00)	(2,720.00)
Interest paid	(12.27)	(1.49)
Net cash generated from Financing Activities (C)	**(147.27)**	**78.51**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(10.49)	5.62
As at the beginning of the year / period	15.13	9.51
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**4.64**	**15.13**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period (refer note 3)		
Cash in hand including foreign currencies	-	0.02
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	4.64	15.11
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**4.64**	**15.13**
Changes in the Liabilities arising from financing activities		
As at the beginning of year / period	135.00	55.00
Additional Borrowings during the year / period	1,500.00	2,800.00
Repayment during the year / period	(1,635.00)	(2,720.00)
As at the end of the year / period	**(0.00)**	**135.00**

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 statement of cash flows.

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Hemant Goyal
Director
Membership No. : 131566

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 00871062

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Director
DIN : 00169087

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	**Amount**
As at 1st April, 2020	**100**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**100**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**100**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	**Retained Earnings**	**Total Amount**
As at 1st April, 2020	**(16.82)**	**(16.82)**
Profit for the year	31.64	31.64
Other comprehensive income	0.90	0.90
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**15.72**	**15.72**
Profit for the year	(55.37)	(55.37)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**(39.65)**	**(39.65)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

Hemant Goyal
Director
Membership No. : 131566

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Rakshat Kapoor	**Sriram Venkatasubramanian**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 00871062	**DIN : 00169087**

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Centrum Capital Advisors Limited is the public limited company incorporated on April 26th, 2019 with an object to carry on business

- Of acting as arranger, advisor, consultant to manage the issue of Companies, Corporations, body corporate, undertakings etc.
- To hold, sell, buy or otherwise deal in shares, debentures stock, bonds, units, obligations, securities instruments issued by Indian or Foreign Governments, States, Dominions, Sovereigns, Municipalities or Public Authorities or bodies or any Company, Corporation Firm or Person whether incorporated or established in India or elsewhere.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(c) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Notes to the financial statements.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Properties, Plant & Equipment's are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets	Estimated useful life specified under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years

(e) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract and recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Nature of services:

The Company principally generates revenue by providing arranger/advisor/consultant services to other entities.

Services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Arranger and monitoring services	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per contractual terms with customers and there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration.
Income from trading in securities	Income from trading in securities is accounted for when the control of the securities is passed on to the customer, which is generally on sale of securities.
Business support services	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when performance is satisfied as per contractual terms with the customers.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(h) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans
Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the fund is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plans
For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences:
Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

All actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Profit and Loss account and are not deferred.

(i) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the company has a legally enforceable right for such setoff.

MAT Credits are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Company for a specified period of time, hence it is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset.

Current and deferred tax for the period
Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(j) 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

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Type of instruments	Classification	Rationale for classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVOCI.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income statement. Interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method.

				On de-recognition of the financial assets measured at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the finance income.
Equity instruments	FVOCI	The Company's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument by instrument basis) at fair value through other	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. On disposal of such instruments, no amount is reclassified to income statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported

		comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.		separately from other changes in fair value. Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and for those instruments that are not subsequently measured at FVTPL, plus/minus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Impairment:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable. At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) the company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) Equity Instruments:
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The company is classifying the following under amortised cost;
- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement, recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Derecognition:

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or is cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Financial guarantees contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

C. Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(k) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised with in the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

(l) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(m) Cash and cash equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

(n) Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit / (loss) after tax for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also need to be made, when company assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

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

c. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:** Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Cash on hand	-	0.02
Balances with banks - In current accounts	4.64	15.11
Total	**4.64**	**15.13**

4. LOANS
(Unsecured, considered good and at amortised cost, within India)

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Loans to related parties	34.00	56.17
	34.00	**56.17**

5. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Security deposits	0.15	0.15
Other assets	-	140.81
Total	**0.15**	**140.96**

6. CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Advance Tax Net off Provision for Tax - NIL (Previous Year - Rs. 8.74)	16.26	81.59
Total	**16.26**	**81.59**

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

	As at March 31,2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Employee based payment	-	1.65
Other Expenses	-	1.01
Total	**-**	**2.66**

During the previuos year Deferred Tax Assets was not recognised considering that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised as stated in the Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes.

9. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balances with Government authorities	17.95	39.72
Other assets	-	0.09
Total	**17.95**	**39.81**

10. TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises*	0.83	49.66
Total	**0.83**	**49.66**

Ageing Past dues		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March 2022	Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	Undisputed dues - Others	0.83	-	-	-	0.83
As at 31st March 2021	Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	Undisputed dues - Others	49.66	-	-	-	49.66

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Computers - Hardware	Office equipments	Total
As at 1st April, 2020	**0.06**	**0.22**	**0.28**
Additions - March 21	0.06	-	0.06
Disposals - March 21	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.34**
Additions - March 2022	-	-	-
Disposals - March 2022	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.34**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 1st April, 2020	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Additions - March 21	0.02	0.03	0.05
Disposals - March 21	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.06**
Additions - March 2022	0.08	0.04	0.12
Disposals - March 2022	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**0.10**	**0.08**	**0.18**
Net Block			
As at 31st March, 2022	**0.02**	**0.14**	**0.16**
As at 31st March, 2021	**0.10**	**0.18**	**0.28**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
11.	**BORROWINGS**		
	(At amortised cost, within India)		
	Unsecured Loans from related parties	-	135.00
	Total	**-**	**135.00**

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
12.	**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**		
	Employee Benefits	0.66	0.09
	Others	9.85	14.11
	Total	**10.51**	**14.20**

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
13.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provisions for Gratuity	-	4.61
	Provisions for Compensated Absences	-	1.98
	Total	**-**	**6.59**

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
14.	**OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**		
	Statutory dues	1.47	5.43
	Advance from customers	-	10.00
	Total	**1.47**	**15.43**

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
15.	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Authorized		
	10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100.00	100.00
	Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
	10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100.00	100.00
	Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

		As at 31-Mar-22 No of shares	As at 31-Mar-22 Amount	As at 31-Mar-21 No of shares	As at 31-Mar-21 Amount
15.a	**Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year / period**				
	For equity shares:				
	Number of shares Outstanding at beginning of the year / period	10,00,000	100	10,00,000	100.00
	Shares issued during the year / period			-	-
	Balance at the end of the year / period	**10,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,000**	**100.00**

15.b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

		As at 31-Mar-21 No of shares	As at 31-Mar-21 %	As at 31-Mar-21 No of shares	As at 31-Mar-21 %
15.c	**Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares**				
	Equity shares				
	Centrum Capital Limited with its nominees - Promoter*	10,00,000	100.00	10,00,000	100
	Total	**10,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,000**	**100**

* There is no change in the promoter sharolding during the year (previuos year - No change)

		As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-21
16.	**OTHER EQUITY**		
	Surplus/(Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year /period	15.72	(16.82)
	Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year / period	(55.37)	32.54
	Total	**(39.65)**	**15.72**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Arranger Fee	-	280.09
Debenture Holder Representative Fees	8.11	4.45
Income From Trade in Bonds	51.41	25.34
Professional consultancy income	-	1.29
Total	**59.52**	**311.17**

18. OTHER INCOME	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Interest income on inter-co loan	9.62	7.70
Miscellaneous income	0.05	0.00
Total	**9.67**	**7.70**

19. FINANCE COSTS	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Interest on Borrowings	12.27	1.49
Total	**12.27**	**1.49**

20. DIRECT COST OF SERVICES RENDERED	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Distribution Fees	0.21	62.16
Total	**0.21**	**62.16**

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Salaries, allowances and bonus	29.11	119.99
Contributions to provident and other fund	1.82	6.35
Staff welfare expenses	0.38	0.20
Total	**31.31**	**126.54**

22. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.12	0.06
Total	**0.12**	**0.06**

23. OTHER EXPENSES	**Year ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Rent	3.09	11.19
Shared Support Services expenses	50.00	50.00
Professional consultancy expenses	-	5.27
Travelling and conveyance	0.13	0.25
Legal & professional fees	1.75	1.30
Audit fees	2.00	3.02
Stamp duty, registration and filing fees	0.07	0.01
Office expenses	9.41	8.43
Miscellaneous expenses	10.88	11.73
Total	**77.33**	**91.20**
Note: Auditors' remuneration		
Audit Fees - Statutory Audit	2.00	3.00
Out of Pocket Expenses	-	0.02
Total	**2.00**	**3.02**

24. **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year March 31, 2022.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises share capital and reserves attributable to the equity share holders.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
Borrowings		
Long term and Short term borrowings	-	135.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents	-	15.13
Adjusted net debt	**-**	**119.87**
Total Equity	60.35	115.72
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	**0%**	**104%**

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The company also contributes on a defined contribution basis to employees' provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan

Particulars	**Period ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1.70	6.07
Provident Fund Administration charges	0.12	0.28

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination/resignation/superannuation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service subject to payment ceiling of INR 20 Lakhs. The gratuity plan is a Unfunded plan.

