S.P. CHOPRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

31-F, Connaught Place
New Delhi- 110 001
Tel: 91-11-23313495-6-7
Fax: 91-11-23713516
ICAI Regn.No. 000346N
Web Site: www.spchopra.in
E-mail: spc1949@spchopra.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CARE ADVISORY RESEARCH AND TRAINING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **CARE Advisory Research and Training Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b) in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure "B"**.

g) In our opinion, the remuneration paid by the Company to its Managing Directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.P. CHOPRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000346N

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Vipan Kumar)
Partner
Membership No. 081859
UDIN 21081859AAAAAJ2176

Place : Mumbai
Dated: June 7, 2021

ANNEXURE-'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph under `Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on financial statements of CARE Advisory Research and Training Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021)

(i) In respect of its property, plant and equipments;

a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of the property, plant and equipments.

b. As explained to us, the property, plant and equipments are physically verified by the management once in a period of three years, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its property, plant and equipments. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c. The Company does not hold any immovable property hence this clause is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not hold any inventory or securities as stock in trade, hence this clause is not applicable.

(iii) The Company had not granted unsecured loans to companies covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence this clause is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meanings of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder to the extent notified, hence this clause is not applicable.

(vi) Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of its products.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Goods and Service Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Contd...p/2

b. According to the information and explanation given to us, there is no amount payable in respect of income tax, service tax, value added tax and other material statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on the audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken loans or borrowings from financial institution, banks and Government, hence this clause is not applicable

(ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.

(x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or material fraud on the Company by its officers / employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) The managerial remuneration paid/ provided is within the limit and in compliance of the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence the requirement of this clause is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable. The details of such transcations have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with them.

(xvi) As explained to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For S.P. CHOPRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000346N

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Vipan Kumar)
Partner
Membership No. 081859
UDIN 21081859AAAAAJ2176

Place : Mumbai
Dated: June 7, 2021

ANNEXURE-'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph under `Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the financial statements of CARE Advisory Research and Training Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **CARE Advisory Research and Training Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the "Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting" (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Contd...p/2

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.P. CHOPRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000346N

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Vipan Kumar)
Partner
Membership No. 081859
UDIN 21081859AAAAAJ2176

Place : Mumbai
Dated: June 7, 2021

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,382	2,021
Intangible Assets	2	2,659	3,207
Financial Assets:			
- Loans	3	138	-
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	4	747	-
Current Assets			
Financial Assets:			
- Investments	5	-	49,962
- Trade Receivables	6	3,069	2,175
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	6,380	703
- Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	49,518	3,017
- Loans	9	132	106
Current Tax Assets (Net)	10	4,683	3,799
Other Current Assets	11	3,195	1,249
Total Assets		**71,903**	**66,240**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	12	40,955	40,955
Other Equity	13	14,153	17,571
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	14	2,027	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	4	-	296
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
- Other Current Financial Liabilities	15	2,402	4,495
Provisions	16	2,928	1,800
Other Current Liabilities	17	9,439	1,123
Total Equity and Liabilities		**71,903**	**66,240**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd.No.000346N

Vipan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 081859

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date: June 7 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited

Ajay Mahajan
Chairman
DIN No. 05108777

Mehul Pandya
Director
DIN No. 07610232

Sudip Sural
Director & CEO
DIN No. 09139472

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue From Operations	18	53,675	32,862
Other Income	19	2,835	2,266
Total Income		**56,510**	**35,128**
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	20	46,119	26,072
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2	1,303	936
Other Expenses	21	13,645	8,046
Total Expenses		**61,067**	**35,054**
Profit before tax		**(4,557)**	**74**
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(1,067)	53
Total Tax Expense		**(1,067)**	**53**
Profit after tax		**(3,489)**	**21**
Other Comprehensive Income			
- Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		95	-
- Tax impact on above		(24)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period/year		71	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period/year		**(3,418)**	**21**
Earning Per Share (Face value Rs. 10/- each) (in Rs.)	22.6		
- Basic		**(0.83)**	**0.01**
- Diluted		**(0.83)**	**0.01**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd.No.000346N

