Centrum Alternative Investment Managers 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	43.22	42.91
Other Financial assets	4	0.10	60.18
Non-financial Assets		43.32	103.09
Current Tax Assets (net)	5	126.01	19.99
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	0.48	1.50
Other non-financial assets	7	7.72	39.04
		134.21	60.53
Total Assets	-	177.53	163.62
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	•		
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	8		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.27
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		43.77	62.10
Borrowings	9	980.55	977.72
Other financial liabilities	10	86.98	142.98
		1,111.30	1,183.07
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	11	17.86	12.23
Other non-financial liabilities	12	30.31	15.83
FOURTY		48.17	28.06
Equity Share capital	13	51.00	51.00
Other Equity	15 14	(1,032.94)	(1,098.51)
	- ' -	(981.94)	(1,047.51)
Total Liabilities and Equity	-	177.53	163.62

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

GOYAL

HEMANT M Digitally signed by HEMANT M GOYAL Date: 2022.05.23

17:04:22 +05'30'

Hemant Goyal Partner

Membership No.: 131566

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited**

JASPAL SINGH

Digitally signed by JASPAL SINGH BINDRA BINDRA Date: 2022.05.23 12:03:40 +05'30' **KAPIL VISHNU** BAGLA

Digitally signed by KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Date: 2022.05.23 12:21:26 +05'30'

Jaspal Bindra Director DIN: 00128320 Kapil Bagla Director DIN: 00387814

Place : Mumbai Place : Mumbai Date: 23rd May 2022 Date: 23rd May 2022

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers 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	15	1,537.45	469.60
Other income	16	1.19	12.26
Total revenue	- -	1,538.64	481.86
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	17	112.24	113.14
Fees and commission expenses	18	1,005.39	191.53
Employee benefit expense	19	325.71	396.90
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	1.02	0.91
Other expenses	21	28.90	28.47
Total expenses	=	1,473.26	730.95
Profit / (loss) before tax		65.38	(249.09)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year - (A)	=	65.38	(249.09)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of Defined Benefit scheme		0.19	(1.14)
II. Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax) - (B)	=	0.19	(1.14)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		65.57	(250.23)
Earnings per Equity Shares			
Basic		12.82	(48.84)
Diluted		12.82	(48.84)

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

M GOYAL Date: 2022.05.23 17:04:54 +05'30'

HEMANT Digitally signed by HEMANT M GOYAL

Hemant Goyal Partner

Membership No.: 131566

Place: Mumbai Date: 23rd May 2022 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited**

JASPAL SINGH

Digitally signed by JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Date: 2022.05.23 BINDRA 12:04:23 +05'30'

KAPIL VISHNU **BAGLA**

Digitally signed by KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Date: 2022.05.23 12:22:47 +05'30'

Jaspal Bindra Director DIN: 00128320

DIN: 00387814

Director

Kapil Bagla

Place : Mumbai Date: 23rd May 2022

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers 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		
Loss before tax	65.38	(249.09)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments for		
Interest expenses	112.24	113.14
Depreciation/Amortisation	1.02	0.91
Operating loss before working capital changes	178.64	(135.04)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial asset	60.08	(60.08)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non financial asset	31.31	36.19
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(18.60)	61.40
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(431.89)	133.17
Increase/(Decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	14.48	2.83
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	5.82	3.71
Cash used in operations	(160.16)	42.18
Income Tax Paid (net of refund)	106.01	(17.66)
Net cash used in Operating Activities (A)	(266.17)	59.84
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(0.14)
Net cash used in Investing Activities (B)	-	(0.14)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	-	-
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings	194.05	329.72
Repayment of Short-term borrowing	184.67	(237.00)
Interest paid	(112.24)	(113.14)
Net cash generated from Financing Activities (C)	266.48	(20.42)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.31	39.28
As at the beginning of the year	42.91	3.63
Closing cash and cash equivalents	43.22	42.91
As at the end of the year (refer note 3)		
Cash in hand including foreign currencies	-	-
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	43.22	42.91
Closing cash and cash equivalents	43.22	42.91
Changes in the Liabilities arising from financing activities		
As at the beginning of year	977.72	885.00
Additional Borrowings during the year	194.05	329.72
Repayment during the year	184.67	(237.00)
As at the end of the year	1,356.44	977.72