(i) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the period

Particulars	**Period ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Current Service Cost	-	1.68
Past Service Cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-	0.25
Total Expenses	**-**	**1.93**

(ii) Expenses recognised in OCI

Particulars	**Period ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Actuarial (Gain) / Losses due to Change in Financial Assumptions	-	-0.01
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Change in Experience	-	-1.18
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Return on Plan Assets (Greater) / Less than Discount rate	-	-
Total Expenses	**-**	**-1.20**

(iii) Net Asset /(Liability) recognised as at balance sheet date

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the Period	-	4.61
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	-	-
Funded status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	**-**	**4.61**
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	**-**	**4.61**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	**Period ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	-	3.88
Current Service Cost	-	1.68
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	0.25
Actuarial (Gain) / Losses due to Change in Financial Assumptions	-	-0.01
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Change in Experience	-	(1.18)
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	-	4.61

(v) Movements in fair value of the plan assets

Particulars	**Period ended 31-Mar-22**	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Expected returns on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Plan assets	-	-
Contribution from Employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of the plan asset	-	-

(vi) Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
1st following year	-	0.05
2nd following year	-	0.05
3rd following year	-	0.53
4th following year	-	0.50
5th following year	-	0.52
Sum of years 6-10	-	4.20
Sum of years 11 and above	-	0.47

(vii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period		
(i) +100 basis points increase in discount rate	-	(0.20)
(i) -100 basis points decrease in discount rate	-	0.21
(iii) +100 basis points increase in rate of salary increase	-	0.22
(iv) -100 basis points decrease in rate of salary increase	-	(0.16)
(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	-	(0.10)
(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	-	0.11

Sensitivity analysis method

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

(viii) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
Discount rate	-	6.49%
Salary Growth rate		
- for Next 1 years	-	0.00%
- for Next 2 years	-	6.26%
- from 3rd year onwards	-	5.00%
- from 4th year onwards	-	-
Rate of Employee Turnover	-	10.00%
Mortality	-	IALM (2006-08)

(ix) Risks associated with Defined Benefit Plan

1) Interest Rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.

2) 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 members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

3) Asset Liability Matching Market Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flows. Company has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.

4) 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.

(x) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the period ending 31 March 2022 are Rs Nil.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on 'Related Party Disclosures' (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the Company with whom there have been transactions during the period, are as follows:

(i) List of Related Parties

Relationship	**Name of the Parties**
1. Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited
2. Fellow Subsidiaries	Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited
	Centrum Alternatives LLP
	Centrum Retail Services Limited
	Centrum REMA LLP (till 31st March 2021)
	Centrum Wealth Limited
	Centrum Broking Limited
	Centrum Financial Services Limited
	Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
3. Other Related Parties (members of same group)	Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
4. Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mayank Jalan till 31st May 2020

(ii) Details of transactions

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction during		Receivable / (Payable)	
		Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Centrum Capital Limited	ICD (Loan taken)	-	2,800.00	-	(135.00)
	ICD (Loan repaid)	135.00	2,720.00	-	-
	Interest expenses on loan	0.53	1.49	-	-
	Business Promotion	0.96	2.07	-	(2.41)
Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited	ICD (Loan given)	45.00	123.17	-	56.17
	ICD (Loan received back)	67.17	67.00	34.00	-
	Interest income on loan	2.10	7.70	-	-
Centrum Alternatives LLP	Professional consultancy expenses	-	1.67	-	-
	Sale/Purchase of Assest	-	0.06	-	-
Centrum Financial Services Limited	Purchases of Bonds	-	520.66	-	-
Centrum Retail Services Limited	Support service expenses	50.00	50.00	-	-
	ICD (Loan taken)	1,500.00	-	-	-
	ICD (Loan repaid)	1,500.00	-	-	-
	Interest expenses on loan	11.74	-	-	-
	Common cost sharing expenses	3.43	11.95	(0.02)	(0.05)
Centrum REMA LLP	Professional consultancy Expenses	-	3.60	-	-
	Professional consultancy Income	-	0.77	-	-
Centrum Wealth Limited	Recovery of Expense	3.17	-	-	-
	Recovery of Income	1.90	-	-	
	Distribution expenses	-	60.56	-	(46.32)
Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited	Reimbursement of Expense	0.34	0.52	-	-
	Payment towards Expenses	4.24	-	(4.24)	
Centrum Broking Limited	DP Charges	0.91	0.15	(0.02)	(0.03)
	Recovery of Expense	0.45		-	
Mayank Jalan*	Short-term employee benefits	-	5.56	-	-
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	Recovery of Expense	0.05	-	-	-

* Gratuity and Leave encashment has been computed for the company as a whole and hence excluded.

27. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22 Carrying value	As at 31-Mar-22 Fair Value	As at 31-Mar-21 Carrying value	As at 31-Mar-21 Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Measured at FVTPL				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Measured at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.64	4.64	15.13	15.13
Other financial assets	0.15	0.15	140.96	140.96
Total	**4.79**	**4.79**	**156.09**	**156.09**
Financial Liabilities (measured at amortized cost)				
Trade payables	0.83	0.83	49.66	49.66
Borrowings	-	-	135.00	135.00
Other financial liabilities	10.51	10.51	14.20	14.20
Total	**11.34**	**11.34**	**198.85**	**198.85**

Measurement of fair value

Management assessed that fair value of above financial asset and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Other financial assets

The Company had other financial assets of INR 0.15 Lakhs as at March 31, 2022 (previuos period INR 140.96 Lakhs) which is being short term in nature hence no provision is required to be made.

(ii) Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of INR 4.64 Lakhs as at March 31, 2022, (previuos period INR 15.13 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company'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 both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

Particulars	1 year or less	1-2 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022			
Trade Payables	0.83	-	**0.83**
Borrowings	-	-	**-**
Other financial liabilities	10.51	-	**10.51**
Total	**11.34**	**-**	**11.34**
As at 31 March 2021			
Trade Payables	49.66	-	**49.66**
Borrowings	135.00	-	**135.00**
Other financial liabilities	14.20	-	**14.20**
Total	**198.85**	**-**	**198.85**

C. Cash Flow and Fair Value 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 Company main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates.

The Company has fixed rate borrowing. Fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

D. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the Company is not exposed to Foreign Currency Risk.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29. EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
i) Profit / (loss) after Taxes attributable to equity shareholders	(55.37)	31.64
ii) Number of equity shares of Rs.10 each issued and outstanding at the end of the period (nos)	10,00,000	10,00,000
iii) Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the period (nos)	10,00,000	10,00,000
iv) Basic earnings per share	(5.54)	3.16
v) Diluted earning per share	(5.54)	3.16

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Contingent liabilities and commitments	Nil	Nil

31. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENT

Capital expenditure contracted for the reporting period net of capital advance amounting Rs. Nil.

32. SEGMENT REPORTING

Centrum Capital Advisors Limited is predominantly engaged in business of acting as arranger, advisor, consultant to manage the issue of Companies, Corporations, body corporate, undertakings etc. and to hold, sell, buy or otherwise deal in shares, debentures stock, bonds, units, obligations, securities and instruments issued by Indian or Foreign Governments, States, Dominions, Sovereigns, Municipalities or Public Authorities or bodies or any Company, Corporation Firm or Person whether incorporated or established in India or elsewhere. which is the only reportable segment, hence, there are no additional disclosures required under IND AS 108.The Company's operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

33. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.In the previuos period Deferred Tax Assets was not recognised considering that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised as stated in the Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes.

34. Ratio:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Variance %
Current Ratio (1)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	4.42	3.18	39.03
Debt Equity Ratio (2)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	1.17	(100.00)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (3)	Earning available for debt service	Debt Service	(3.50)	22.93	(115.28)
Return on Equity Ratio (4)	Profit / (loss) after tax	Average shareholders equity	(0.63)	33%	(0.96)
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (5)	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average trade payables	2.41	1.53	58.19
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Working Capital	1.58	1.85	(14.44)
Net Profit Ratio (6)	Net Profit	Revenue	(0.80)	10%	(0.90)
Return on Capital employed (6)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	(0.66)	0.16	(522.89)

(1) Debtors realization of earlier years resulted in improved ratio
(2) The company has repaid debt during the year
(3) The company has incurred loss during the year, however debt has been repaid
(4) loss incurred during the year has resulted in adverse ratio
(5) Subtantial reduction in expenses and effective utilization of cash flow resulted in improved ratio
(6) Substntial decrease in revenue resulted in loss during the year, and resulted in adverse ratio

35. Relationship with Struck off company

List of Companies	Nature of transactions	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the Struck off company
-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited

Hemant Goyal
Partner
Membership No. : 131566

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 00871062

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Director
DIN : 00169087

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd May 2022