Vipan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 081859

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date: June 7 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited

Ajay Mahajan
Chairman
DIN No. 05108777

Mehul Pandya
Director
DIN No. 07610232

Sudip Sural
Director & CEO
DIN No. 09139472

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN No :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(A) Cash flow from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		(4,557)	74
Adjustments for			
Income from investments		(391)	(2,054)
Provision for Leave Enchashment		2,027	(230)
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		1,303	936
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes		**(1,618)**	**(1,274)**
Movement in working capital			
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables		(894)	(505)
Decrease/(Increase) in loans		(164)	(88)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other current assets		(1,945)	(1,019)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities		649	(367)
(Decrease)/Increase in sundry creditors for expenses		(2,742)	3,001
(Decrease)/ Increase in advance from customer		8,316	(1,796)
(Decrease)/Increase in provision & other liabilities		1,223	244
Total movement in working capital		**4,443**	**(530)**
Taxes Paid		(884)	(2,585)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**1,940**	**(4,389)**
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activities			
Income from investments		391	2,054
Investments Fixed Deposits		(46,501)	(3,017)
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets		(116)	(2,351)
Sale of Investments		49,962	3,146
Net cash from Investing activities		**3,737**	**(168)**
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		-	-
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents		**5,677**	**(4,558)**
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year		703	5,260
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of the period/year		6,380	702
Cash & cash equivalent comprises of:	5		
Cash on hand		7	17
Balances with Banks - on current accounts		431	686
Deposits with banks with original maturity of less than 3 months		5,941	-
Total		**6,380**	**703**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd.No.000346N

Vipan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 081859

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date: June 7 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited

Ajay Mahajan
Chairman
DIN No. 05108777

Mehul Pandya
Director
DIN No. 07610232

Sudip Sural
Director & CEO
DIN No. 09139472

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Balance as at April, 01, 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
40,955	-	40,955

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Balance as at April, 01, 2019	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2020
40,955	-	40,955

B. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	Total Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2020	**4,045**	**13,525**	**-**	**17,571**
Profit for the year	-	(3,489)	-	**(3,489)**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	71	**71**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**4,045**	**10,036**	**71**	**14,153**

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	Total Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**4,045**	**13,505**	**-**	**17,550**
Profit for the year	-	21	-	**21**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**4,045**	**13,525**	**-**	**17,571**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd.No.000346N

Vipan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 081859

Place : Mumbai
Date: June 7 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited

Ajay Mahajan
Chairman
DIN No. 05108777

Mehul Pandya
Director
DIN No. 07610232

Sudip Sural
Director & CEO
DIN No. 09139472

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited
CIN No : U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 1:
Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company Overview:

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited (the "Company") incorporated on September 6, 2016, with the objective of rendering financial and management advisory service, undertaking diligence studies and appraisals of all types of projects and other related research. The Company also strive to be recognized as a knowledge-based company with endeavor to customize the training program in such a way so as to simulate practical situations, which helps in gearing up to the dynamic business requirements. The Company is a wholly owned Subsidiary of CARE Ratings Limited.

1.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

1.2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and the relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 07, 2021.

1.2.2 Basis of preparation of Accounts

a) Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

i Derivative Financial Instruments measured at fair value

ii Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

iii Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation;

iv Equity settled share based payments measured at fair value.

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 under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

c) Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-current

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current/ Non-current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

i It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or

ii It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or

iii It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

iv The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

i It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or

ii It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or

iii It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

iv The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

i) Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment:

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

ii) Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs for valuation techniques are taken from observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

iii) Revenue

The Company recognizes the revenue measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

iv) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the 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.

v) Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

1.2.3 <u>Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)</u>

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put to use, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

1.2.4 <u>Capital Work in Progress</u>

Advances paid towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non current assets and cost of the assets not ready for intended use as on the Balance Sheet date are disclosed under Capital Work in Progress.