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

HEMANT M GOYAL

Digitally signed by HEMANT M GOYAL Date: 2022.05.23 17:05:27 +05'30'

Hemant Goyal Partner

Membership No.: 131566

Place : Mumbai Date : 23rd May 2022 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited

JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Digitally signed by JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Date: 2022.05.23 12:04:44 +05'30'

KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Digitally signed by KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Date: 2022.05.23 12:23:23 +05'30'

Jaspal Bindra Director DIN: 00128320

Kapil Bagla Director DIN: 00387814

Place : Mumbai Date : 23rd May 2022

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers 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	51.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	51.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	51.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained	Total Amount	
Falticulars	Earnings		
As at 1st April, 2020	(848.28)	(848.28)	
Loss for the year	(249.09)	(249.09)	
Other comprehensive income	(1.14)	(1.14)	
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(1,098.51)	(1,098.51)	
Loss for the year	65.38	65.38	
Other comprehensive income	0.19	0.19	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(1,032.94)	(1,032.94)	

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 Digitally signed by HEMANT M GOYAL Date: 2022.05.23 17:06:06 +05'30'

Partner
Membership No.: 131566

Hemant Goyal

Place : Mumbai Date : 23rd May 2022 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited

JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Digitally signed by JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Date: 2022.05.23 12:05:06 +05'30' KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Digitally signed by KAPIL VISHNU BAGLA Date: 2022.05.23 12:24:13 +05'30'

Jaspal Bindra Director DIN: 00128320 Kapil Bagla Director DIN: 00387814

Place : Mumbai Date : 23rd May 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited is the public limited company incorporated on January 21st, 2019 with an object to carry on business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India.

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 investment management services to Centrum Credit Opportunities Trust – a SEBI registered, category-II Alternative Investment Fund.

Services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms				
Investment Management Services and/or set-up fee	The Company has been appointed as the investment manager to Centrum Credit Opportunities Trust. The Company charges management fee as a percentage of aggregate capital contributions and Set-up fee as a percentage of total commitment value to the fund and recognise the same on accrual basis. The management fee/set-up fee is charged basis on fund documents namely Investment Manager Agreement, Private Placement Memorandum and individual contribution agreements.				

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 comprehensive income. This	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 separately from other changes in fair value.

	election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.		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

(I) 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 year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year 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.

BS Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Balances with Banks - In current accounts	43.22	42.91
	Total	43.22	42.91
4.	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Security deposits Others	0.10	0.10 60.08
	Total	0.10	60.18
5.	CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Advance Tax [Net off Provision for Tax - Nil]	126.01	19.99
	Total	126.01	19.99
7.	OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Balances with Government authorities	7.72	39.03
	Total	7.72	39.03
8.	TRADE PAYABLES	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Undisputed dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	0.28
	Undisputed dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises*	43.77	62.09
	Total	43.77	62.37
	* Includes amount payable to related parties Rs 43.65 lacs (previuos year Rs 11.74 Lacs)		

Ageing Past dues		Less than 1 year	L2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March 2022	Undisputed dues - MSME	9		- 42		
As at 3450 March 2022	Onderpoised diser - Others	45.77	-	-	-	43.77
As at 31st March 2021	Undisputed does - MSME	0.28		-		0.28
AN OF SEST MADER 2022	Undisputed dues - Others	62.09		12		62.09

Disclosure as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006 is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 3002	For the year ended March 14, 2021
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED act and remaining unpaid as at year end:		0.28
Interest due to suppliers segistered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at the year end	3	=
The amount of interest paid u/> io of this each along with the amounts of psyments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.		, a
The amount of interest fine and payable for the pectod of fisher in making payment which have been paid but, beyond the appointed day during the year	900	
The amount occurred and remaining unguist at the east of each accounting period, i.e., grindpol in paid but interest has remained unpaid	4	
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues so above are actually paid to small enterprise, this is required for the	- 1	
The discipance above is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status relied upon by the auditors	of the suppliers unde	et the SESSEE and Or

