Centum Adetel Group

Year ended March 31, 2023

Statutory auditor's report on consolidated financial statements

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

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Centum Adetel Group

Year ended March 31, 2023

Statutory auditor's report on consolidated financial statements

To the General Manager,

Opinion

In our capacity as statutory auditor of Centum Adetel Group and in accordance with your request, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Centum Adetel Group and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in France, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- 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 Entity'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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Restriction on Use of our Report

This report is addressed to you. We assume or take no responsibility in respect of a third parties to whom this report is distributed or made available.

This report is governed by, and construed in accordance with French law. The courts of France shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to any claim or dispute concerning the engagement letter or this report, and any matter arising therefrom. Each party irrevocably waives any right it may have to object to an action being brought in any of those courts and to claim that the action has been brought in an inconvenient forum or that those courts do not have jurisdiction.

Lyon, May 26, 2023

The Statutory Auditor
ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Benjamin Malherbe

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	(in Euro) As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	712 319	1 016 257
(b) Other intangible assets	4a	1 581 512	2 340 571
(c) Intangible assets under development	4b	2 539 536	1 428 751
(d) Right-of-use assets	38	4 633 847	5 144 423
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in associates	5a	973 509	760 108
(ii) Other Investments	5b	6 136	6 136
(iii) Trade receivables	9	3 585 762	3 610 276
(iv) Other financial assets	6	1 255 936	1 489 134
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	12	372 126	389 433
Total non-current assets		**15 660 684**	**16 185 090**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	2 586 023	2 786 958
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	19 348 297	21 229 095
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2 107 232	3 376 860
(iii) Other financial assets	11	1 743 904	2 023 715
(c) Other current assets	12	2 233 679	1 894 837
Total current assets		**28 019 135**	**31 311 465**
Total assests (1+2)		**43 679 818**	**47 496 555**
Equity and liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	5 405 416	5 405 416
(b) Other equity	14	(8 900 938)	(7 891 939)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**(3 495 522)**	**(2 486 523)**
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total equity		**(3 495 522)**	**(2 486 523)**
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	6 468 479	9 700 782
(ii) Lease liabilities	38	3 829 863	4 022 391
(b) Net employee defined benefit liabilities	16	173 522	128 939
(c) Provisions	17	90 647	707 713
Total non current liabilities		**10 562 511**	**14 559 825**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a)Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	11 034 411	11 069 095
(ii) Lease liabilities	38	859 190	1 173 333
(iii) Trade payables	19	8 185 263	6 939 113
(b) Other current liabilities	20	14 092 565	13 316 776
(c) Provisions	21	2 441 400	2 924 936
Total current liabilities		**36 612 829**	**35 423 253**
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		**43 679 818**	**47 496 555**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2,3		

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

As per our report of even date attached

for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Centum Adetel Group SA

Eric ROUCHOUZE
Chief Executive Officer

Anaïs BODIN
Legal Adviser

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(in Euro)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I Income			
Revenue from operations	22	50 221 415	52 619 816
Other income	23	89 423	276 478
Finance Income	24	80 829	84 089
Total income		**50 391 667**	**52 980 383**
II Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	13 681 208	15 297 455
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of work-in-progress	26	15 159	(50 197)
Employee benefit expenses	27	28 490 034	27 989 597
Finance costs	28	1 346 568	1 322 912
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	2 466 425	2 237 257
Other expenses	30	5 725 908	5 904 610
Total expenses		**51 725 302**	**52 701 634**
III Profit / (loss) before share of profit / (loss) of associates, exceptional items and tax (I - II)		**(1 333 635)**	**278 749**
IV Share of (loss)/ profit of associates (net)		148 602	(528 249)
V (Loss)/ profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		**(1 185 033)**	**(249 500)**
VI Exceptional items (net)	31	-	6 359 997
VII (Loss)/ profit before tax (V-V1)		**(1 185 033)**	**(6 609 497)**
VIII Tax expenses			
(a) Current tax	7	-	-
(b) Deferred tax (credit) / expense	7	-	-
IX (Loss)/ profit for the year (VII-VIII)		**(1 185 033)**	**(6 609 497)**
X Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
(A) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		179 869	18 947
(ii) Income tax effect		-	-
(B) Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**179 869**	**18 947**
Total comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year (XI+X)		**(1 005 164)**	**(6 590 550)**
(Loss)/ profit for the year		**(1 005 164)**	**(6 590 550)**
Attributable to			
(a) Equity holders of the parent		(1 005 164)	(6 590 550)
(b) Non controlling interest		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		**179 869**	**18 947**
Attributable to			
a) Equity holders of the parent		-	-
b) Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year:		**(1 005 164)**	**(6 590 550)**
Attributable to			
(a) Equity holders of the parent		(1 005 164)	(6 590 550)
(b) Non controlling interest		-	-

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2022
XI Earnings per equity share (nominal value of EUR 8 each)	32		
Earnings per share (EUR):			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent (per-equity share of EUR 8 each)			
- Basic (EUR)		(1,49)	(9,75)
- Diluted (EUR)		(1,49)	(9,75)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2,3

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

As per our report of even date attached

for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

Place : Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Centum Adetel Group SA

Eric ROUCHOUZE
Chief Executive Officer

Anaïs BODIN
Legal Adviser

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
		(in Euro)
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(1 185 033)	(6 609 497)
(Loss)/ profit before tax expenses	(1 185 033)	(6 609 497)
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit/ (loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2 466 425	2 237 257
Provisions no longer required, written back	(89 423)	(134 043)
Provision for doubtful receivables	203 306	122 788
Finance income	(80 829)	(84 089)
Finance costs	1 346 568	1 322 912
Exceptional items	-	6 359 997
Share of loss / (profit) of associates	(148 602)	528 249
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**2 512 412**	**3 743 574**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	200 935	(942 881)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	1 702 006	704 191
Decrease/ (increase) in non-current/current financial and other assets	151 060	677 795
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables, provisions and other liabilities	1 231 376	(207 198)
Cash generated from operations	**5 797 790**	**3 975 482**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities(A)	**5 797 790**	**3 975 482**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible	(1 226 761)	(1 203 946)
Purchase of non-current investments	-	(112 462)
Investment in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months) and other bank balances	40 414	(5 106)
Interest received	16 030	84 089
Net cash flow (used in)/ from investing activities(B)	**(1 170 317)**	**(1 237 425)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds / repayments of long term borrowings (net)	(3 232 303)	(283 891)
Proceeds / repayment of short term borrowings (net)	(34 684)	216 186
Payment of lease liabilities	(1 361 092)	(1 374 451)
Finance costs paid	(1 269 023)	(1 244 770)
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities(C)	**(5 897 102)**	**(2 686 926)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1 269 629)	51 131
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3 376 861	3 325 730
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2 107 232**	**3 376 861**

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Explanatory notes to statement of cash flows
1. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