1.2.5 Depreciation

Depreciation on PPE is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount over its useful life and is provided on a straight line basis over such useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions is being provided on Pro rata basis from the date of such additions.

Depreciation on sale or disposal is provided on Pro rata basis till the date of such sale or disposal.

1.2.6 Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are accounted at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses thereon, if any. An intangible asset is recognized, where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and where its costs can be reliably measured. The Company determine the amortization period as the period over which future economic benefit will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets in the nature of computer software is amortised over the period of 3 years.

1.2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exist or have decreased.

1.2.8 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to contractual provisions of the relevant instrument.

a) Initial Recognition:

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

i) Amortized Cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

ii) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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.

iii) Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL):

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL

c) Investment in Equity Instruments designated to be classified as FVTOCI:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the irrevocable option to measure such instruments at FVTOCI since initial recognition. Movements in fair value of these investments are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and the gain or loss will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of these investments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

d) Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL: Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the liabilities maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

1.2.9 Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

1.2.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments viz. investment in PSU Bonds is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend Income

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Sale of Investments

Difference between the sale price and fair value of investment as determined at the end of the previous year is recognised as profit or loss on sale / redemption on investment on trade date of transaction.

1.2.12 Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' using the modified retrospective method, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at April 1, 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information has not been restated.

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses the contract as, or containing, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as a lessee

On initial application of Ind AS 116, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of all the remaining lease payments, discounted using rate that matches opportunity cost of Investment at April 1, 2019 whereas the Company has elected to measure right-of-use asset at its carrying amount as if Ind AS 116 had been applied since the lease commencement date, but discounted using rate that matches opportunity cost of Investment at April 1, 2019. The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for leases for which the lease term ends within twelve months of April 1, 2019 and has accounted for these leases as short-term leases. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

For new lease contracts, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee in the balance sheet. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using rate that matches opportunity cost of Investment.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or when the lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the related right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use asset are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is shorter. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the underlying property and equipment. In the balance sheet, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented separately.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.2.13 Foreign Currency Transcations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the Balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, Non- monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historial cost of foreign currencies are not translated.

1.2.14 Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefit expenses payable within a period of 12 months from the date of rendering the services are classified as Short Term Employee Benefit. The Company recognises the undiscounted amount of Short Term Employee Benefit expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

b) Long Term Employee Benefits

Long Term employee benefit expenses includes entitlement to annual leaves and sick leaves and are recognised as and when they accrue to the employees.

c) Post Employment Benefits

i) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees.

The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement (comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets, etc.) of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income. Re-measurement recognised in OCI is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

ii) Defined Contribution Plan:

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, for which both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions as specified under the law are made to the Government Provident Fund monthly.

1.2.15 Taxation

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

a) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized 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 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.

Tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available aganst which the temporary difference can be utilised. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable.

1.2.16 Earnings Per Share

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

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

1.2.17 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessement of time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

1.2.18 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's management to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available.

Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the management evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 2
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Description of Assets	Gross Block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Sales/ disposal/ adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Sales/ disposal/ adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tangible Assets										
Office Equipments	51	-	-	51	10	10	-	20	31	41
Computers	2,584	116	-	2,699	604	744	-	1,349	1,351	1,980
Total Tangible Assets	**2,635**	**116**	**-**	**2,751**	**614**	**755**	**-**	**1,369**	**1,382**	**2,021**
Intangible Assets										
Computer Software	3,859	-	-	3,859	651	548	-	1,199	2,659	3,207
Total Intangible Assets	**3,859**	**-**	**-**	**3,859**	**651**	**548**	**-**	**1,199**	**2,659**	**3,207**
Total	**6,494**	**116**	**-**	**6,609**	**1,265**	**1,303**	**-**	**2,568**	**4,041**	**5,228**