9.	BORROWINGS	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	(At amortised cost, within India)		
	Unsecured Loans from related parties	980.55	977.72
	Total	980.55	977.72

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited Notes to accounts for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Computers -	Office	Total
Particulars	Hardware	equipments	Total
As at 1st April, 2020	2.80	0.12	2.92
Additions	0.14	-	0.14
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	2.94	0.12	3.06
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	2.94	0.12	3.06
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 1st April, 2020	0.64	0.01	0.65
Additions	0.89	0.02	0.91
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	1.53	0.03	1.56
Additions	1.00	0.02	1.02
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	2.53	0.05	2.58
Net Block			
As at 31st March, 2022	0.41	0.07	0.48
As at 31st March, 2021	1.41	0.09	1.50

BS Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10.	OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Employee Benefits			63.56	137.31
	Other Dues			23.42	5.67
	Total		-	86.98	142.98
11.	PROVISIONS			As at	As at
	TROVISIONS			31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Provision for employee benefits				
	Provisions for gratuity			11.68	8.19
	Provisions for compensated absences			6.18	4.04
	Total		-	17.86	12.23
12.	OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			As at	As at
				31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Statutory dues			9.81	15.83
	Other advances			20.50	-
	Total		-	30.31	15.83
13.	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	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				
	5,10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each			51.00	51.00
	Total		-	51.00	51.00
12 2	Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of	As at	As at	As at	As at
15.a	the year / period	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	the year / period	No of shares	No of shares	Amount	Amount
	For equity shares:			ouiit	
	Number of shares Outstanding at beginning of the period	5,10,000	5,10,000	51.00	51.00
	Shares issued during the year / period	-	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year / period	5,10,000	5,10,000	51.00	51.00

13.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.

13.c	Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares	As at	As at	As at	As at
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21
		No of shares	%	No of shares	%
	Equity shares				
	Centrum Capital Limited with its nominees - Promoter*	5,10,000	100	5,10,000	100
	Total	5,10,000	100	5,10,000	100

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

14.	OTHER EQUITY	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year / period	(1,098.51)	(848.28)
	Add: Loss for the year / period	65.57	(250.23)
	Total	(1,032.94)	(1,098.51)

PL Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(*	,		
15.	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Management Face	420.70	167.40
	Management Fees Set Up Fees	429.70 34.85	167.48 17.25
	Advisory fees	1,072.90	284.87
	Total	1,537.45	469.60
16.	OTHER INCOME	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Recovery of Expenses	-	10.00
	Miscellaneous income	1.19	2.26
	Total	1.19	12.26
17.	FINANCE COSTS	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Interest on borrowings	112.24	113.14
	Total	112.24	113.14
18.	FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSES	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Distribution fee	972.39	176.78
	Set up fee	33.00	14.75
	Total	1,005.39	191.53
	1000		
19.	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Salaries, allowances and bonus	311.74	383.83
	Contribution to provident and other funds	13.01	12.47
	Staff welfare expenses	0.96	0.60
	Total	325.71	396.90
20.	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	Year ended	Year ended
	DEFREEDATION AND ANIMONTE AND EAST	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1.02	0.91
	Total	1.02	0.91
21.	OTHER EXPENSES	Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Rent	15.99	18.12
	Electricity	1.12	1.01
	Business promotion expenses	1.62	1.11
	Legal & professional fees	1.36	2.59
	Audit fees	2.00	1.52
	Stamp duty, registration and filing fees	0.05	0.01
	Office expenses	1.71	2.29
	Miscellaneous expenses	5.05	0.87
	Total	28.90	28.46
	Note: Auditors' remuneration		
	Audit Fees - Statutory Audit	2.00	1.50
	Out of Pocket Expenses	-	0.02
	Total	2.00	1.52