Particulars	Liabilities arising from financing activities		
	Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	Short term borrowings (refer note 18)	Lease liabilities (refer note 38)
As at April 1, 2022	**13 571 059**	**7 085 970**	**6 070 129**
Cash flows	(3 232 303)	(34 684)	(1 361 092)
Non-cash changes			
Changes in fair values((refer note 42)			77 545
Additions to lease liabilities (refer note 38)			1 419 971
As at March 31, 2023	**10 338 756**	**7 051 286**	**6 206 553**
As at April 1, 2021	**13 854 950**	**6 869 784**	**5 824 167**
Cash flows	(283 891)	216 186	(1 374 451)
Non-cash changes		-	-
Changes in fair values((refer note 42)		-	86 871
Additions to lease liabilities (refer note 38)		-	1 533 542
As at March 31, 2022	**13 571 059**	**7 085 970**	**6 070 129**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2,3

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

As per our report of even date attached

for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Centum Adetel Group SA

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Chief Executive Officer

Anaïs BODIN
Legal Adviser

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of EUR 8 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Issue of share capital (refer note 13)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Issue of share capital (refer note 13)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**675 677**	**5 405 416**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders				(in Euro)
	Reserves and surplus				
	Securities premium account (refer note 14)	General reserve (refer note 14)	Retained earnings (refer note 14)	Foreign Currency Translation reserve (refer note 14)	Total equity
For the year ended March 31, 2023					
As at April 1, 2022	**3 385 029**	**8 179 408**	**(19 492 740)**	**36 364**	**(7 891 939)**
(Loss)/ profit for the year	-	-	(1 185 033)	-	(1 185 033)
Others	-	-	(3 835)	179 869	176 034
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**3 385 029**	**8 179 408**	**(20 681 608)**	**216 233**	**(8 900 938)**
For the year ended March 31, 2022					
As at April 1, 2021	**3 385 029**	**8 179 408**	**(12 893 075)**	**17 417**	**(1 311 221)**
(Loss)/ profit for the year	-	-	(6 609 497)	-	(6 609 497)
Others	-	-	9 832	18 947	28 779
Balance as at March 31,2022	**3 385 029**	**8 179 408**	**(19 492 740)**	**36 364**	**(7 891 939)**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

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

As per our report of even date attached

for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
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Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

1 Corporate Information

Centum Adetel Group ("Adetel" or "the Company" or "the Holding Company) is established since 1994 and located in France. It has subsidiaries in Canada. The Company along with its subsidiaries and its associates (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group"), are primarily involved in the design and manufacturing of energy conversion and storage systems and information management systems. The industry segments are Transport & Automotive, Defense & Aerospace, Industrial & Energy, Medical and Communication.

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2,1 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The functional and presentation currency of the Group is Euro which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

· Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
· Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
· The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

· The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
· Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
· The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

• Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their caryying amounts at the date when control is lost
• Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
• Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
• Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
• Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
• Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
• Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2,2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures:

New standards and amendments:

(i) Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The Group applied the amendments to the contracts for which it had not fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the reporting period.

(ii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 Leases

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

(iv) IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it is not a first-time adopter.

(v) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no modifications of the Group's financial instruments during the period.

(vi) IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

2,3 Significant accounting policies

a) Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 12 Income Tax and IFRS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with IFRS 12- Income Tax.

- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.

- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

b) *Investment in associates*

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method after making necessary adjustments to achieve uniformity in application of accounting policies. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate is prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

c) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless 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.

A liability is current when:

i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

d) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) 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 Group.

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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within 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; and

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

▶ Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions

▶ Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy

▶ Investment in unquoted equity shares

▶ Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Sale of products and services</u>

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products. Revenue from sale of services is recognized as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated if any. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Group as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

<u>Fixed price contracts</u>

These contracts which have a performance obligation either provide for the fixed price for the entire project or a price defined in a framework agreement for each type of service ordered by the customer as the project is performed. Revenues from fixed price contracts is recognised based on the stage of completion and the expected profit on completion. Depending on the contracts, the degrees of progress is determined according to the input method (notably according to the costs borne by the project and hours spent) or the output method (notably according to the deliverables made). In the event of an unexpected excess of total contract costs over total contract revenues, the expected losses on completion are provisioned.

Time and material contracts

These contracts, which are subject to best efforts clause, have a variable price determined according to the time spent and the seniority of the staff employed for these projects. Revenues generated by time and material contracts is recognised as the services are performed.

Management fees income

Income from management fees is recognised as per the terms of the agreement on the basis of services rendered.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.
Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section of Financial instruments.

Trade receivables
A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (q) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

f) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

g) Taxes on income

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

h) Non-current assets held for sale/ disposal

The Group classifies non-current assets as held for sale / disposal if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

a) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,

b) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

c) The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

d) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

e) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development net of accumulated impairment loss, if any, as at the balance sheet date. Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Group identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The Group provides depreciation based on estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as determined by the management of such subsidiaries and associates. In view of different sets of environment in which such foreign subsidiaries and associates operate in their respective countries, depreciation is provided based on local laws and management estimates. These entities follow straight line method of depreciation spread over the useful life of each individual asset.

Land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease or estimated useful life, whichever is lower, on straight line basis. Machinery spares are depreciated on a systematic basis over the period of the remaining useful life of the fixed assets for which they are utilised.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset categories	Years
Plant & equipment	3-5 years
Electrical installation	5-10 years
Furniture & fixtures	5-10 years
Office equipment	3-8 years
Computer	3-5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period with the affect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Goodwill (including goodwill arising on consolidation)	Indefinite	No amortisation	Acquired
Customer relationship	Definite (8 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired
Computer software	Definite (5 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired
Intellectual property rights	Definite (8 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired

k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

l) Leases

The Group has lease contracts for office spaces various items of plant and machinery, computers and other equipments. The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets:

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.
If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
a) Raw materials and stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
b) Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Cost of raw materials, stores and spares work-in-progress and finished goods is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, intangible assets, including goodwill and investments in associates to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:
i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and
ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country in which the Group operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

Decommissioning Liability

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset. The impact of climate-related matters on remediation of environmental damage is considered with determining the decommissioning liability on the manufacturing facility.

p) Employment benefits

Post retirement obligations

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service.

Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

Provident fund & employee state insurance : The company makes a contribution towards provident fund and employee's state insurance which is a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders services.

The Group does not have any post employment benefits that are classifies as defined benefit plans.

q) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section 2.3.(e) Revenue recognition.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Investment in equity instruments issued by associates are measured at cost less impairment.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets 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.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell these 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.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets excluding investment in associates

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

The Group recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under IAS 109 – Financial Instruments.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Group de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under IAS 109.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.
If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

a) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group 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 IAS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

b) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

s) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR, which is also the Holding company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:
•Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.
•Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
•Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Group companies:

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising in the acquisition/ business combination of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

t) Research and development expenditure

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate all the following:
i.The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
ii.Its intention to complete the asset
iii.Its ability to use or sell the asset
iv.How the asset will generate future economic benefits
v.The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
vi.The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset. The cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

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

2,4 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:
a) A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
b) A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Group.