2.1 Refer Significant Accounting Policy 1.2.5 on depreciation on tangible assets and policy 1.2.6 on amortisation of Intangible assets

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Description of Assets	Gross Block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions during the year	Sales/ disposal/ adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year	Sales/ disposal/ adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Tangible Assets										
Office Equipments	-	51		51	-	10		10	41	-
Computers	1,434	1,150	-	2,584	137	467	-	604	1,980	1,297
Total Tangible Assets	**1,434**	**1,201**	**-**	**2,635**	**137**	**477**	**-**	**614**	**2,021**	**1,297**
Intangible Assets										
Computer Software	2,708	1,150	-	3,858	192	459	-	651	3,207	2,516
Total Intangible Assets	**2,708**	**1,150**	**-**	**3,858**	**192**	**459**	**-**	**651**	**3,207**	**2,516**
Total	**4,142**	**2,351**	**-**	**6,493**	**329**	**936**	**-**	**1,265**	**5,228**	**3,813**

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 3
Loans

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Employee vehicle Loan - Non Current Portion	138	-
Total	**138**	**-**

Note 4
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
a. Depreciation/ Amortization on Property, Plant and Equipments/ Intangible Assets		
Opening balance	(254)	-
Addition during the year	(229)	(254)
Closing balance	**(483)**	**(254)**
b. Expenses allowed in Income Tax		
Opening balance	(51)	-
(Deletion)/Addition during the year	(7)	(51)
Closing balance	**(58)**	**(51)**
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities (a+b)	**(541)**	**(305)**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
a. Provision on Employee Benefits		
Opening balance	9	-
Addition/(Deletion) during the year	1,280	9
Closing balance	**1,288**	**9**
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	**747**	**(296)**

Note 5
Investments (Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(Carried at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss)		
Investment in Mutual Funds - Quoted		
DSP Black Rock Liquidity Fund - Direct Plan- Daily Dividend		
NIL (Previous year: 49,912.949) units	-	49,962
Total	**-**	**49,962**
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments and market value thereof	-	**49,962**
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment on value of investments	-	-

Note 6
Trade Receivables

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, Considered Good	3,069	2,175
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
(Less): Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Total	**3,069**	**2,175**

6.1 Due to short-term nature of trade receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be same as their fair value.

6.2 Refer Note 22.7 (c) on information of credit and market risk of trade receivables.

Note 7
Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	7	17
Balances with Banks - on current accounts	431	686
Deposits with banks with original maturity of less than 3 months	5,941	-
Total	**6,380**	**703**

7.1 There are no restrictions on Cash and Cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods

Note 8
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than 3 months	49,518	3,017
Total	**49,518**	**3,017**

Note 9
Loans

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Earnest Money Deposit	30	65
Security deposits	41	41
Employee Vehicle Loan	61	-
Total	**132**	**106**

Note 10
Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance Tax and TDS [Net of provisions for tax Rs. Nil (Previous year: Rs. Nil)]	4,683	3,799
Total	**4,683**	**3,799**

Note 11
Other Current Assets

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Advances to suppliers	340	1,045
Prepaid Expenses	301	26
Balance with Government Authorities - GST	559	175
Interest accrued on bank deposits	1,996	-
Other Receivables	-	3
Total	**3,195**	**1,249**

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 12
Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	40,95,450	40,955	40,95,450	40,955
Total		**40,955**		**40,955**

12.1. Reconciliation of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	40,95,450	40,955	40,95,450	40,955
At the end of the year	40,95,450	40,955	40,95,450	40,955

12.2 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares.
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each share holder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company, in proportion of their shareholding.

12.3 Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% shares.

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No.	% age	No.	% age
Care Ratings Limited (formerly known as Credit Analysis and Research Limited)	40,95,450	100	40,95,450	100

12.4 The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash or has not bought back any shares since its incorporation on September 6, 2016.