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

22. 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 period ended 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	As at
raticulais	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Borrowings		
Long term and Short term borrowings	980.55	977.72
Less: cash and cash equivalents	43.22	42.91
Adjusted net debt	937.33	934.81
Total Equity	(981.94)	(1,047.51)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-95%	-89%

23. 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	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	12.44	11.93
Provident Fund Administration charges	0.53	0.54

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	Year ended	Year ended
raticulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current Service Cost	3.14	2.54
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.54	0.28
Total Expenses	3.68	2.82

(ii) Expenses recognised in OCI

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(0.19)	1.14
Total Expenses	(0.19)	1.14

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

Particulars	As at	As at
Falticulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the Period	(11.68)	(8.19)
Funded status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(11.68)	(8.19)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	(11.68)	(8.19)

(iv) Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	8.19	4.23
Current Service Cost	3.14	2.54
Interest Cost	0.54	0.28
AActuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(0.19	1.14
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	11.68	8.19

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Movements in fair value of the plan assets

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
raticulars		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 11 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
iniculais		31-Mar-21
1st following year	0.03	0.03
2nd following year	1.15	0.03
3rd following year	1.34	0.77
4th following year	1.30	1.01
5th following year	1.26	0.97
Sum of years 6-10	5.61	4.11
Sum of years 11 and above	9.56	8.44

(vii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions

Particulars		As at
randulais	31-Mar-22	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	(0.78)	(0.64)
(i) -100 basis points decrease in discount rate	0.87	0.72
(iii) +100 basis points increase in rate of salary increase	0.38	0.66
(iv) -100 basis points decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.38)	(0.58)
(v) +100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	(0.04)	(0.15)
(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	0.02	0.15

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

teres in the second sec				
Particulars	As at	As at		
raticulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
Discount rate	6.70%	6.57%		
Salary Growth rate				
- for Next 1 years	8.00%	0.00%		
- for Next 2 years	-	6.26%		
- from 3rd year onwards	-	5.00%		
- from 4th year onwards	-	-		
Rate of Employee Turnover	10.00%	10.00%		
Mortality	IALM (2013-14)	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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24. 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

1. Holding Company

2. Fellow Subsidiaries

Name of the Parties

Centrum Capital Limited Centrum Capital Advisors Limited Centrum Retail Services Limited Centrum Broking Limited

Centrum Wealth Limited
Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

3. Other Related Parties (members of same group)

(ii) Details of transactions

		Transactio	on during	Receivable /	(Payable)
Name of the related party	Description	Year ended	Year ended	As at	As at
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited	Reimb. Of Insurance Expenses	0.47	-	-	-
Centrum Capital Limited	Inter Corporate Deposit (Loan taken)	24.05	206.55	-	(915.00)
	Inter Corporate Deposit (Loan repaid)	117.50	170.00	(821.55)	-
	Interest expenses on loan	110.10	105.44	-	(6.55)
	Business Promotion Expense	1.45	1.13	-	(1.32)
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited	ICD (Loan taken)	45.00	123.17	-	(56.17)
	ICD (Loan repaid)	67.17	67.00	(34.00)	-
	Interest expenses on loan	2.10	7.70	-	-
	Professional consultancy income	-	-	-	-
Centrum Retail Services Limited	ICD (Loan taken)	125.00	-	-	-
	ICD (Loan repaid)	-	-	(125.00)	-
	Interest expenses on loan	0.05	-	-	
	Common cost sharing expenses	17.28	19.41	(0.05)	(0.10)
Centrum Wealth Limited	Distribution fee	728.29	68.13	(43.65)	(10.32)
Centrum Broking Limited	Professional consultancy expenses	0.45	-	-	-

25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting classification and fair values

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

	As at	As at	As at	As at
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
Financial Assets (measured at amortized cost)				
Cash and cash equivalents	43.22	43.22	42.91	42.91
Other financial assets	0.10	0.10	60.18	60.18
Total	43.32	43.32	103.09	103.09
Financial Liabilities (measured at amortized cost)				
Borrowings	980.55	980.55	977.72	977.72
Trade payables	43.77	43.77	62.10	62.10
Other financial liabilities	86.98	86.98	142.98	142.98
Total	1,111.30	1,111.30	1,182.80	1,182.80

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26. 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) Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of INR 43.22 Lakhs at March 31, 2022. The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

(ii) Other financial assets

The Company had trade and other receivables of INR 0.10 Lakhs at March 31, 2022 which is being short term in nature hence no provision is required to be made.

