Centum Adetel Group
Year ended March 31, 2021

Statutory auditor's report on consolidated financial statements

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Centum Adetel Group
Year ended March 31, 2021

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 balance sheet and profit and loss as at March 31, 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Due to the global crisis related to the Covid-19 pandemic, the consolidated financial statements of this period have been prepared and audited under specific conditions. Indeed, this crisis and the exceptional measures taken in the context of the state of sanitary emergency have had numerous consequences for companies, particularly on their operations and their financing, and have led to greater uncertainties on their future prospects. Those measures, such as travel restrictions and remote working, have also had an impact on the companies' internal organization and the performance of the audits.

These 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, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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 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 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, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Restriction on Use of our Report

This report is addressed to the General Manager of the Entity. We assume or take no responsibility in respect of a third party which may use this report.

This report shall be 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 from them. 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, June 14, 2021

The Statutory auditor
ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Benjamin Malherbe

Centum Adetel Group SA.
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

	Note	As at March 31, 2021	Euro As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1 177 375	1 509 830
(b) Goodwill on consolidation	4a	-	-
(c) Other intangible assets	4b	1 336 493	1 467 929
(d) Intangible assets under development	4c	1 998 972	1 215 166
(e) Capital work-in-progress	4d	9 100	-
(f) Right-of-use assets	42	5 773 683	4 900 434
(g) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Investments in associates	5a	5 480 887	4 783 212
(ii) Other Investments	5b	6 136	6 136
(iii) Loans	6	242 703	436 749
(iv) Other non current financial assets	7	1 727 264	3 228 011
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	(1)	(3)
Total non-current assets		**17 752 613**	**17 547 464**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1 844 077	1 778 739
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	26 124 354	24 728 366
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3 325 730	873 156
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-
(iv) Other current financial assets	11a	1 631 807	8 012 667
(c) Other current assets	12	2 938 034	2 268 951
Total current assets		**35 864 002**	**37 661 879**
Total assests (1+2)		**53 616 615**	**55 209 340**
Equity and liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	5 405 416	5 405 416
(b) Other equity	14	(1 311 221)	(456 295)
Equity attributable to owners		**4 094 195**	**4 949 121**
Non controlling interest		-	-
Total equity		**4 094 195**	**4 949 121**
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	11 375 320	6 031 726
(ii) Lease liabilities	42	4 508 877	3 925 449
(b) Net non-current employee defined benefit liabilities	16	197 005	212 381
(c) Provisions	17	179 718	433 890
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	-	-
(e) Other non-current liabilites	18	-	-
Total non current liabilities		**16 260 920**	**10 603 446**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a)Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	6 869 784	6 405 518
(ii) Lease liabilities	42	1 315 290	1 096 702
(iii) Trade payables	20	7 190 487	11 869 187
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	2 601 207	4 810 884
(b) Other current liabilities	22	15 257 532	15 220 247
(c) Net employee defined benefit liabilities	23	-	-
(d) Provisions	24	27 200	254 235
(e) Current tax liabilities (net)	25	-	-
Total current liabilities		**33 261 500**	**39 656 773**
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		**53 616 615**	**55 209 340**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2,3		

The accompanying notes form 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:

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

François SEBES
Chairman & Managing Director

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Lucie VIOLAY-MESLET
Legal Adviser

Place : Ecully, France
Date: 14/06/2021

Centum Adetel Group SA.
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

in Euro

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. Continuing Operations			
I Income			
Revenue from operations	26	48 098 543	51 679 575
Other income	27(a)	405 005	1 363 703
Finance Income	27(b)	14 699	48 588
Total income		48 518 247	53 091 866
II Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	28	14 584 424	11 791 696
Decrease / (increase) in inventories of work-in-progress	29	31 360	7 456
Employee benefit expenses	30	25 945 923	30 491 538
Finance costs	31	1 365 833	1 118 627
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	32	2 559 531	2 629 403
Other expenses	33	4 707 604	5 993 331
Total expenses		49 194 675	52 032 051
III Profit / (loss) before share of profit/(loss) of associate, exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (I - II)		(676 428)	1 059 815
IV Share of profit/ (loss) of associates		(177 318)	(137 477)
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (III-IV)		(853 746)	922 338
Exceptional items (net)	34	-	(1 488 792)
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations		(853 746)	(566 454)
VI Tax expenses of continuing operations			
(a) Current tax	8	-	(15 762)
(b) Deferred tax (credit) / expense	8	-	(3)
VII Profit / (Loss) after tax from continuing operations (V-VI)		(853 746)	(550 689)
B. Discontinued operations			
VIII (Loss) / profit before tax from discontinued operations	36	-	(193 668)
IX Tax expenses of discontinued operations			
(a) Current tax	8	-	-
(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	8	-	-
X (Loss) / profit after tax from discontinued operations (VIII-IX)		-	(193 668)
XI Profit / (loss) for the year (VII + X)		(853 746)	(744 357)
XII Other comprehensive income			
(A) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			
(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/ (expenses) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year (XI+XII)		(853 746)	(744 357)
Profit / (loss) for the year		(853 746)	(744 357)
Attributable to			
(a) Equity holders of the parent		-	(744 357)
(b) Non controlling interest		-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year		-	-
Attributable to			
a) Equity holders of the parent		-	(744 357)
b) Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		(853 746)	(744 357)
Attributable to			
(a) Equity holders of the parent		(853 746)	(744 357)
(b) Non controlling interest		-	-

Centum Adetel Group SA.
Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
XIII Earnings per share	35		
Earnings per share (EUR) from continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continiuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per-equity share of EUR 8 each)			
- Basic		(1,26)	(0,82)
- Diluted		(1,26)	(0,82)
Earnings per share (EUR) from discontinued operations:			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit/ (loss) from discontiniued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per-equity share of EUR 8 each)			
- Basic		-	(0,29)
- Diluted		-	(0,29)
Earnings per share (EUR) from continuing and discontinued operations:			
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		(1,26)	(1,10)
- Diluted		(1,26)	(1,10)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2,3

The accompanying notes form 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:

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Exceptional items (net)

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

François SEBES
Chairman & Managing Director

Lucie VIOLAY-MESLET
Legal Adviser

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ecully, France
Date: 14/06/2021

Financial Assets: non current

5b Other Investment

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unquoted		
Investment carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Investments in other companies 74,184 (March 31, 2020: 74,184) equity shares of USD 0.01 each, fully paid up.	6 136	6 136
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 Loans (non-current)

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non Current - Carried at amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Deposits	242 703	436 749
	242 703	**436 749**

7 Other Non Current financial assets

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Subsidy Receivable	1 590 171	3 228 011
Non-current bank balances (refer note 11)	137 093	-
	1 727 264	**3 228 011**