Note 13
Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Securities Premium Account				
As per the last account		4,045		4,045
Retained Earnings				
As per the last account	13,526		13,505	
Add: Profit for the year	(3,489)	10,036	21	13,526
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	71	71		
As per the last account			-	
Addition/(Deletion) for the year			-	-
Total		**14,153**		**17,571**

13.1 Securities Premium Account
Securities Premium Account is credited when the shares are issued at premium. It will be utilized in accordance with the provision of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium or redemption of shares, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 14
Provisions (Non current)

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Provision for Leave Encashment (Non current)	2,027	-
Total	**2,027**	**-**

Note 15
Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Creditors for Expenses (Refer Note 20.9 for dues to MSME creditors)	856	3,599
Accrued Expenses	1,546	897
Total	**2,402**	**4,495**

Note 16
Provisions

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Provision for Performance Pay	2,706	1,762
Provision for Leave Encashment	213	-
Provision for Gratuity	9	38
Total	**2,928**	**1,800**

Note 17
Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from customers	8,594	279
Statutory Liabilities	844	844
Total	**9,439**	**1,123**

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for theyear ended March 31, 2021

Note 18
Revenue From Operations

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Services		
Fee for Consultancy Services	51,259	30,048
Fee for Training Services	2,417	2,814
Total	**53,675**	**32,862**

Note 19
Other Income

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Dividend on Mutual Fund - short term	391	2,054
Interest Income on bank deposits	2,225	212
Interest on Vehicle Loan	17	-
Miscellaneous Income	202	-
Total	**2,835**	**2,266**

Note 20
Employee Benefits Expense

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salary, Bonus, Gratuity, Leave Encashment, Allowances etc.	43,064	24,593
Contribution to Provident Fund	1,566	936
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,489	543
Total	**46,119**	**26,072**

CARE Advisory Research & Training Limited
CIN :U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for theyear ended March 31, 2021

Note 21
Other Expenses

(Amount in Rs.'000)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Postage and Telephone Charges	215	112
Rent	4,484	3,019
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	1,594	871
Recruitment Expenses	2,345	125
Professional Fees	2,840	2,410
Rates & Taxes	28	33
Repairs & Maintenance	167	49
Printing & Stationary	52	431
Training Expenses	516	563
Auditors Remuneration		
- Audit Fees	190	190
- Tax Audit Fees	30	30
Amortization of Deferred Payroll Expense	10	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,173	211
Total	**13,645**	**8,046**

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited
CIN No : U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 22: Other Notes

Note 22.1: Contingent Liabilities (Ind AS 37)
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (to the extent provided for):

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Disputed liability not adjusted as expenses in the accounts for various years being in appeal	-	-

b). Guarantees given by Bank on behalf of the company during the current year Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs Nil)

Note 22.2: Capital and Other Commitments
The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances) is ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law/ accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts has been made in the books of account

Note 22.3: Employee Benefits (Ind AS 19)

a) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity:
The gratuity payable to employees is based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving the services of the Company and is in accordance with the rules of the Company for payment of gratuity. The Company accounts for the liability based on actuarial valuation. The Company has created a trust for future payment of gratuities which is funded through gratuity-cum-life insurance scheme of LIC of India.

Inherent Risk on above:
The plan is defined in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to the employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risk.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for Defined Benefit Obligation as on March 31, 2021:

(Amount Rs.'000)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)
Defined Benefit Obligation	550
Fair Value of Assets	541

(Amount Rs.'000)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Change in Present value of Obligations:		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	277	-
Current Service Cost	375	277
Interest Cost	19	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(120)	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligations	**550**	**277**
(ii) Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets:		
Opening Fair Value of the Plan Assets	238	-
Interest Income	16	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	-	-
Contribution by the Employer	312	238
Benefits Paid	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(25)	-
Closing Fair Value of the Plan Assets	**541**	**238**
(iii) Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	(550)	(277)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	541	238
Funded Status (Surplus / Deficit)	(9)	(38)
Net Asset / (Liability)	**(9)**	**(38)**