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 31st March 22			
Short Term Borrowings	980.55	-	980.55
Trade Payables	43.77	-	43.77
Other financial liabilities	86.98	-	86.98
Total	1,111.30	-	1,111.30
As at 31 March 2021			
Short Term Borrowings	977.72	-	977.72
Trade Payables	62.10	-	62.10
Other financial liabilities	142.98	-	142.98
Total	1,182.80	-	1,182.80

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.

27. EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars		Year ended
		31-Mar-21
i) Profit /(loss) after Taxes attributable to equity shareholders	65.38	(249.09)
ii) Number of equity shares of Rs.10 each issued and outstanding at the end of the period (nos)	5,10,000	5,10,000
iii) Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the period (nos)	5,10,000	5,10,000
iv) Basic earnings per share	12.82	(48.84)
v) Diluted earning per share	12.82	(48.84)

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended and as at 31st March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENT

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

30. SEGMENT REPORTING

Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited is predominantly engaged in business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India 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.

- 31. 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
- 32. During the year, Company has earned profit of Rs. 65.57 lakhs and further company has accumulated losses of Rs. 1032.94 lakhs as at March 31, 2022 (previuos year Rs. 1098.51 lakhs) and at the end of the financial year, the net worth of the Company remains fully eroded. The financial statements are prepared on going concern basis as based on the projected operations and the Company's marketing efforts, the Company expects to generate adequate surplus in the future and consequently does not foresee any difficulty in settling its liabilities as and when they arise. Further, the shareholders continue to support the Company in its operations and financial management.

33. Ratio:

Ratio :					
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Variance
Current matio is	CUTTENT ASSESS	Cuman Lipseseq	0.82	0.64	(90.74)
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Listikken	Shareholder's Equity	(1.00)	(0.92)	7%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (2)	Earning available for debt service .	Debt Service	1.59	(1.20)	(2:32)
Return on Equity Ratio (3)	Profit / (lose) after tai	rivarage charaholders equity	(0.06)	0.27	100
Trade Payobles Turnaver Ratio (4)	Purchases of sentral and ofter expenses	Average trade payables	6.76	0.76	29,68
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (5)	Revenue	Average Working Dapital	(13.96)	(5.93)	
Net Profit Ratio crs	niet Profit	Revenue	4%	(0.52)	(108.00)
Return on Capital employed (6)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	10.00	2.30	353.28

- (i) Delay in assoto realization resulted in adverse ratio
 (ii) Growth in revenue has resulted in improved ratio
 (iii) Growth in revenue has resulted in improved ratio
 (iii) India is not comparable since company has earned profit against significant loss in the previous year
 (iii) Ratio is not comparable since company has achieved higher revenue growth but has negative current assets,
 iii) profit earned by the company during the year resulted in improved ratio.

Relationship with Struck off company

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

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates **Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm registration Number: 138639W

HEMANT Digitally signed by HEMANT M GOYAL M GOYAL Date: 2022.05.23 17:07:10 +05'30'

Hemant Goyal Partner

Place : Mumbai

Membership No.: 131566

Date: 23rd May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited

> JASPAL SINGH **BINDRA**

Digitally signed by JASPAL SINGH BINDRA Date: 2022.05.23 12:05:33 +05'30'

Digitally signed by KAPIL VISHNU **KAPIL** VISHNU BAGLA BAGLA

Date: 2022.05.23 12:25:26 +05'30'

Jaspal Bindra Director DIN: 00128320 Kapil Bagla Director DIN: 00387814

Place : Mumbai Date : 23rd May 2022