8 Deferred tax

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current income tax:		
- relating to current period	-	(15 762)
- relating to earlier years	-	-
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	(15 762)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	(1)	(3)
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(1)	(3)

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Income tax charged to OCI on net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars		March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liabilty	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liabilty
Deferred tax liabilities					
Fair valuation of security deposits					
Fair valuation of asset and liabilities as per PPA report on Adetal acquisition					
		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability (net)	**(A)**		-		-
Deferred tax asset					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-			
Allowance for credit loss on receivables					
Allowance for doubtful advances					
Provision for employee benefits					
Current liabilities and provisions					
Site restoration obligation					
Loss on fair value forward contract					
		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	**(B)**	-		-	
Total	**(A+B**	-	-	-	-

(Deferred tax liabilty) / Deferred tax assets (net)
Charge for the year
Reconciliation to the consolidated statements of profit and loss from continuing and discontinued operations
(Credit) / expense during the year as above
Tax (income) /expense during the period recognized in OCI
(Credit) / expense during the year

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tax losses carried forward		
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows.		
Expire	-	-
Never Expire	64 221 159	63 528 592
	64 221 159	**63 528 592**

9 Inventories

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw materials	1 508 807	1 412 109
[includes raw material in transit : Nil (31 March 2020 Nil]		
Work-in-progress	335 270	366 630
	1 844 077	**1 778 739**

10 Trade receivables

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Receivables from related parties(refer note 39)	2 230 436	1 986 476
Other trade receivables	23 893 918	22 741 890
Total Trade Receivables	**26 124 354**	**24 728 366**
Break-up for security details:		
Unsecured, considered good	26 124 354	24 728 366
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	195 336	94 705
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	(195 336)	(94 705)
Total Trade Receivables	**26 124 354**	**24 728 366**

- The carrying amount of trade receivables include receivables amounting to EUR 8,770,072 (March 31, 2020: EUR 9,057,661) 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 19.

- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. For details of trade or other receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, refer note 39.

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

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(Euro)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance with banks			
- On current accounts		3 325 730	873 156
	(A)	**3 325 730**	**873 156**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks			
- On current account		**3 325 730**	
- On margin money accounts		**137 093**	
		3 462 823	-
Less: Amount disclosed under other non current financial assets (refer note 7)		**137 093**	
	(B)	**3 325 730**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	(A+B)	**6 651 460**	**873 156**

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

11a Other financials assets

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good		
Deferred sale consideration	-	6 370 000
Loan to related party(refer note 39)	70 000	-
Interest accrued on deposits	77 935	-
Subsidy receivables	1 483 872	1 642 667
	1 631 807	**8 012 667**

12 Other current assets

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good		
Prepaid expenses	1 491 778	1 247 026
Balances with government authorities	755 701	706 300
Advance to suppliers (refer note 39)	617 382	220 654
Other current asssets (refer note 39)	73 173	94 971
	2 938 034	**2 268 951**

Financial liabilities: non current

15 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	(Euro) As at March 31, 2020
Secured, considered good		
Term loans from banks[1]	7 193 412	1 563 441
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest free loan from government[2]	2 181 938	2 468 315
Bonds[3]	1 999 970	1 999 970
	11 375 320	**6 031 726**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	7 193 412	1 563 441
Unsecured borrowings	4 181 908	4 468 285
	11 375 320	**6 031 726**

1. Foreign currency term loans availed by Centum Adetel Group SA, Centum Adeneo SAS, Centum Adetel Solution and Centum Adetel Equipment amounting to EUR 1,983,635 (March 31, 2020: EUR 2,191,712) (including current maturities of long term borrowings) carries interest rate ranging from 0% to 11% (March 31, 2020: 2.067% to 11% p.a.) and is secured by way of pledge of respective receivables and all other assets present and future along with the bank guarantee.

Within the framework of the health crisis COVID-19 and in order to financially support the companies, the French government has set up loans guaranteed up to 90%. 3 new loans were taken out between April and June 2020 for a total amount of EUR 6,500,000. The terms of repayment are: No refunds for the first 2 years (2020-2022). Repayment over 4 years (2022-2026). Free interets for the first year. Then the rates will be between 0,7% and 0,8% for the 5 years later (2021-2026).

2. Interest free loan from government amounting to EUR 2,181,938 (March 31, 2020: EUR 2,468,315) has been provided to carry out research and development activities and is payable on the successful outcome of the research and development activities and is payable on succesful outcome of the research and development.

3. Bonds having coupon rate of 4% p.a. amounting to EUR 2,749,977 (March 31, 2020: EUR 3,999,999) are secured by way of mortgage of immovable properties, plant and machinery and other movable assets of Centum Adetel Group SA. The bonds amounting to EUR 750,007 are payable in equal monthly installment upto December 31, 2021 and the balance amount is payable in equal installments in December 2022 and December 2023 respectively. The Group paid during this year reimbursement premium of EUR 568,469 towards waiver of conversion rights by the bond holders into equity shares of Adetel Group SA which are also secured against the security of the underlying loans.

4.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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	(Euro) As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for pension (refer note 41)	197 005	212 381
	197 005	**212 381**

17 Provisions

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provisions for litigations and contingencies	-	341 434
Provisions for loss making contracts	179 718	92 456
	179 718	433 890

	Provisions for litigations and contingencies (Refer note 16(3))	Provisions for loss making contracts*
As at April 1, 2019	956 574	84 247
Provision made during the year and amount utilised during the year (net)	(360 905)	8 209
As at March 31, 2020	595 669	92 456
Provision made during the year and amount utilised during the year (net)	(568 469)	87 262
As at March 31, 2021	27 200	179 718
Current	27 200	
Non-current	-	179 718

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

18 Other non-current liabilites

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other liabilities		
	-	-

Financial Liabilities: current

19 Borrowings

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Short term loans from banks		
- Cash credit	22 007	-
- Customers bill discounted / factored[1]	6 847 777	6 405 518
	6 869 784	6 405 518
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings		-
Unsecured borrowings	6 869 784	6 405 518
	6 869 784	6 405 518

Notes:

1. Customer's bill discounted / factored receivables carries interest rate of 0.09% (March 31, 2020: 0.09%) of the factored invoices including VAT and have recourse to Centum Adeneo SAS, Centum Adeneo CRD SAS and Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS and are guaranteed by the cession of the current account balance. Refer note 10 for details.
2. There is no default in the repayment of the principal and interest amounts.