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited
CIN No : U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(iv) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current Service Cost	375	277
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligations	3	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	**378**	**277**
(v) Re-measurements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(120)	-
Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Experience Adjustments	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	25	-
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	**(95)**	**-**
(vi) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation:		
Within the next 12 months	1	0
Between 1 and 5 years	85	42
Between 5 and 10 years	192	97
10 Years and above	1,439	763
(vii) Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:*		
Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year		
1% increase in discount rate	(69)	(36)
1% decrease in discount rate	84	44
1% increase in salary escalation rate	84	44
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(71)	(36)
1% increase in employee turnover rate	(11)	(5)
1% decrease in employee turnover rate	10	5
(viii) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan:		
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%
(ix) Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount Rate (p.a.)	6.80%	6.84%
Expected Return on Plan Assets (p.a.)	6.80%	6.84%
Turnover Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	6%	6%
Retirement age	60	60
(x) Weighted Average duration of Defined benefit obligation	**16**	**16**

* The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognized in the balance sheet.

(xi) Basis used to determine Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets:
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

(xii) Salary Escalation Rate:
Salary escalation rates are determined taking into account seniority, promotion, inflation and other relevant factors.

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

(xiv) The Company's expected contribution during next year is Rs.501.30 thousands.

b) Compensated Absences:
The compensated absences cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leave Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates.

c) Defined Contribution Plans:
The Company pays its contribution towards Provident Fund of its employees, at the prescribed rates. The contribution for the year is recognized as an expense and is included in Note 18 under the head "Contribution to Provident and other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs. 1566 thousands (Previous Year: Rs 936 thousands)

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited
CIN No : U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 22.4: Segment Reporting (Ind AS 108):

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of Advisory and training. As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are two reportable operating applicable to the Company (i.e. Advisory and training).

Segment Information

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021			
	Advisory	Training	Unallocable	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from Services	51,259	2,417	-	53,675
Total Revenue (A)	**51,259**	**2,417**	**-**	**53,675**
Less: Inter Segment Revenue if any (B)	-	-	-	-
Total Segment Revenue (C = A-B)	**51,259**	**2,417**	**-**	**53,675**
Segment Results (Profit Before Interest, Depreciation & Tax)	(6,431)	342	2,835	(3,254)
Less: Depreciation & Amortization	-	-	1,303	1,303
Total Segment Result (D)	**(6,431)**	**342**	**1,532**	**(4,557)**
Less: Finance Costs	-	-	-	-
Add: Other Unallocable Income - Net	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Exceptional Item & Tax	(6,431)	342	1,532	(4,557)
Exceptional Items - Income/Expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	(6,431)	342	1,532	(4,557)
Tax Expenses	-	-	(1,067)	(1,067)
- Current Tax			-	-
- Deferred Tax Charge/ (Credit)			(1,067)	(1,067)
Profit for the year	(6,431)	342	2,600	(3,489)
Segment Assets	67,506	3,518	-	71,024
Unallocable Assets	-	-	879	879
Total Assets	**67,506**	**3,518**	**879**	**71,903**
Segment Liabilities	11,781	-	-	11,781
Unallocable Liabilities	-	-	60,122	60,122
Total Liabilities	**11,781**	**-**	**60,122**	**71,903**
Capital Employed	-	-	-	55,107
Capital Expenditure	-	-	116	116