ii) Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:
• What is meant by a right to defer settlement
• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

iii) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

iv) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Group is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

v) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction -

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

2.5 The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

Sl No.	Name of the Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting rights held as at		Net Assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*				Share in total comprehensive income*			
								March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	As a % of consolidated net assets	EUR	As a % of consolidated net assets	EUR	As % of total comprehensive income	EUR	As % of total comprehensive income	EUR
	Parent														
1	Centum Adetel Group SA	France	Holding					-383,53%	13 406 448	-543,18%	13 506 370	8,43%	(99 851)	33,63%	(2 222 881)
	Foreign Subsidiaries														
2	Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) SAS (formerly known as Centum Adeneo, SAS)	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-93,63%	3 272 928	-62,37%	1 550 885	-145,33%	1 722 189	-8,91%	588 942
3	Centum R&D (Recherche & developement) (formerly known as Centum Adeneo CRD SAS)	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	5,03%	(175 956)	10,22%	(254 054)	-6,59%	78 098	1,12%	(73 993)
4	Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	201,49%	(7 042 975)	281,09%	(6 989 282)	4,53%	(53 694)	70,83%	(4 681 319)
5	Centum E&S (Equipements & Systemes) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Equipment)	Canada	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	43,47%	(1 519 406)	15,69%	(390 137)	102,47%	(1 214 336)	-3,22%	212 541
6	Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Solution)	Canada	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	295,14%	(10 316 771)	344,02%	(8 554 178)	156,74%	(1 857 393)	0,12%	(8 169)
7	Centum T&S (Technologies & Solutions) Belgium SRL (formerly known as Centum Adeneo Belgium)	Belgium	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-4,55%	159 053	-2,87%	71 317	-7,71%	91 352	-1,57%	103 631
	Associates**														
8	Ausar Energy SAS	France	Associate	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	36,59%	(1 278 843)	57,41%	(1 427 444)	-12,54%	148 602	7,99%	(528 249)
	Total							**100,00%**	**(3 495 522)**	**100,00%**	**(2 486 523)**	**100,00%**	**(1 185 033)**	**100,00%**	**(6 609 497)**

* The figures have been considered from the respective financial statements and the consolidated net asset figure has been arrived at after consolidation adjustments/eliminations.

**The financial statements of subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company, i.e. March 31, 2023. There is a quarter lag in the reporting dates of the associates with that of the parent Company whose management certified financial statements for the year/period ended on and as at December 31 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3. Property, plant and equipment

(in Euro)

	Freehold land	Building	Plant and equipment	Electrical installations	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2021	**15 445**	**433 492**	**2 195 957**	**1 311 679**	**325 712**	**331 051**	**10 981**	**4 624 317**
Additions	-	-	1 992	215 885	30 553	13 644	-	262 074
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	51 698	16 841	1 896	4 777	461	75 673
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**15 445**	**433 492**	**2 249 647**	**1 544 405**	**358 161**	**349 472**	**11 442**	**4 962 064**
Additions	-	-	1 120	19 310	51 180	2 549	-	74 159
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	(49 223)	(16 033)	(6 212)	(4 549)	(439)	(76 456)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**15 445**	**433 492**	**2 201 544**	**1 547 682**	**403 129**	**347 472**	**11 003**	**4 959 767**
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2021	-	**255 561**	**1 450 190**	**1 143 248**	**283 317**	**305 138**	**9 487**	**3 446 942**
Charge for the year	-	14 406	308 771	74 780	24 981	7 895	368	431 201
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	41 331	16 841	5 496	3 626	370	67 664
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	**269 967**	**1 800 292**	**1 234 869**	**313 794**	**316 659**	**10 225**	**3 945 807**
Charge for the year	-	14 406	250 130	75 724	22 314	8 784	246	371 604
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	(43 790)	(16 034)	(5 878)	(3 875)	(386)	(69 963)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	**284 373**	**2 006 632**	**1 294 559**	**330 230**	**321 568**	**10 085**	**4 247 448**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2023	**15 445**	**149 119**	**194 912**	**253 123**	**72 899**	**25 904**	**918**	**712 319**
As at March 31, 2022	**15 445**	**163 525**	**449 355**	**309 536**	**44 367**	**32 813**	**1 217**	**1 016 257**

4a. Other intangible assets (in Euro)

	Computer software	Intellectual property rights (including R&D credits)	Total
As at April 1, 2021	**1 882 355**	**12 915 453**	**14 797 808**
Additions	17 483	1 495 701	1 513 184
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	5 923	17 892	23 815
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1 905 761**	**14 429 046**	**16 334 807**
Additions	48 216	-	48 216
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	(5 639)	(17 035)	(22 674)
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1 948 338**	**14 412 011**	**16 360 349**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at April 1, 2021	**1 806 616**	**11 654 699**	**13 461 315**
Charge for the year	63 575	454 286	517 861
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	4 996	10 064	15 060
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1 875 187**	**12 119 049**	**13 994 236**
Charge for the year	22 052	785 317	807 369
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	(5 237)	(17 531)	(22 768)
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1 892 002**	**12 886 835**	**14 778 837**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2023	**56 336**	**1 525 176**	**1 581 512**
As at March 31, 2022	**30 574**	**2 309 997**	**2 340 571**

4b. Intangible assets under development

Particulars	*(in Euro)*
As at April 1, 2021	**1 998 972**
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	942 963
Capitalised during the year	(1 513 184)
As at March 31, 2022	**1 428 751**
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	28 266
Additions	1 130 735
Capitalised during the year	(48 216)
As at March 31, 2023	**2 539 536**

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

	Amount in IAUD for a period of				(in Euro)
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	1 130 736	542 479	495 424	370 897	2 539 536
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1 130 736**	**542 479**	**495 424**	**370 897**	**2 539 536**

As at March 31, 2022

	Amount in IAUD for a period of				(in Euro)
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	542 479	495 424	331 598	39 299	1 408 801
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	19 950	19 950
Total	**542 479**	**495 424**	**331 598**	**59 249**	**1 428 751**

4c. Capital work in progess

Particulars	(in Euro)
As at April 1, 2021	**9 100**
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	252 974
Capitalised during the year	(262 074)
As at March 31, 2022	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	74 159
Capitalised during the year	(74 159)
As at March 31, 2023	-

5a Investment in associates

(i) Details of Associates

Name of the Entity	Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
(a) Other associates:							
Ausar Energy SAS[3]	France	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	Engaged in the consulting, engineering, research and development in Energy sector.	Equity Method

Notes:
1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in associates EUR 9,73,509 (March 31, 2022: EUR 760,108)
2. The country of incorporation of the above entity is same as its principal place of business.
3. There is a quarter lag in the reporting dates of the associate with that of the parent Company whose management certified financial statements for the year/period ended on and as at December 31 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.
4. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of the Group, entered into an agreement for sale of 65% stake in HOLIWATT (formerly known as Centum Adetel Transportation SAS ("HOLIWATT")), subsidiary of Centum Adetel Group SA. The management of the Group had a put option to sale its remaining 35% stake at a fixed price amounting to EUR 3,960,000 plus interest at the rate of 6% p.a and other receivables of EUR 500,000. Further the management had assessed that they exercised significant influence / control over HOLIWATT and had accordingly treated the same as investment in associates in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group during the year ended March 31, 2021. During the quarter ended June 30, 2021, HOLIWATT had been placed in specific insolvency statutes, allowing HOLIWATT to commence negotiation with other parties including its shareholders. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Commercial Court of Lyon had announced the opening of judicial recovery process and accordingly based on the internal assessment, the management of the Group had provided the carrying value of its investment, loans and receivables in HOLIWATT amounting to EUR 4,859,997 and the same had been disclosed as exceptional item in the audited consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022. Also refer note 31

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Group had accounted EUR 300,000 in regard to commission to the recruited bankers for the sale of HOLIWATT shares and the same had been disclosed as exceptional item in the audited consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(ii) Financial information in respect of other associates

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in equity shares of individually immaterial associates	-	-
Investment at amortised cost		
Investment in 800,000 (March 31, 2022: 800,000) unquoted bonds of Euro 1 in Ausar Energy SAS*	973 509	760 108
Total investment in other associates	**973 509**	**760 108**
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- (Loss) / profit for the year	148 602	(528 249)
- Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
- Total comprehensive income for the year	148 602	(528 249)

*During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group has an accrued interest on bonds amounting to EUR 173,509 (March 31, 2022: EUR 108,709) which has been included in the carrying value of investment

(vi) Contingent liabilities of associates

The associate had no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The Group has no contingent liabilities relating to its interests in its associates.