20 Trade payables

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payables	6 209 149	8 782 292
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 39)	981 338	3 086 895
	7 190 487	11 869 187

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 47.
- The dues to related parties are unsecured

21 Other current financial liabilities

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
At amortised cost		
Interest payable	121 577	356 352
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	2 479 630	4 454 532
	2 601 207	**4 810 884**

Notes:
1. Refer note no. 15 for securities, interest rate and repayment details.
2. The details of current maturities of long-term borrowings are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Foreign currency term loan	1 290 223	2 183 008
Bonds (unsecured)	750 007	1 999 999
Interest free loan from government	439 400	271 525
	2 479 630	**4 454 532**

22 Other current liabilities

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from customers	573 173	754 600
Withholding and other taxes and duties payable	6 089 683	6 465 613
Deferred Revenue (refer note 39)	3 070 251	2 185 872
Accrued salaries and benefits	5 074 423	5 365 349
Capital creditors	-	30 073
Other current liabilities	450 002	418 740
	15 257 532	**15 220 247**

23 Net current employee defined benefit liabilities

(Euro)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 41)	-	-
	-	-

24 Provisions

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provisions for litigations and contingencies (refer note 17)	27 200	254 235
Total Provisions	**27 200**	**254 235**

25 Current tax liabilities

(Euro)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for taxation, net of advance tax	-	-
	-	-

26 Revenue from operations

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products (refer note 39)	13 170 946	12 103 035
Sale of services (refer note 39)	29 846 102	33 351 282
Income from government grants	3 992 723	5 064 144
Management fees (refer note 39)	1 088 772	1 161 114
	48 098 543	**51 679 575**

1. Refer note 48 for disclosures under IFRS 15

7(a) Other income

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Liabilities no longer required written back	78 461	1 175 324
Exchange differences (net)	180 697	-
Miscellaneous income	145 847	188 379
	405 005	**1 363 703**

7(b) Finance Income

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income- others	14 699	48 588
	14 699	**48 588**

28 Cost of raw material consumed

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	1 412 109	1 147 477
Add: Purchases (refer note 39)	14 681 122	12 056 328
Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year	1 508 807	1 412 109
	14 584 424	**11 791 696**

29 Decrease / (increase) in inventories of work-in-progress

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening Stock		
Work-in-progress	366 630	374 086
Closing Stock		
Work-in-progress	335 270	366 630
Decrease / (increase) in inventories of work-in-progress	**31 360**	**7 456**

30 Employee benefits expense

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages	19 423 316	21 971 235
Employee share based payment (refer note 45)	-	292 000
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41)	6 522 607	8 228 303
	25 945 923	**30 491 538**

31 Finance costs

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on debt and borrowings(refer note 39)	1 259 353	975 281
Other borrowing costs	-	89 930
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 42)	106 480	53 416
	1 365 833	**1 118 627**

32 Depreciation and amortization expense

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	463 135	554 508
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4b)	530 652	579 451
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 42)	1 565 744	1 495 444
	2 559 531	**2 629 403**

33 *Other expenses*

(Euro)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Rent	34 472	535 704
Rates and taxes	914 782	1 096 893
Plant and equipment	620 142	671 785
Insurance	324 739	299 943
Professional and legal expenses*	888 669	975 095
Travelling and conveyance	985 089	1 504 789
Postage, telephones and telegrams	118 621	143 996
Advertisement and promotion	48 077	100 066
Provision for doubtful advances	411 542	146 505
Exchange differences (net)	-	222 287
Miscellaneous expenses	361 471	296 268
	4 707 604	**5 993 331**

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

Payment to auditor (exclusive of taxes)	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including fees for internal controls over financial reporting, consolidated financial statements of the company and quarterly limited reviews)	206 208	103 342
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	206 208	**103 342**

Centum Adetel Group SA
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Euro For the year ended March 31, 2020
Operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(853 746)	(550 689)
(Loss) / profit before tax from discontinued operations	-	(193 668)
Profit / (loss) before tax expenses	(853 746)	(744 357)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	993 787	1 133 959
Depreciation on Right to use Assets	1 565 744	1 495 444
Provisions no longer required, written back	(78 461)	(1 175 324)
Provision for dimunition of investment	-	89 930
Provision for doubtful receivables	411 542	146 505
Employee share based payments	-	292 000
Finance income	(14 699)	(48 588)
Finance costs	1 365 833	1 118 627
Share of loss / (profit) of associates and a joint ventures	177 318	137 477
	3 567 318	**2 445 673**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(65 338)	(257 176)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(1 807 530)	4 321 063
(Increase) / decrease in non-current/current financial and other assets	1 243 671	969 071
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables, provisions and other liabilities	(5 071 231)	(2 223 966)
Cash generated from operations	**(2 133 110)**	**5 254 665**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2)	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities(A)	**(2 133 112)**	**5 254 665**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets	(1 312 297)	(879 646)
Sales proceeds from sale of subsidiary	6 370 000	-
Purchase of non-current investments	(874 993)	-
Investment in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months) and other bank balances	(137 093)	
Loan to related parties	(70 000)	
Interest received	14 699	48 588
Net cash (used in)/ flow from investing activities(B)	**3 990 315**	**(831 059)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds / repayments of long term borrowings (net)	3 368 692	(364 046)
Proceeds / repayment of short term borrowings (net)	464 266	(2 100 175)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1 743 457)	(1 659 286)
Finance costs paid	(1 494 128)	(1 065 211)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities(C)	**595 373**	**(5 188 718)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2 452 576	(765 112)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	873 156	1 638 268
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalent	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3 325 731**	**873 156**

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) (refer note 15 and 21)	**Short term borrowings (refer note 19)**	**Lease liabilities (refer note 42)**
As at April 1, 2020	**10 486 258**	**6 405 518**	**5 022 151**
Cash flows	3 368 692	464 266	(1 743 457)
Non-cash changes		-	
Changes in fair values((refer note 42)		-	106 480
Additions to lease liabilities (refer note 42)		-	2 438 993
		-	
As at March 31, 2021	**13 854 950**	**6 869 784**	**5 824 167**
		-	-
As at April 1, 2019	**10 850 304**	**8 505 693**	**3 192 740**
Cash flows	(364 046)	(2 100 175)	(1 659 286)
Non-cash changes		-	
Changes in fair values((refer note 42)		-	53 416
Additions to lease liabilities (refer note 42)		-	3 435 281
As at March 31, 2020	**10 486 258**	**6 405 518**	**5 022 151**

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report attached

As per our report of even date attached

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

Benjamin MALHERBE
Partner
Membership Number:

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

François SEBES
Chairman & Managing Director

Vincent FRADIN
Chief Financial Officer

Lucie VIOLAY-MESLET
Legal Adviser

Place : Ecully, France
Date: 14/06/2021

2.3 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, 2021	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, 2021		March 31, 2020		March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
				March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	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	France	Holding Company					384,18%	15 729 254	328,60%	16 262 816	62,44%	(533 118)	985,46%	(7 335 338)
	Foreign Subsidiaries														
2	Centum Adeneo	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	34,98%	1 431 957	39,70%	1 964 771	61,88%	(528 259)	-251,21%	1 869 871
3	Centum Adeneo CRD	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-4,40%	(180 060)	-4,34%	(214 945)	-4,09%	34 884	-11,24%	83 646
4	Centum Adetel Synergies SARL	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-11,63%	(476 097)	-10,25%	(507 378)	-3,66%	31 283	2,75%	(20 443)
5	Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS	France	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-56,37%	(2 307 963)	-45,16%	(2 234 829)	8,57%	(73 135)	-400,83%	2 983 627
6	Centum Adetel Equipment	Canada	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-14,50%	(593 600)	-19,50%	(964 875)	-45,46%	388 073	109,68%	(816 443)
7	Centum Adetel Solution	Canada	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-209,42%	(8 574 034)	-174,39%	(8 630 807)	-4,24%	36 159	12,58%	(93 640)
8	Centum Adeneo Belgium	Belgium	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%	-0,79%	(32 314)			3,78%	(32 314)		
	Associates														
9	Ausar Energy SAS	France	Associate	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	30,45%	-22,05%	(902 948)	-14,66%	(725 631)	20,77%	(177 318)	18,47%	(137 477)
10	Centum Adetel Transportation	France	Associate	35,00%	35,00%	35,00%	35,00%						-	-365,66%	2 721 839
	Sub Total							**100,00%**	**4 094 195**	**100,00%**	**4 949 122**	**100,00%**	**(853 745)**	**100,00%**	**(744 358)**
	Add / Less: Non controlling interests in all subsidiaries														
	Consolidation adjustments/eliminations**														
	Total								**4 094 195**		**4 949 122**		**(853 745)**		**(744 358)**

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

** Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

The financial statements of subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company, i.e. March 31, 2021. 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 ended on and as at December 31, 2020 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	675 677	5 405 416
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	675 677	5 405 416
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	675 677	5 405 416

Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders – Reserves and surplus					Total equity	Euro
	Securities premium account	General reserve	Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Translation reserve		*Non-controlling* interests
For the year nine months ended March 31, 2021							
As at April 1, 2020	3 385 029	8 179 408	(12 034 233)	-	13 501	(456 295)	
(Loss)/ profit for the year			(853 744)			(853 744)	
Other comprehensive income						-	
Issue of share capital						-	
Cash dividends						-	
Dividend distribution tax						-	
Share based payment						-	
Exercise of share options						-	
Others			(5 098)		3 916	(1 182)	
As at March 31, 2021	3 385 029	8 179 408	(12 893 075)	-	17 417	(1 311 221)	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	3 385 029	8 179 408	(12 142 810)	771 999	(8 876)	184 750	
Effect of adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases			(210 857)			(210 857)	
***As at 1 April 2019* (adjusted)**	*3 385 029*	*8 179 408*	*(12 353 667)*	771 999	*(8 876)*	(26 107)	
(Loss)/ profit for the year	-	-	(744 357)	-	-	(744 357)	
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share based payment	-	-	-	292 000	-	292 000	
Cancellation/Lapse of share options	-	-	1 063 999	(1 063 999)	-	-	
Adjustment on account of deconsolidation of subsidiary on liquidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	(208)	-	22 377	22 169	
Balance as at March 31,2020	3 385 029	8 179 408	(12 034 233)	-	13 501	(456 295)	

1 Corporate Information

Centum Adetel Group is established since 1994 and located in France. It has subsidaries in Canada. The company activities are 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 preparation, measurement and consolidation

a) Basis of prepration

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on June 14, 2021.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS.

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, 2021. 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
- 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 size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

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.

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
- 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 Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

2.3 Recent accounting developments

There are no recent developments in IFRS having an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

a) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of Plant, property and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as 'capital advances'. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or the estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

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

b) Intangible assets

i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and put to use the specific software. Operating software is capitalised and amortized along with the related fixed asset.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Intangible asset (software) is amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life being 1-5 years.

The amortization period and method used for intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

c) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises purchase price and all incidental expenses (other than those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the tax authorities) incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The basis of determining cost is set out as below:

Raw materials and components	Weighted average cost method
Work in progress and finished goods	Weighted average cost method

e) 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, 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.

f) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity of another entity. Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognized on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payable are recognized net of directly attributable transactions costs.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets at amortized cost, non-derivative financial liabilities at amortized cost.

i) Non-derivative financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
-the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortized cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortized cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

h) Revenue recognition

Revenues corresponds to sales of services and sales of goods made by all consolidated companies of the Group.

The accounting method used to recognize revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services.

Moreover, when the result of a transaction cannot be estimated reliably and the recovery of costs incurred is unlikely, revenues are not recognized and the costs incurred are expensed.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the control of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on the delivery of the goods. Sales are accounted inclusive of excise duty and exclude sales tax and trade and quantity discounts and are net of sales returns.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of services

Revenue from services is recognised as and when services are rendered as per the terms of the contract.

Rental income and commission income

Rental income from lease of properties under operating lease is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Commission income is recognised at the time when services are rendered in accordance with the rates as per the agreements entered into with the parties.

Interest income

Interest income other than interest on fixed deposits is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Time and material contracts

These contracts, which are subject to a 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 (T&M) contracts is recognized as the services are performed.

Fixed-price contracts

These contracts, which have a performance obligation, either provide for a 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 recognized based on the stage of completion and the expected profit on completion. Depending on the contract, the degree 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 expected excess of total contract costs over total contract revenues, the expected losses on completion are provisioned.

This method is compliant with the progress method defined by the standard IFRS 15 “Income from ordinary activities”.

i) Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants/subsidy will be received. Government grants mainly relate to research tax credits which are recognized in the operating result in accordance with IAS 20.

j) 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.

Doubt

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognising the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit, pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

l) Taxes on income

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to Income tax is included in current tax expense.

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.

m) Leases

When signing an agreement, the Group determines whether this constitutes or contains a lease agreement. Any agreement which constitutes or contains a lease agreement grants the right to control the use of the asset identified for a certain period of time, in exchange for a consideration. To determine whether an agreement grants the right to control the use of an identified asset, our Group applies the definition of a lease provided by IFRS 16.

The value of the asset (corresponding to the right of use of the underlying asset) and the lease liability (corresponding to the obligation to make lease payments) are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, as well as estimated payments at the end of the contract. The lease term is defined contract by contract and corresponds to the non-cancellable period of the commitment, taking into account any optional periods if the exercise of such option is reasonably certain.

Lease payments are apportioned between payments of the interest and the principal of the outstanding liability. The assets linked to rights of use are depreciated over the term of the lease agreement plus any optional periods for which there is a reasonable certainty of exercise.