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Advisory	Training	Unallocable	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from Services	30,048	2,814	-	32,862
Total Revenue (A)	**30,048**	**2,814**	**-**	**32,862**
Less: Inter Segment Revenue if any (B)	-	-	-	-
Total Segment Revenue (C = A-B)	**30,048**	**2,814**	**-**	**32,862**
Segment Results (Profit Before Interest, Depreciation & Tax)	(2,123)	867	2,266	1,010
Less: Depreciation & Amortization	936	-		936
Total Segment Result (D)	**(3,060)**	**867**	**2,266**	**74**
Less: Finance Costs	-	-		-
Add: Other Unallocable Income - Net	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Exceptional Item & Tax	(3,060)	867	2,266	74
Exceptional Items - Income/Expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	**(3,060)**	**867**	**2,266**	**74**
Tax Expenses	-	-	53	53
- Current Tax			-	-
- Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)			53	53
Profit for the year	**(3,060)**	**867**	**2,214**	**21**
Segment Assets	58,349	4,066	-	62,414
Unallocable Assets	-	-	3,529	3,529
Total Assets	**58,349**	**4,066**	**3,529**	**65,944**
Segment Liabilities	5,597	-	-	5,597
Unallocable Liabilities	-	-	58,585	58,585
Total Liabilities	**5,597**	**-**	**58,585**	**64,182**
Capital Employed	-	-	-	58,526
Capital Expenditure	-	-	2,351	2,351

CARE Advisory Research And Training Limited
CIN No : U74999MH2016PLC285575
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 22.5: Related Party Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 24:

(A) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship	% Shareholding and Voting Rights	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
CARE Ratings Limited	Holding Company	100%	100%

(B) Key Management Personnel:

Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Ajay Mahajan	Chairman (w.e.f. 26th May, 2020)
Mehul Pandya	Director
T. N. Arun Kumar	Director (upto 28th February, 2021)
Navin Kumar Jain	Director (upto 28th February, 2021)
Sanjeet Kumar	CEO (upto 31st December, 2020)
Sudip Sural	CEO (w.e.f 4th January, 2021)

(C) Following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
CARE Ratings Limited	Holding Company	Business Support Services (Exps.)	4,414	2,974
		Training Income	270	238
		Advisory Services	537	938
		Reimbursement of expenses	5,637	906
Sanjeet Kumar (upto 31st December 2020)	CEO	Managerial remuneration	4,924	6,264
		Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Sudip Sural (w.e.f 4th January 2021)	CEO	Managerial remuneration	2,286	-
		Reimbursement of expenses	31	-

(D) Outstanding balances:

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
CARE Ratings Limited	Holding company	Receivable towards Training	103	1,293
CARE Ratings Limited	Holding company	Payable towards Reimbursements	110	-

(e) No amount in respect of the related parties have been written off/ back are provided for during the year.

(f) Related party relationship have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

(G) Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Company:

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Short Term Employee Benefits	7,210	5,918
Other Long Terms Benefits	-	346
Total Compensation	**7,210**	**6,264**

Remuneration does not include provision made for gratuity and compensated absence since the same is provided for the Company as a whole based on actuarial valuation.

Note 22.6: Earnings per Share (EPS) (Ind AS 33):

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit After Tax (A)	(3,418)	21
Weighted average number for shares for computation of Basic Earnings Per Share (B)	4,095	4,095
Basic Earnings Per Share (A/B)	**(0.83)**	**0.01**
Weighted average number for shares for computation of Diluted Earnings Per Share (C)	4,095	4,095
Diluted Earnings Per Share (A/C)	**(0.83)**	**0.01**

Note 22.7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Ind AS 107)

a) Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at Amortized cost:		
Loans	270	106
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,380	703
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	49,518	3,017
Other Current Assets	1,996	-
Trade Receivables	3,069	2,175
Financial assets at Fair Value through P&L:		
Investment (Current)	-	49,962
Total	**61,232**	**55,963**
Financial liabilities at Amortized cost:		
Other Current Financial Liability	2,402	4,495
Total	**2,402**	**4,495**

b): Fair Value measurement (Ind AS 113):

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

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorizes the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The company does not have any such asset or liabilities.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. The investment in mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Asset Value based on the mutual fund statements received by the company. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. The company does not have any such asset or liabilities.