(vii) Commitments of / towards associates

The associate had no commitments as at March 31, 2023 . The Group has no commitments relating to its interests in its associates.

(viii) Carrying amount of investments in associates

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other associates	973 509	760 108
Total	**973 509**	**760 108**

(ix) Share in profits / (loss) of associates (net)

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other associates	148 602	(528 249)
Total	**148 602**	**(528 249)**

Financial Assets: non current

5b Other Investment

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Investments in other companies	6 136	6 136
74,184 (March 31, 2022: 74,184) equity shares of USD 0.01 each, fully paid up.		
Total	6 136	6 136
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	6 136	6 136

1. Unquoted equity instruments for which cost has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value as cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

6 Other non-current financial assets

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Carried at amortised cost		
Subsidy Receivable	891 840	1 173 983
Non-current bank balances (refer note 10)	101 785	142 199
Security Deposits	262 311	172 952
	1 255 936	1 489 134

7 Deferred tax

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
- relating to current period	-	-
- relating to earlier years	-	-
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	-
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax losses carried forward		
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows.		
Expire		
Never Expire	68 996 130	68 274 605
	68 996 130	68 274 605

8 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials	2 215 715	2 401 491
[includes raw material in transit: Nil (March 31, 2022: Nil)]		
Work-in-progress	370 308	385 467
	2 586 023	2 786 958

9 Trade receivables

(in Euro)

Particulars	Non-current As at March 31, 2023	Non-current As at March 31, 2022	Current As at March 31, 2023	Current As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost				
Receivables from related parties(refer note 35)		-	1 666 528	2 466 681
Other trade receivables	3 585 762	3 610 276	17 681 769	18 762 414
Total Trade Receivables	**3 585 762**	**3 610 276**	**19 348 297**	**21 229 095**
Break-up for security details:				
Unsecured, considered good	3 585 762	3 610 276	19 348 297	21 229 095
Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	533 765	642 565
	3 585 762	3 610 276	19 882 062	21 871 660
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	(533 765)	(642 565)
Total Trade Receivables	**3 585 762**	**3 610 276**	**19 348 297**	**21 229 095**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

(in Euro)

As at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Curent but not due	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 months – 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	17 569 087	3 834 249	577 554	30 217	391 674	338 678	**22 741 459**
Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	120 000	342 060	143 821	120 484	726 365
Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17 569 087	**3 834 249**	**697 554**	**372 278**	**535 494**	**459 162**	**23 467 824**

As at March 31, 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Curent but not due	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 months – 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	20 905 198	1 807 602	991 451	800 225	10 116	324 778	**24 839 371**
Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	283 348	140 519	-	218 699	**642 565**
Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 905 198	**1 807 602**	**1 274 799**	**940 744**	**10 116**	**543 477**	**25 481 936**

- The carrying amount of trade receivables include receivables amounting to EUR 10,091,981 (March 31, 2022: EUR 10,191,201) which are subject to factoring arrangement entered into with the factoring agency / bank. Under this arrangement, the Group has transferred the relevant receivables to the bank in exchange of cash and transfered all rights and actions attached to the aforementioned receivables. As the risk for non recovery lies with the Group, it continues to recognise the transferred assets in its entirety in balance sheet. The amount repayable under the factoring arrangement is presented as unsecured borrowing in note 18.
- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

- Unbilled revenue consists of contract assets that primarily relate to the Groups' rights to consideration for services provided but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to the receivables as and when rights become unconditional and is current but not due.

- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

(in Euro)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks			
- On current accounts		2 107 232	3 376 860
	(A)	2 107 232	3 376 860
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks			
- On margin money accounts		101 785	142 199
		101 785	142 199
Less: Amount disclosed under other non current financial assets (refer note 6)		(101 785)	(142 199)
	(B)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	(A+B)	2 107 232	3 376 860

Balance with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods ranging from 1 day to 3 months, depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

11 *Other current financials assets*

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated		
Subsidy receivables	1 743 904	2 023 715
	1 743 904	2 023 715

12 Other assets

(in Euro)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured considered good				
Prepaid expenses	372 126	389 433	826 443	802 717
Balances with government authorities	-	-	1 015 771	611 568
Advance to suppliers (refer note 35)	-	-	370 495	390 130
Other current asssets (refer note 35)	-	-	20 970	90 422
	372 126	389 433	2 233 679	1 894 837

13 Equity share capital

(in Euro)

	Equity shares of Euro 8 each	
	In Numbers	**Amount**
Authorised share capital:		
At April 1, 2021	675 677	5 405 416
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	675 677	5 405 416
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	675 677	5 405 416

(a) Issued equity share capital:
Equity shares of EUR 8 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	In Numbers	**Amount**
At April 1, 2021	675 677	5 405 416
Issue of equity shares	-	-
At March 31, 2022	675 677	5 405 416
Issue of equity shares	-	-
At March 31, 2023	675 677	5 405 416

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Euro 8 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Euro. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	% holding in class	No. of shares held	% holding in class
Equity shares of Euro 8 each fully paid				
Centum Electronics UK Ltd	436 879	77,77%	436 879	64,66%
Francois SEBES	65 000	9,62%	65 000	9,62%
Xavier BENOIT	-	0,00%	56 090	8,30%

(d) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Euro 8 each fully paid	Centum Electronics UK Ltd	436 879	88 590	525 469	77,77%	13,11%
Total		436 879	88 590	525 469	77,77%	13,11%

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Euro 8 each fully paid	Centum Electronics UK Ltd	436 879	-	436 879	64,66%	0%
Total		436 879	-	436 879	64,66%	0%

14 Other equity

		(in Euro)
Securities premium [1]		
Balance as at April 1, 2021		3 385 029
Balance as at March 31, 2022		3 385 029
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(A)**	**3 385 029**
General reserve [2]		
Balance as at April 1, 2021		8 179 408
Balance as at March 31, 2022		8 179 408
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(B)**	**8 179 408**
Retained earnings [3]		
Balance as at April 1, 2021		**(12 893 075)**
(Loss) / profit for the year		(6 609 497)
Others		9 832
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(19 492 740)**
(Loss) / profit for the year		(1 185 033)
Others		(3 835)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(C)**	**(20 681 608)**
Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR) [4]		
Balance as at April 1, 2021		17 417
Movement during the year		18 947
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**36 364**
Movement during the year		179 869
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(D)**	**216 233**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D)**	**(8 900 938)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(7 891 939)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**(8 900 938)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. **Securities Premium**
   Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

2. **General Reserve**
   General reserve is a free reserve available to the Group.