Our Group applies the exemptions provided for by IFRS 16 for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases whose underlying asset is of low value when new (less than Euro 5,000). These rents are recognized directly as expenses.

New and amended standards and interpretations IAS 8.28

The Group applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Group also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Doubt

n) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost and are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

q) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euros, the national currency of France, which is the functional currency of the Company.

r) Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the product and the costs can be measured reliably.

s) 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.

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.
- 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.

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 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.

t) Investment in associates and joint ventures

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.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

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

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture 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 or a joint venture 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 or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture 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 or joint venture. 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 or joint venture, 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 or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), 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 or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture 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 and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are 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 or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

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

u) 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

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.

v) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques. 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.

w) 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.

2.5 Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

IFRS 5 defines the accounting treatment, presentation and disclosure for assets held for sale (or disposal groups) and discontinued operations. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that has either been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

The standard requires separate disclosure on the balance sheet if the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and its sale must be highly probable (within one year of the reporting date).

Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations are measured and recognized at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and deprecation on such assets ceases.

Net income from discontinued operations, before eliminating intra-Group transactions, is presented as a separate line item on the income statement for the current and prior years used for year-on-year comparison.

Centum Adetel Group
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

3. Property, plant and equipment

(Euro)

	Freehold land	Building	Plant and equipment	Electrical installations	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2019	15 445	433 492	2 144 883	1 330 245	416 328	327 218	10 884	4 678 495
Additions	-	-	-	7 194	33 447	-	-	40 641
								-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	(27 231)	(8 870)	(3 388)	(2 516)	(243)	(42 248)
Disposals	-	-	(46 801)	-	-	-	-	(46 801)
As at March 31, 2020	**15 445**	**433 492**	**2 070 851**	**1 328 569**	**446 387**	**324 702**	**10 641**	**4 630 087**
Additions	-	-	86 997	4 097	11 883	2 827	-	105 804
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	38 109	12 413	4 812	3 522	340	59 196
Disposals	-	-	-	(33 400)	(137 370)	-	-	(170 770)
As at March 31, 2021	**15 445**	**433 492**	**2 195 957**	**1 311 679**	**325 712**	**331 051**	**10 981**	**4 624 317**
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2019	-	226 748	865 395	944 557	347 297	281 670	6 745	2 672 412
Charge for the year	-	14 407	345 082	146 845	33 935	13 047	1 192	554 508
Ajustment of IFRS 16								-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	(45 766)	(14 096)	-	-	-	(59 862)
Disposals	-	-	(46 801)	-	-	-	-	(46 801)
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**241 155**	**1 117 910**	**1 077 306**	**381 232**	**294 717**	**7 937**	**3 120 257**
Charge for the year	-	14 406	316 471	87 546	35 457	7 961	1 293	463 135
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	15 809	11 796	3 998	2 460	257	34 320
Disposals	-	-	-	(33 400)	(137 370)	-	-	(170 770)
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**255 561**	**1 450 190**	**1 143 248**	**283 317**	**305 138**	**9 487**	**3 446 942**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2021	**15 445**	**177 931**	**745 767**	**168 431**	**42 395**	**25 913**	**1 494**	**1 177 375**
As at March 31, 2020	**15 445**	**192 337**	**952 941**	**251 263**	**65 155**	**29 985**	**2 704**	**1 509 830**

4a. Goodwill on consolidation

(Euro)	Goodwill on consolidation
As at April 1, 2019	5 014 708
Addition on account of Adetel acquisition	-
Additions	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2020	**5 014 708**
Additions	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2021	**5 014 708**
Depreciation	
As at April 1, 2019	5 014 708
Charge for the year	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2020	**5 014 708**
Charge for the year	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2021	**5 014 708**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2021	-
As at March 31, 2020	-

4b. Other intangible assets

(Euro.)

	Computer software	Intellectual property rights (including R&D credits)	Total
As at April 1, 2019	1 795 364	12 593 455	14 388 819
Additions	11 691	-	11 691
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	(3 119)	(9 424)	(12 543)
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1 803 936**	**12 584 031**	**14 387 967**
Additions	74 053	309 461	383 514
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	4 366	21 961	26 327
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1 882 355**	**12 915 453**	**14 797 808**
Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2019	1 702 849	10 637 738	12 340 587
Charge for the year	62 482	516 969	579 451
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1 765 331**	**11 154 707**	**12 920 038**
Charge for the year	37 896	492 756	530 652
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	3 389	7 236	10 625
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1 806 616**	**11 654 699**	**13 461 315**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2021	**75 739**	**1 260 754**	**1 336 493**
As at March 31, 2020	**38 605**	**1 429 324**	**1 467 929**

4c. Intangible assets under development

Particulars	(Euro)
As at April 1, 2019	**357 779**
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	857 387
Capitalised during the year	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1 215 166**
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	1 167 320
Capitalised during the year	(383 514)
As at March 31, 2021	**1 998 972**

4d. Capital work in progess

Particulars	(Euro)
As at April 1, 2019	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions	-
Capitalised during the year	-
Transferred to assets held for disposal (refer note 41)	-
As at March 31, 2020	-
Exchange differences - translation adjustment	-
Additions[1]	9 100
Capitalised during the year	-
As at March 31, 2021	**9 100**

Note:

1. Improvements to the premises of Ecully were in progress at the end of March 2021 and were accounted for EUR 9,100.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
(a) Material associates:							
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS[4,3]	France	35,00%	35,00%	35,00%	35,00%	Engaged in engineering and manufacturing of energy conversion and storage systems for rolling stock railway markets.	Equity Method
(b) 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 5,480,887 (March 31, 2020: EUR 4,783,212)
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 ended on and as at December 31, 2020 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.
4. Refer note 36

(ii) Summarised financial information for material associates

(Euro)

Particulars	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS March 31, 2021	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS March 31, 2020
Current assets	3 640 796	7 057 633
Non-current assets	4 956 093	5 552 624
Current liabilities	3 711 025	5 826 947
Non-current liabilities	148 436	129 052
Net assets	**4 737 428**	**6 654 258**

(iii) Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

(Euro)

	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS March 31, 2021	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS March 31, 2020
Net assets	4 737 428	6 654 258
Proportion of the Group's ownership (%)	35,00%	35,00%
Group's share	1 658 100	2 328 990
Equity infusion made post reporting date of associate**	874 992	-
Fair value changes	1 771 900	1 101 010
Carrying amount of the investment	**4 304 992**	**3 430 000**

**Two share capital increases happened during the year (January 2021 and March 2021) and the Group has made an additional investment in Centum Adetel Transportation of EUR 874,992 during the current year.