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Asset at Fair Value through OCI:FVTPL		
Investments – Level 2	-	49,962

The management assessed that cash and bank balances and other financial asset and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

c): Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Ind AS 107):

The Company is a Debt Free Company. The principal financial liabilities of the Company comprise of Current Liabilities and Provisions which arise on account of normal course of business. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Bank Balances.

The Company is exposed to Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Management of the Company updates its Board of Directors on periodic basis about various risks to the business and status of various activities planned to mitigate the risk.

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

a. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of such financial instrument will be impacted because of various financial and non financial market factors. The financial instruments affected by market risk include the investment in Mutual Funds and investment in Equity Shares of companies incorporated and operating outside India.

The investment in mutual funds are fair valued using the closing Net Asset Value based on the mutual fund statements received by the company at the end of each reporting period. Investment in Equity Shares of these companies are valued at cost since these companies are subsidiaries / joint venture of the Company.

There is no Interest rate risk since the Company does not hold any financial instrument whose fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

b. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating (primarily Trade Receivables), investing and financing activities including Mutual Fund Investments, Investment in Debt Securities, Bank Balance, Deposits with Bank, Security Deposits, Loans to Employees and other financial instruments.

The Company measures and manages its Credit Risk by diversification of its surplus funds into various mutual fund schemes based on its investment policy. The Company restricts its exposure in equity market.

Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Bank Deposit:

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The cash flows and liquidity of Company is monitored under the control of the management. The objective is to ensure that Company's surplus fund are not kept idle and invested in the financial instruments only after adequate review of such instrument and approval of the management.

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

(Amount in Rs.'000)

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Statutory Liabilities	844	-	-	844
Other Financial Liabilities	2,402	-	-	2,402
Investments in Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-
Deposits with Banks	10,959	44,500	-	55,459
Total	14,205	44,500	-	58,705

(Amount in Rs.'000)

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Statutory Liabilities	844	-	-	844
Other Financial Liabilities	4,495	-	-	4,495
Investments in Mutual Funds	49,962	-	-	49,962
Deposits with Banks	3,017	-	-	3,017
Total	58,318	-	-	58,318

22.8: Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

The Company is cash surplus and has no capital other than Equity. The Company is not exposed to any regulatory imposed capital requirements.

The cash surplus are currently invested in income generating Mutual funds units and Government Securities which in line with its Investment Policy . Safety of Capital is of prime importance to ensure availability of capital for operations. Investment objective is to provide safety and adequate return on surplus funds.

The Company does not have any borrowings and does not borrow funds unless circumstances require.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

As at March 31,2021 the Company has only one class of equity shares. Consequent to such capital structure the company allocates its surplus funds for distribution of dividend and reinvestment as per the its investment policy for long term business plans.

22.9: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any suppliers covered under MSMED Act as at the year end	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') , along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

There is no principal amount and interest overdue to Micro and Small Enterprises. During the year, no interest has been paid to such parties. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

22.10 The SARS-CoV-2 virus responsible for the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) has been declared a Global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, which continues to spread across the globe, and has resulted in significant decrease in global and local economic activities. Consequent to this, most of the governments have announced the strict lockdowns across their respective countries as one of the strongest measures to contain the spread of the virus. The management has assessed the recoverability of carrying amount of assets and liabilities based on the current indicators of future economic condition considering the probable impact of COVID 19. Based on the aforesaid, the management estimates as at the date of approval of these financial statements that the impact of Covid-19 on the financial statements is not significant and the Company will be able to recover the carrying amount of the assets and settle its liabilities. The extent to which CoVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's activities and financial results in future will depend upon future developments which are highly uncertain, and as such no impact thereof, is required, could be taken in these financial statements. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

22.11: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary, to correspondents the current year figures.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd.No.000346N

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vipan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 081859

Place : Mumbai
Date: June 7 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ajay Mahajan
Chairman
DIN No. 05108777

Mehul Pandya
Director
DIN No. 07610232

Sudip Sural
Director & CEO
DIN No. 09139472