3. **Retained earnings**
   Retained Earnings are the profits of the Group earned till date net of appropriations.

4. **Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)**
   Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Euro) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Financial liabilities: non current

15 Borrowings

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Term loan		
From banks		
Term loan (secured)[1]	288 390	521 733
Term loan (unsecured)[2]	4 914 720	6 537 894
From Financial Institutions		
Interest free loan from government[3]	1 265 369	1 641 171
Bonds[4]	-	999 985
	6 468 479	9 700 782
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	288 390	521 733
Unsecured borrowings	6 180 089	9 179 050
	6 468 479	9 700 782

1. Foreign currency term loans availed by Centum Adetel Group SA, Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) SAS (formerly known as Centum Adeneo, SAS), Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Solution) and Centum E&S (Equipements & Systemes) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Equipment) amounting to EUR 695,528 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,407,990) (including current maturities of long term borrowings) carries interest rate ranging from 0% to 8.35% (March 31, 2022: 0% to 8.35%.) and is secured by way of pledge of respective receivables and all other assets present and future of the borrowers along with the bank guarantee.

2. Foreign currency term loan availed by Centum Adetel Group SA and its subsidiaries, amounting to EUR 5,047,446 (March 31, 2022: EUR 6,500,000) (including current maturities of long term borrowings) carries interest at 0% p.a for the first year and thereafter carries interest rate between 0.7% to 0.8% upto end of the tenure and the loans are guaranteed to the extent of 90% by the French government within framework of the COVID -19 health crisis. The term loan is repayable in forty eight equal installments commencing from 2022 till 2026. Foreign currency term loan availed by Centum Adetel Group SA and its subsidiaries, amounting to EUR 1,500,000 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,500,000) (including current maturities of long term borrowings) which carries interest at 0% p.a. for the first year and thereafter shall carry interest rate between 0.7% and 2.35% upto the end of the tenure and will be repaid over the term of 4 years starting from 2023 till 2027.

3. Interest free loan from government amounting to EUR 1,265,369 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,641,171) has been provided to carry out research and development activities and is payable on the successful outcome of the research and development.

4. Bonds having coupon rate of 4% p.a. amounting to EUR 999,985 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,999,970) are secured by way of mortgage of immovable properties, plant and machinery and other movable assets of Centum Adetel Group SA. The bonds are payable in equal installments in December 2022 and December 2023.

5.There is no continuing default in the repayment of the principal and interest amounts at the balance sheet date.

16 Net non-current employee defined benefit liabilities

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for pension (refer note 37)	173 522	128 939
	173 522	128 939

17 Non-current provisions

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provisions for litigations and contingencies	-	600 000
Provisions for loss making contracts*	90 647	107 713
	90 647	707 713

	Provisions for litigations and contingencies	Provisions for loss making contracts*
As at April 1, 2021	**27 200**	**179 718**
Provision made/ (reversed) during the year and amount utilised during the year (net)	1 499 800	(72 005)
As at March 31, 2022	**1 527 000**	**107 713**
Provision made/ (reversed) during the year and amount utilised during the year (net)	(1 505 000)	(17 066)
As at March 31, 2023	**22 000**	**90 647**
Current	22 000	-
Non-current	-	90 647

*The provision for losses includes provision for estimated losses on onerous contracts

Financial Liabilities: current

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(in Euro) As at March 31, 2022
Short term loans from banks		
- Cash credit (secured)[5]	21 651	1 105
- Customers bill discounted / factored (secured)[1]	7 307 936	7 084 865
- Current maturities of long-term borrowings[3,4] (refer note 15)	3 549 714	3 870 277
- Interest payable	155 110	112 848
	11 034 411	11 069 095
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	7 891 835	8 085 075
Unsecured borrowings	3 142 576	2 984 019
	11 034 411	11 069 095

Notes:

1. Customer's bill discounted / factored receivables carries interest rate of 0.09% (March 31, 2022: 0.09%) of the factored invoices including VAT and have recourse to Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) SAS (formerly known as Centum Adeneo, SAS), Centum R&D (Recherche & developement) (formerly known as Centum Adeneo CRD) and Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS and are guaranteed by the cession of the current account balance.
2. There is no default in the repayment of the principal and interest amounts.
3. Refer note 15 for securities, covenants, interest rate and repayment details.
4. The details of current maturities of long-term borrowings are as follows:

Foreign currency term loan	407 138	886 257
Euro Term Loan	1 632 726	1 462 106
Bonds (unsecured)	999 985	999 985
Interest free loan from government	509 865	521 928
	3 549 714	3 870 277

5. Cash credit / overdraft availed from banks amounting to EUR 21,651 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,105) .

19 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(in Euro) As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables	6 628 725	5 326 053
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 35)	1 556 538	1 613 060
	8 185 263	6 939 113

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023

(in Euro)

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of creditors	3 892 319	3 839 221	303 452	69 618	80 653	8 185 263
Disputed dues of creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 892 319	3 839 221	303 452	69 618	80 653	8 185 263

As at March 31, 2022

(in Euro)

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of creditors	4 038 875	2 702 033	66 756	99 079	32 370	6 939 113
Disputed dues of creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 038 875	2 702 033	66 756	99 079	32 370	6 939 113

a) Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing
- For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to note 42.
- The dues to related parties are unsecured

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(in Euro) As at March 31, 2022
Advance from customers (refer note 35)	1 686 358	474 393
Withholding and other taxes and duties payable	5 440 942	6 170 078
Deferred Revenue (refer note 35)	4 357 326	3 443 370
Accrued salaries and benefits	2 151 556	2 738 570
Other current liabilities (refer note 35)	456 383	490 365
	14 092 565	13 316 776

21 Current provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(in Euro) As at March 31, 2022
Provisions for litigations (refer note 17)	22 000	927 000
Provision for compensated absences	2 419 400	1 997 936
Total	2 441 400	2 924 936

22 Revenue from operations

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of products (refer note 35)	12 896 099	15 639 829
Sale of services (refer note 35)	32 837 041	31 804 726
Income from government grants	3 542 362	3 973 289
Management fees (refer note 35)	945 913	1 201 972
	50 221 415	52 619 816

1. Refer note 43 for disclosures under IFRS 15

23 Other income

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Liabilities no longer required written back	89 423	134 043
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	130 531
Other non-operating income	-	11 904
	89 423	276 478

24 Finance Income

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income- others	80 829	84 089
	80 829	84 089

25 Cost of materials consumed

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	2 401 491	1 508 807
Add: Purchases (refer note 35)	13 495 432	16 190 139
Inventory at the end of the year	2 215 715	2 401 491
Cost of materials consumed	13 681 208	15 297 455

26 (Increase) / decrease in inventories of work-in-progress

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	385 467	335 270
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	370 308	385 467
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of work-in-progress	15 159	(50 197)

27 Employee benefits expenses

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and wages	20 663 101	20 716 221
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 37)	7 826 933	7 273 376
	28 490 034	27 989 597