(iv) Summarised Statement of Profit & Loss of material associates

(Euro)

	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS[1] March 31, 2021	Centum Adetel Transportation SAS[1] March 31, 2020
Revenue	4 355 821	*
Cost of sales	4 942 310	*
Administrative expenses	1 790 566	*
Finance costs	3 069	*
Profit before tax	(2 380 124)	*
Income tax expense	(508 285)	*
Profit for the year (continuing operations)	**(1 871 839)**	*
Other comprehensive income	(44 991)	*
Total comprehensive income for the year (continuing operations)	**(1 916 830)**	*
Group's share of profit for the year	(670 890)	*

* *Indicates disclosures not applicable as Centum Adetel Transportation SAS became accociate from subsidiary w.e.f from March 31,2020*

1.The figures till December 2020.

(v) Financial information in respect of other associates

(Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in equity shares of individually immaterial associates	375 895	553 212
Investment at amortised cost		
Investment in 800,000 (March 31, 2020: 800,000) unquoted bonds of Euro 1 in Ausar Energy SAS	800 000	800 000
Total investment in other associates	1 175 895	1 353 212
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- (Loss) / profit for the year	(177 318)	(137 477)
- Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
- Total comprehensive income for the year	(177 318)	(137 477)

(vi) Contingent liabilities of associates

Nil

(vii) Commitments of / towards associates

As per the Amendment agreement dated December 23, 2020 amongst Chauntie, Centum Adetel Transportation System and Centum Adetel Transportation, there is a commitment for buyback of 35% stake held by Centum Adetel Transportation System.

(viii) Carrying amount of investments in associates

(Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Material associates	4 304 992	3 430 000
Other associates (refer note 5b)	1 175 895	1 353 212
Total	**5 480 887**	**4 783 212**

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

(Euro)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Share of loss in material associate	(670 890)	-
Fair value gain on investmnet in material associate	670 890	
Share of loss in other associates	(177 318)	(137 477)
Total	**(177 318)**	**(137 477)**

13. Equity share capital

(Euro)

	Equity shares of Euro 8 each	
	In Numbers	**Amount**
Authorised share capital:		
At April 1, 2019	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**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, 2019	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**675 677**	**5 405 416**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**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, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	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	64,66%	365 847	54,15%
Francois SEBES	65 000	9,62%	65 000	9,62%
Xavier BENOIT	56 090	8,30%	56 090	8,30%
Olivier PEQUET	-	-	37 990	5,62%

(d) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the Share based payment plan of the Company, refer note 45.

14. Other equity

		(Euro)
Securities premium account		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		3 385 029
Add: received during the year on account of issue of equity shares		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020		3 385 029
Add: received during the year on account of issue of equity shares		-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(A)**	**3 385 029**
General reserve[2]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		8 179 408
Balance as at March 31, 2020		8 179 408
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(B)**	**8 179 408**
Retained earnings[3]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		(12 142 810)
Effect of adoption of IFRS 16 (refer note 42)		(210 857)
(Loss) / profit for the year		(744 357)
Cancellation/Lapse of share options		1 063 999
Others		(208)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**(12 034 233)**
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(853 746)**
Others		(5 098)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(C)**	**(12 893 077)**

Share based payments reserve[4]

Balance as at April 1, 2019		771 999
Add: Options granted during the year		292 000
Less: Transferred to retained earnings on cancellation/ lapse of stock options		(1 063 999)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		-
Add: Options granted during the year		-
Less: Transferred to capital reserve on exercise of stock options		-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(D)**	-

Foreign currency translation difference account (FCTR)[5]

Balance as at April 1, 2019		(8 876)
Movement during the year		22 377
Balance as at March 31, 2020		13 501
Movement during the year		3 916
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(E)**	**17 417**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E)**	(1 311 223)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**(456 295)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**(1 311 223)**

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. **Share based payments reserve**

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based options provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 45 for further details of these plans.

5. **Foreign currency translation difference account (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.

34 Exceptional items

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Euro As at March 31, 2020
Management bonus	-	1 252 822
Designing Services obtained from fellow subsidiary charged off	-	159 030
Social security taxes paid based on settlement of subsidiary	-	67 750
Compensation paid on settlement of employee and supplier litigations	-	9 190
Exceptional legal & audit fees	-	-
Penalties for late payments	-	
Total	-	1 488 792

35 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, 2021	*For the year ended* March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations	(853 746)	(550 689)
Discontinued operations	-	(193 668)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share	(853 746)	(744 357)
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 for continuing operations - Basic and Diluted	(1,26)	(0,82)
Earnings per share for discontinuing operations - Basic and Diluted	-	(0,29)
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinuing operations - Basic and Diluted	(1,26)	(1,10)

36 Discontinued Operations

a) During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement with strategic investor for sale of 65% stake in CAT for a sale consideration of EUR 6,370,000. The management of the Group has a put option to sell its remaining 35% stake at a fixed price as per the share purchase agreement. Further the management has assessed that they exercise significant influence / control over CAT and has accordingly treated the same as investment in associates in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.
During the current year ended March 31, 2021, the management of the Group has not accounted for share of loss in material associates, as the management believes fair value of put option as stated above would compensate for the share of loss. Further, the Group has made an additional investment of EUR 874,992 in CAT during the year and the management believes that the same is recoverable in addition to the put option price as stated in the shareholder's agreement.

b) **(Loss) /Profit from discontinuing operations**

Particulars	March 31, 2021	(Euro) March 31, 2020
Income		
(a) Revenue from operations	*	5 583 644
(b) Other income	*	320 418
Total Income (i)	*	**5 904 062**
Expenses		
(a) Cost of materials consumed	*	3 704 313
(b) (Increase)/ decrease in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	*	737 506
(c) Employee benefit expenses	*	2 263 885
(d) Other expenses	*	2 058 622
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	*	713 722
(f) Finance costs	*	63 791
Total expenses (ii)	*	**9 541 838**
(Loss) / profit before exceptional items, share of (loss) /- profit of associates and joint ventures and tax expense from discontinuing operations (i-ii)	*	(3 637 776)
Exceptional items	*	(3 520 262)
(Loss)/profit before tax expense from discontinuing operations	*	**(117 514)**
Tax expenses		
(a) Current tax	*	-
(b) Deferred tax	*	(76 154)
(Loss) / profit after tax expense from discontinuing operations	*	(193 668)
(Loss) / profit after tax expense from discontinuing operations		
Attributable to		
a) Equity holders of the parent	*	(193 668)
b) Non-controlling interests		-

* *Indicates disclosures not applicable.*

37 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. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. 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

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, impairment of investments in joint ventures and associates, impairment of goodwill, fair value measurement of financial assets / liabilities, treatment of certain investments as joint ventures / associates, 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 S.A and its underlying subsidiaries. Further, the management of the Group assessed that it exercises significant influence over Centum Adetel Transportation and Ausar Energy SAS, based on their assessment of the share purchase agreement.

(b) Discontinued operations:

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Board of Directors of Centum Adetel Group S.A decided to discontinue Centum Adetel Trasportation SAS (CAT), a wholly owned subsidiary of Centum Adetel Group S.A. The operations of Centum Adetel Transportation SAS were classified as an asset held for disposal.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement with strategic investor for sale of 65% stake in CAT. The sale consideration for sale of 65% stake in CAT was received during the year. The Board of the Holding Company is of the view that derecognition criteria of assets held for sale is satisfied, as at March 31, 2020 for the following reasons:

(i) CAT is available for immediate sale and can be sold in its current condition.
(ii) The shareholders approved the binding share purchase agreement dated January 6, 2020.
(iii) The conditions precedent to complete the sale were completed by March 31, 2020.
(iv) The closing meeting minutes evidencing the actions required were signed on April 22, 2020.
(v) The Company expects the remaining procedural formalities for the sale to be completed in near future.

(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. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis.

Share based payments

The Group initially measures the cost of cash-settled transcations with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating the fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires the determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility nad dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash-settled share based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in the fair value recognised in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating the fair value for share based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 45.

Taxes
Deferred tax assets are recognised for MAT credit entitlement and 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. .

The Group has EUR 64,221,159 (March 31, 2020: EUR 63,528,592) 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 17,981,924. Further details of taxes are disclosed in Note 8.

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 Discounted Cash Flow ('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 47 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, 2021, the carrying amount of intangible assets under development is 1,998,972 Euro. (March 31, 2020: Euro.1,215,166)

Provision for inventory obsolesence
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 obsolesence 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.

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.

38 Holding of Centum Adetel Group in its subsidiary:

Name of the subsidiary	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Centum Adeneo	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adeneo CRD	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adeneo Belgium	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adetel Transportation System	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adetel Synergies	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adetel Solution	100.00%	100.00%
Centum Adetel Equipment	100.00%	100.00%

39 Related party disclosures

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 Company	Centum Adeneo SAS Centum Adeneo CRD SAS Centum Adetel Synergies SARL Centum Adetel Solution Centum Adetel Equipment Centum Adetel Transportation System SAS Centum Adeneo Belgium
Fellow subsidiary	Centum Adeneo India Private Limited
Associate Companies	Ausar Energy SAS Centum Adetel Transportation SAS
Key managerial personnel and their relatives	François SEBES, CEO Xavier BENOIT, Chief Technical Officer Vincent FRADIN, Chief Financial Officer

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
i) Sale of products and services		
Centum Electronics Limited	570 732	606 464
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	151 083	27 168
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	999 303	1 063 504
Ausar Energy SAS	616 989	323 327
ii) Management fees		
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	-	621 102
Ausar Energy SAS	-	5 048
iii) Finance / other income		
Centum Electronics Limited	-	37 127
Ausar Energy SAS	13 270	13 545
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	-	32 523
iv) Purchase of goods and services		
Centum Electronics Limited	2 044 268	21 819
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	1 251 810	1 465 961
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	705 202	1 573 395
v) Employee benefit expenses		
Remuneration to key managerial personnel	947 399	1 064 000
vi) Write off of receivables from associate company, disclosed under discontinuing operations		
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS (income)	-	468 396
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS (expenses)	-	(5 404 196)
vii) Financial interests		
CM-CIC Filiales	114 196	53 233
viii) Outstanding balances as at the year ended:		
(a) Trade receivables		
Centum Electronics Limited	794 587	1 235 044
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	155 215	34 241
Ausar Energy SAS	902 585	659 496
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	378 048	307 695
(b) Trade payables		
Centum Electronics Limited	740 603	2 810 060
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	178 543	81 806
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	62 192	195 029
(c) Advance to suppliers		
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	214 695	-
(d) Other financial / current assets		
Ausar Energy SAS	96 485	83 215
(e) Loan /Advance to Related Party		
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	70 000	-
(f) Other current liability		
Centum Electronics UK Limited	350 000	350 000
(g) Deferred Revenue		
Centum Adetel Transportation SAS	209	
Ausar Energy SAS	40 275	
Centum Adeneo India Private Limited	26 771	

Notes:
(i) As the liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, the amount pertaining to the key managerial personnel's are not included.
(ii) Refer note 5a as regards investments in associates.

40 During the year ended 31 March 2021, no material foreseeable loss was incurred for any long-term contract including derivative contracts.

41 Gratuity and other post-employment benefits plans

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are considered as defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the 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 6,434,155 (March 31, 2020: EUR 9,402,443).

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	-	-
Contribution to employees' state insurance	-	-
Contribution to pension fund on bonus paid to management	-	357 949
Contribution to pension fund on forming part of disconitnuing operations	-	748 441
Contribution to pension fund	6 522 607	8 296 053
	6 522 607	**9 402 443**

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company'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

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)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	212 381	300 164
Current service cost	(15 376)	(87 783)
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	-	-
Past service cost - Plan amendement	-	-
Net benefit expenses	**197 005**	**212 381**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	-

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) - Consolidated Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	(197 005)	(212 381)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(197 005)**	**(212 381)**

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

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	212 381	300 164
Current service cost	(15 376)	(87 783)
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	-	-
Acquisition cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**197 005**	**212 381**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021
March 31, 2022	2 706
March 31, 2023	1 375
March 31, 2024	2 353
March 31, 2025	14 492
March 31, 2026	5 330
March 31, 2027 to March 31, 2031	110 715
	136 971

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	0,72%	1,42%
Mortality table	INSEE 2016-2018	INSEE 2013-2015
Salary escalation rate	1,0%	1,5%
Attrition rate	6% - 22,58%	5,56% - 19,46%
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. The Company does not have any planned assets.

vii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate				
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% movement in discount rate				
Future salary growth				
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% movement in salary escalation rate				
Withdrawal rate				
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% movement in attrition rate				

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

42 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. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreements.

Refer to Note 2.3 for the accounting policy on leases.

The Group also has certain short-term leases and lease on assets with low value. The Group applies leases of 'low-value assets' and 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for the leases.