28 Finance costs

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on debt and borrowings(refer note 35)	1 031 274	991 605
Other borrowing costs	237 749	244 436
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 38)	77 545	86 871
	1 346 568	1 322 912

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	371 604	431 201
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4a)	807 369	517 861
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 38)	1 287 452	1 288 195
	2 466 425	2 237 257

30 Other expenses

(in Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Rent (refer note 38)	422 830	475 757
Rates and taxes	834 496	1 031 633
Repairs and maintenance	794 699	666 240
Insurance	356 326	337 998
Legal and professional fees*	760 998	807 292
Travelling and conveyance	1 085 861	1 553 211
Postage, telephones and telegrams	132 186	112 345
Advertisement and promotion	102 161	93 692
Provision for doubtful advances	203 306	122 788
Foreign exchange differences (net)	480 057	-
Recruitment and training	113 183	61 866
Power and fuel	331 416	259 593
Miscellaneous expenses	108 389	382 195
	5 725 908	5 904 610

* Legal and professional fees includes remuneration to auditors as mentioned below

Payment to auditor (exclusive of taxes)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including fees for internal controls over financial reporting, consolidated financial statements of the company and quarterly limited reviews)	119 998	158 406
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	119 998	158 406

33 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates. 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 underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include determining control over entities and accounting thereof, impairment of investments in associates, impairment of goodwill, fair value measurement of financial instruments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments, contingencies, provision for inventory obsolesce and efforts estimation for revenue recognition.

(i) Judgements

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

(a) *Determination of control and accounting thereof:*

As detailed in the accounting policy, consolidation principles under IFRS necessitates assessment of control of the subsidiaries independent of the majority shareholding. Consolidation principles under IFRS are different from the previous GAAP, especially with respect to assessment of control of the subsidiaries. Based on the assessment made, the management of the Group believes that it has control over Centum Adetel Group SA and its underlying subsidiaries. Further, the management of the Group assessed that it exercises significant influence over Ausar Energy SAS, based on their assessment of the share purchase agreement.

(ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 7 and 39 for further disclosures

The Group has EUR 68,996,130 (March 31, 2022: EUR 68,274,605) carried forward of tax losses. These losses relate to subsidiaries that have a history of losses and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. The subsidiaries neither have any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Group has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward. If the Group was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit and equity would have increased by EUR 17,249,032.

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 including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 42 for further disclosures.

Intangible asset under development

The Group capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. As at March 31, 2023, the carrying amount of intangible assets under development is EUR 2,539,536. (March 31, 2022: EUR1,428,751)

Provision for inventory obsolescence

Inventory obsolescence provision are determined using policies framed by the Company and in accordance with the methodologies that the Company deems appropriate to the business. There is a significant level of judgment involved in assessing whether provision for obsolescence for slow moving, excess or obsolete inventory items should be recognized considering orders in hand, expected orders, alternative usage, etc.

Revenue *recognition*

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contract. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the efforts expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts to be expended. Efforts expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Leases - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee and estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease.
The Group has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset)

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Group, including legal and contractual claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

31 Exceptional items

(in Euro)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Impairment of investment in associates	-	4 304 992
Impairment of loan given to related party	-	70 000
Impairment of receivables from associates	-	458 005
Litigation with customer	-	1 200 000
Litigation with suppliers	-	300 000
Litigation with Employee	-	27 000
Total	**-**	**6 359 997**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of the Group, entered into an agreement for sale of 65% stake in HOLIWATT (formerly known as Centum Adetel Transportation SAS ("HOLIWATT")), subsidiary of Centum Adetel Group SA. The management of the Group had a put option to sale its remaining 35% stake at a fixed price amounting to EUR 3,960,000 plus interest at the rate of 6% p.a and other receivables of EUR 500,000. Further the management had assessed that they exercised significant influence / control over HOLIWATT and had accordingly treated the same as investment in associates in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group during the year ended March 31, 2021. During the quarter ended June 30, 2021, HOLIWATT had been placed in specific insolvency statutes, allowing HOLIWATT to commence negotiation with other parties including its shareholders. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Commercial Court of Lyon had announced the opening of judicial recovery process and accordingly based on the internal assessment, the management of the Group had provided the carrying value of its investment, loans and receivables in HOLIWATT amounting to EUR 4,859,997 and the same had been disclosed as exceptional item in the audited consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022. Also refer note 5a

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Group had accounted EUR 300,000 in regard to commission to the recruited bankers for the sale of HOLIWATT shares and the same had been disclosed as exceptional item in the audited consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Group had been levied a claim by one of its customers on account of certain damages in the equipment supplied to the customer. Accordingly, the Group had accounted cost of EUR 1,200,000 towards such claim which had been disclosed as exceptional item in the consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022.

32 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share	(1 005 164)	(6 590 550)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing EPS (basic)	675 677	675 677
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing EPS (diluted)	675 677	675 677
Earnings per share - Basic	(1,49)	(9,75)
Earnings per share - Diluted	(1,49)	(9,75)

*Considering that the Group has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2023, the allotment of stock options would decrease the loss per share for the year ended March 31, 2023 and accordingly had not been considered for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

34 Holding of Centum Adetel Group SA in

Name of the subsidiary	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) SAS (formerly known as Centum Adeneo, SAS)	100,00%	100,00%
Centum R&D (Recherche & developement) (formerly known as Centum Adeneo CRD)	100,00%	100,00%
Centum T&S (Technologies & Solutions) Belgium SRL (formerly known as Centum Adeneo Belgium)	100,00%	100,00%
Centum Adetel Transportation System	100,00%	100,00%
Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Solution)	100,00%	100,00%
Centum E&S (Equipements & Systemes) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Equipment)	100,00%	100,00%

35 Related parties

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

Description of relationship	Name of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Centum Electronics Limited
Holding Company	Centum Electronics UK Limited
Subsidiary Companies	Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) SAS (formerly known as Centum Adeneo, SAS) Centum R&D (Recherche & developement) (formerly known as Centum Adeneo CRD) Centum T&S (Technologies and Solutions) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Solution) Centum E&S (Equipements & Systemes) Quebec Inc (formerly known as Centum Adetel Equipment) Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS Centum T&S (Technologies & Solutions) Belgium SRL (formerly known as Centum Adeneo Belgium)
Fellow subsidiary	Centum T&S Private Limited (formerly known as Centum Adeneo India Private Limited)
Associate Companies	Ausar Energy SAS
Key managerial personnel and their relatives	François SEBES, CEO (upto December 31, 2021) Eric ROUCHOUZE, CEO (w.e.f. January 01, 2022) Xavier BENOIT, Chief Technical Officer Vincent FRADIN, Chief Financial Officer

b) Summary of transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows:

		(in Euro)
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
i) Sale of products and services		
Centum Electronics Limited	142 734	215 861
Centum T&S Private Limited	1 239 985	869 848
Ausar Energy SAS	286 662	194 548
ii) Finance / other income		
Ausar Energy SAS	72 035	30 774
iii) Purchase of goods and services		
Centum Electronics Limited	2 071 964	2 679 548
Centum T&S Private Limited	722 926	1 244 331
iv) Employee benefit expenses		
Remuneration to key managerial personnel	630 279	625 086
v) Exceptional items		
Impairment of investment in associates	-	4 304 992
Impairment of loan given to related party	-	70 000
Impairment of receivables from associates	-	458 005
vi) Outstanding balances as at the year ended:		
(a) Trade receivables		
Centum Electronics Limited	246 879	315 184
Centum T&S Private Limited	585 580	939 096
Ausar Energy SAS	834 069	1 212 401
(b) Trade payables		
Centum Electronics Limited	1 280 939	1 071 614
Centum T&S Private Limited	275 599	541 446
(c) Other current liability		
Centum Electronics UK Limited	350 000	350 000
(d) Deferred Revenue		
Centum Electronics Limited	2 369	
AUSAR Energy	50 962	108 692
Centum T&S Private Limited	45 525	21 778
(e) Advance from cutomers		
Centum Electronics Limited	370 562	-

Notes:
(i) Refer note 5a as regards investments in associates.

36 During the year ended 31 March 2023, no material foreseeable loss was incurred for any long-term contract including derivative contracts.

37 *Gratuity and other post-employment benefits plans*

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group's contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are considered as defined contribution plans. The contributions are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund for the year aggregated to EUR 7,826,933 (March 31, 2022: EUR 7,273,376).

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to pension fund	7 826 933	7 273 376
	7 826 933	**7 273 376**

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Group's contribution to pension plan is considered as post-employment defined benefit plans. The pension plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least 10 years of continuous service, to receive between one-half and 2 months' salary at the time of retirement/exit. The pension plan is not funded by any plan assets.

Retirement gratuity :

Number of years of service in the company	Retirement taken at the employee's initiative
Less than 10 years	-
Between 10 years and 15 years	1 half month's salary
Between 15 years and 20 years	1 month's salary
Between 20 years and 30 years	1 month and a half's salary
30 years and more	2 months' salary

i. Net benefit expenses (recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss)

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	49 854	(68 066)
Net benefit expenses	**49 854**	**(68 066)**

ii. Remeasurement (gains)/ loss recognised in other comprehensive income:

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from change sin experience, demographic and financial adjustements	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	-	-

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	(173 522)	(128 939)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(173 522)**	**(128 939)**

iv. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	128 939	197 005
Current service cost	49 854	(68 066)
Benefits paid	-	-
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in demographic adjustments		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**178 793**	**128 939**

v. The following pay-outs are expected in future years:

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023
March 31, 2024	3 797
March 31, 2025	30 043
March 31, 2026	-
March 31, 2027	26 592
March 31, 2028	10 716
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	48 804
	119952

vi. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	3,62%	0,72%
Mortality table	INSEE 2018-2020	INSEE 2016-2018
Salary escalation rate (in %)	3,0%	1,0%
Employee turnover	19,38% - 25%	6% - 22,58%
Retirement age	68 years	68 years

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

38 Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for office facilities and equipment (including vehicles and computer). The lease term for office facilities is generally 3 to 12 years and for equipment is 2 to 6 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Group also has certain leases of computer and computer equipment with low value. The Group applies 'lease of low value assets' recognition exemption for the leases.

The Group has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year is as follows:

(in Euro)

Particulars	Building	Computer	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2021	**8 042 192**	**717 434**	**860 808**	**9 620 433**
Additions	1 157 869	123 011	252 661	1 533 542
Disposals	(1 981 292)	(525 289)	(158 691)	(2 665 272)
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**7 218 769**	**315 156**	**954 779**	**8 488 703**
Additions	1 084 466	191 696	143 808	1 419 971
Disposals	(3 045 719)	(61 294)	(177 824)	(3 284 837)
Translation adjustment				-
As at March 31, 2023	**5 257 516**	**445 558**	**920 763**	**6 623 837**
Accumulated Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2021	**3 041 485**	**376 099**	**429 167**	**3 846 750**
Charge for the year	914 488	169 068	204 639	1 288 195
Disposals	(1 261 108)	(401 592)	(127 965)	(1 790 665)
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**2 694 865**	**143 574**	**505 841**	**3 344 280**
Charge for the year	935 746	106 079	245 627	1 287 452
Disposals	(2 402 624)	(61 294)	(177 824)	(2 641 742)
Translation adjustment	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2023	**1 227 987**	**188 359**	**573 644**	**1 989 990**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2023	**4 029 529**	**257 199**	**347 119**	**4 633 847**
As at March 31, 2022	**4 523 904**	**171 582**	**448 938**	**5 144 423**

The carrying amounts of liabilities recognised and the movements during the year is as follows:

(in Euro)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2021	**5 824 167**
Additions to right-of-use asset	1 533 542
Accretion of Interest	86 871
Reversal of lease liabilities on disposal of asset	(874 607)
Payments	(1 374 249)
As at March 31, 2022	**5 195 724**
Additions to right-of-use asset	1 419 971
Accretion of Interest	77 545
Reversal of lease liabilities on disposal of asset	(643 095)
Payments	(1 361 091)
As at March 31, 2023	**4 689 053**

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current	859 190	1 173 333
Non Current	3 829 863	4 022 391
Total	**4 689 053**	**5 195 724**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 42. The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is about 1.6% (depending of the term and the type of asset).

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1 287 452	1 288 195
Interest expense on lease liabilities	77 545	86 871
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses) (refer note 30)	422 830	475 757
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**1 787 827**	**1 850 823**

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of EUR 1,361,091 in March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: EUR 1,374,278).

39 Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

(in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of	-	52 350

(b) Contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its consolidated financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Group provides disclosure in the consolidated financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Group believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition, results of operation or cash flow.

Contingent liabilities (with details)		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:		
Human resource litigation	26 000	71 000
Supplier litigation	-	-

The Group is subject to legal proceeding and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and is not carrying provisions for all the above mentioned amounts in its books of account, as the Group's Management is confident of successfully litigating the matters and these are disclosed as contingent liability, where applicable in its consolidated financial statements. The Group's Management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the Group's results of operations or financial condition.

40 Segment information

(a) Information about reportable segments- Disclosure pursuant to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments"

Basis of identifying operating segments / reportable segments:

(i) Basis of identifying operating segments:
Operating segments are identified as those components of the Group (a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Group's other components); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and (c) for which discrete financial information is available. The accounting policies consistently used in the preparation of financial statements are also applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments. Assets, liabilities, revenues and direct expenses in relation to segments are categorised based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while other items, wherever allocable, are apportioned to the segment on an appropriate basis. Certain items are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The Company therefore believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to such items and accordingly such items are separately disclosed as 'unallocated'.

(ii) Reportable segments:
An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

The Company along with its subsidiaries and associates are an integrated business unit which addresses the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing ("ESDM") and accordingly there is only one reportable segment called ESDM in accordance with the requirement of IFRS 8 - "Operating segments".

(b) Geographical information

(in Euro)

Geography	Segment revenue*		Non-current assets**	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) India	3 257 886	2 138 409	-	-
(ii) Europe & UK	2 718 062	1 935 454	56 655	51 781
(iii) North America	3 597 187	4 915 640	932 815	1 344 988
(iv) France	40 347 145	43 605 037	8 477 744	8 533 233
(v) Rest of the world	301 135	25 277	-	-
Total	**50 221 415**	**52 619 816**	**9 467 214**	**9 930 002**

*Revenue by geographical area are based on the geographical location of the customers.
**Non-current assets exclude financial assets and tax assets.

C Information about major customers

Revenue from external customers are more than 10 % of the company's total revenue amounting EUR 19,991,471 as on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: EUR 18,247,556).

41 Capital Management

The Group's capital management is intended to create value for the shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Group.

The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and long term and short term bank borrowings.

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total borrowing divided by total capital plus total borrowing. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

(in Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Borrowings (refer note 15 and 18)	17 502 890	20 769 877
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)	(2 107 232)	(3 376 860)
Total debts (A)	**15 395 658**	**17 393 017**
Capital components		
Equity share capital (refer note 13)	5 405 416	5 405 416
Other equity (refer note 14)	(8 900 938)	(7 891 939)
Total Capital (B)	**(3 495 522)**	**(2 486 523)**
Capital and borrowings (C = (A+B))	**11 900 136**	**14 906 494**
Gearing ratio (D=(A/C))	**129%**	**117%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

42 Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments of the Group and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.3(b) and 2.3(o), to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following table represents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2023 (in Euro)

Particulars	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total fair value	Total carrying value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments (other than investments in associates)	6 136	-	-	6 136	6 136
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	22 934 059	22 934 059	22 934 059
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2 107 232	2 107 232	2 107 232
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	2 999 840	2 999 840	2 999 840
Total	**6 136**	-	**28 041 131**	**28 047 267**	**28 047 267**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	17 502 890	17 502 890	17 502 890
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	4 689 053	4 689 053	4 689 053
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	8 185 263	8 185 263	8 185 263
Total	-	-	**30 377 206**	**30 377 206**	**30 377 206**

As at March 31, 2022 (in Euro)

Particulars	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total fair value	Total carrying value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments (other than investments in associates)	6 136	-	-	6 136	6 136
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	24 839 371	24 839 371	24 839 371
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3 376 860	3 376 860	3 376 860
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	3 512 849	3 512 849	3 512 849
Total	**6 136**	**-**	**31 729 080**	**31 735 216**	**31 735 216**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	20 769 877	20 769 877	20 769 877
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	5 195 724	5 195 724	5 195 724
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	6 939 113	6 939 113	6 939 113
Total	**-**	**-**	**32 904 714**	**32 904 714**	**32 904 714**

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

(in Euro)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates)	6 136	-	-	6 136
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates)	6 136	-	-	6 136

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.

(iii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets including trade receivables, other financial assets and cash and bank balances derived from its operations.

In the course of its business, the Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Group has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to:

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Group's business plan.
(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(in Euro)

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
	+50	-
	-50	-
March 31, 2022		
	+50	-
	-50	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency exposure

The following table demonstrates the unhedged exposure in USD / CAD exchange rate as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies are not material.

(in Euro)

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payables and borrowings (including short term borrowing and long term borrowing)	USD	(1 793 131)	(1 406 621)
Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents	USD	1 293 086	1 045 339
Net assets / (liabilities) in USD	USD	(500 045)	(361 282)
Net assets / (liabilities) in EUR	EUR	(459 812)	(343 218)

(in Euro)

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payables and borrowings (including short term borrowing and long term borrowing)	CAD		(1 327)
Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents	CAD	220	106
Net assets / (liabilities) in CAD	CAD	220	(1 221)
Net assets / (liabilities) in EUR	EUR	149	(891)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and CAD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(in Euro)

Particulars	Change in currency	Effect on profit or loss	
		Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2023			
USD	*0,50%*	2 500	(2 299)
CAD	*0,50%*	1	(1)
March 31, 2022			
USD	*0,50%*	1 806	-
CAD	*0,50%*	(6)	-

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 of entities within the Group having exposure other than their functional currency. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

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. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents and derivatives.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Euro 28,604,506 and Euro 31,735,216 as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments (other than investments in associates) and other financial assets (excluding assets held for disposal).

Customer credit risk is managed by each entity / business unit based on the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

With respect to Trade receivables, the Group has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Group creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Group have made certain strategic investments which have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital limits from various banks. The Group invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no or low market risk.

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, etc. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be medium.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest obligations for the Group's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

(in Euro)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	11 034 411	6 445 729	22 750	17 502 890
Lease liabilities	859 190	2 714 039	1 273 059	4 846 288
Trade payables	8 185 263	-	-	8 185 263
	20 078 864	**9 159 768**	**1 295 809**	**30 534 441**
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	11 069 095	9 700 782	-	20 769 877
Lease liabilities	1 173 333	2 922 169	1 281 915	5 377 417
Trade payables	6 939 113	-	-	6 939 113
	19 181 541	**12 622 952**	**1 281 915**	**33 086 407**

43 Disclosure under IFRS 15

(in Euro)

a) Timing of rendering of services

Particulars	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Sale of products	12 896 099	-	12 896 099	15 639 829	-	15 639 829
Sale of services	-	32 837 041	32 837 041	-	31 804 726	31 804 726
Income from government grants	-	3 542 362	3 542 362	-	3 973 289	3 973 289
Management fees	-	945 913	945 913	-	1 201 972	1 201 972
Total	**12 896 099**	**37 325 316**	**50 221 415**	**15 639 829**	**36 979 987**	**52 619 816**

* The Group recognises revenue from these sources over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

b) Contract Balances: (in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables (refer note 9)		
- Non Current (Gross)	3 585 762	3 610 276
- Current (Gross)	19 348 297	21 229 095
- Impairment allowance (Allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	(533 765)	(642 565)
Contract Liabilities* (refer note 20)		
Deferred revenue		
- Current	4 357 326	3 443 370
Advance from customers		
- Current	1 686 358	474 393

*A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

c) Revenue recognised during the year: (in Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Arising out of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	2 728 739	2 995 490
Arising out of advance from customers at the beginning of the year	115 539	133 567
Total	**2 844 278**	**3 129 057**

d) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to Euro.NIL

44 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0,77	0,88	-13%	-
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(5,01)	(8,35)	-40%	Due to Reduction of debt
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(0,43)	(1,39)	-69%	Due to Reduction of debt
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0,40	(8,22)	105%	Previous year is low due to write off investment w.r.t HOLIWAAT
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	5,10	6,58	-23%	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from sale of products + Revenue from sale of services	Average Trade Receivable	2,25	2,00	12%	-
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases made during the year	Average Trade Payables	1,78	2,29	-22%	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from sale of products + Revenue from sale of services	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	(5,32)	(11,54)	54%	Due to Reduction in revenue and working capital
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	(0,03)	(0,14)	-81%	Previous year is low due to write off investment w.r.t HOLIWAAT
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0,02	(0,36)	104%	Due to Reduction of debt
Return on Investment	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-

45 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(ii) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iii) The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) The Group has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any banks or financial institutions.

46 Previous year numbers have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to current year classifications. The management believes that such reclassifications of items are not material as they would, individually or collectively, not influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Centum Adetel Group SA

Eric ROUCHOUZE
Chief Executive Officer

Anaïs BODIN
Legal Adviser

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ecully, France
Date: May 12, 2023