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

Particulars	Building	Computer	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2019				
First application of IFRS 16	10 956 922	335 484	589 516	11 881 922
Additions	4 039 012	47 906	81 059	4 167 977
Disposals	(4 324 510)	-	-	(4 324 510)
Exchange differences	(51 035)	(878)	-	(51 913)
As at March 31, 2020	**10 620 389**	**382 512**	**670 575**	**11 673 476**
Additions	1 521 385	421 464	496 145	**2 438 993**
Disposals	(4 099 582)	(86 542)	(305 912)	**(4 492 036)**
Exchange differences				-
As at March 31, 2021	**8 042 192**	**717 434**	**860 808**	**9 620 433**
Accumulated Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2019				
First application of IFRS 16	8 416 427	219 857	334 018	8 970 302
Charge for the year	1 282 547	76 311	136 586	1 495 444
Disposals	(3 637 115)	-	-	(3 637 115)
Exchange differences	(55 071)	(518)	-	(55 589)
As at March 31, 2020	**6 006 788**	**295 650**	**470 604**	**6 773 042**
Charge for the year	1 134 279	166 991	264 475	1 565 744
Disposals	(4 099 582)	(86 542)	(305 912)	(4 492 036)
Exchange differences				-
As at March 31, 2021	**3 041 485**	**376 099**	**429 167**	**3 846 750**
Net block				-
As at March 31, 2021	**5 000 707**	**341 335**	**431 641**	**5 773 683**
As at March 31, 2020	**4 613 601**	**86 862**	**199 971**	**4 900 434**

Euro

Particulars	Lease liabilties
As at April 1, 2019	**3 192 740**
Additions	4 167 977
Accretion of Interest	53 416
Reversal of lease liabilities on disposal of asset	(732 696)
Payments	(1 659 286)
As at March 31, 2020	**5 022 151**
Additions	2 438 993
Accretion of Interest	106 480
Reversal of lease liabilities on disposal of asset	-
Payments	(1 743 457)
As at March 31, 2021	**5 824 167**

Euro

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current	1 315 290	1 096 702
Non Current	4 508 877	3 925 449
Total lease liabilities	**5 824 167**	**5 022 151**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 47. 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:

Euro

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation	1 565 744	1 495 444
Interest	106 480	53 416
Profit	-	(45 301)
Expenses- short term/ low value	34 472	535 704
	1 706 696	**2 039 263**

43 Commitments and Contingencies

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

	Euro	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	92 917	48 225

(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	85 000	50 000
Supplier litigation	300 000	330 000
Any other litigation matters	-	-

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.

44 Segment information

A Information about reportable 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, associates and joint ventures 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

Euro

Geography	*Segment revenue**		*Non-current assets***	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
(i) India	2 124 857	1 693 176	-	-
(ii) Europe	1 167 228	2 147 316	24 334	-
(iii) USA and Canada	4 105 222	4 715 601	1 755 269	716 812
(iv) France	40 656 018	42 989 877	8 516 024	8 376 547
(v) Rest of the world	45 218	133 605	-	-
Total Revenue	**48 098 543**	**51 679 575**	**10 295 627**	**9 093 359**
	-	-		

*Revenue by geographical area are based on the geographical location of the client.
**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 Euro 19,237,578 (2020 : Euro 12,286,000).

45 Share Based Payments

The Group along with its subsidiary has agreed that the Management Shareholders of Centum Adetel Group S.A. shall be issued 58,425 additional free shares in the Centum Adetel Group S.A. The issuance of these shares is contingent on the achievement of certain revenue and EBIT targets by the Centum Adetel Group S.A. on a consolidated basis, which have been detailed in the Sharesholders Agreement dated July 5, 2016.

The fair value of the aforementioned share options has been measured using Binomial Lattice model by an independent external valuer. The fair value of the options and the input used in the measurement of the fair values by independent external valuer are as follows:

	Revenue target	**EBIT target**
Issue date of the share options	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2016
Maturity date of the share options	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Fair value of shares of the subsidiary at grant date	Euro 16.14	Euro 16.14
Volatility (%)	5,80%	17,30%
Risk free rate (%)	0,49%	0,49%
Maximum number of shares	58,425	58,425
Binomial Tree Metrics - Up move probability (%)	50,80%	49,20%
Binomial Tree Metrics - Down move probability (%)	49,20%	50,80%

C Movements during the year

The number and weighted- average exercise prices of share options under the Centum ESOP - 2007 are as follows.

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
	Number of options	
Options outstanding at 1 April	-	58 425
Granted during the period	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-
Forfeited / lapsed during the period*	-	(58 425)
Options outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable as at 31 March	-	-

*During the year ended March 31, 2020, all the options granted have lapsed as result of non-achievement of revenue and EBIT targets

D Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table :

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transaction	-	292 000

46 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 debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

(Euro)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Borrowings (refer note 15, 19 and 21)	20 724 734	16 891 776
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	(3 325 730)	(873 156)
Total debts (A)	**17 399 004**	**16 018 620**
Capital components		
Equity share capital (refer note 13)	5 405 416	5 405 416
Other equity (refer note 14)	(1 311 221)	(456 295)
Total Capital (B)	**4 094 195**	**4 949 121**
Capital and borrowings (C = (A+B))	**21 493 199**	**20 967 741**
Gearing ratio (D=(A/C))	**81%**	**76%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

47 Disclosures on 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

As at March 31, 2021 (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 and joint ventures)	6 136	-	-	6 136	6 136
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	26 124 354	26 124 354	26 124 354
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3 325 730	3 325 730	3 325 730
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	3 601 774	3 601 774	3 601 774
Total	**6 136**	**-**	**33 051 858**	**33 057 994**	**33 057 994**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	20 724 734	20 724 734	20 724 734
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	5 824 167	5 824 167	5 824 167
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	7 190 487	7 190 487	7 190 487
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	121 577	121 577	121 577
Total	**-**	**-**	**33 860 965**	**33 860 965**	**33 860 965**

As at March 31, 2020 (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	-	-	24 728 366	24 728 366	24 728 366
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	873 156	873 156	873 156
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	11 677 427	11 677 427	11 677 427
Total	**6 136**	**-**	**37 278 949**	**37 285 085**	**37 285 085**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	16 891 776	16 891 776	16 891 776
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	5 022 151	5 022 151	5 022 151
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	11 869 187	11 869 187	11 869 187
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	356 352	356 352	356 352
Total	**-**	**-**	**34 139 466**	**34 139 466**	**34 139 466**

(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.

(Euro)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates)	6 136	-	-	6 136
March 31, 2020				
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, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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
(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:

(Euro)

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
	50	3 165
	-50	(3 165)
March 31, 2020		
	50	5 527
	-50	(5 527)

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

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payables and borrowings (including short term borrowing and long term borrowing)	USD	(1 708 417)	(3 780 710)
Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents	USD	2 108 708	2 261 721
Net assets / (liabilities) in USD		400 291	(1 518 989)
Net assets / (liabilities) in EUR		382 984	(1 320 949)

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payables and borrowings (including short term borrowing and long term borrowing)	CAD	(125 000)	(375 427)
Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents	CAD	538	1 913
Net assets / (liabilities) in CAD		(124 462)	(373 514)
Net assets / (liabilities) in EUR		(84 339)	(239 180)

Foreign currency sensitivity

Particulars	Change in currency	Effect on profit or loss	
		Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2021			
USD	*0,50%*	(1 915)	1 915
CAD	*0,50%*	(422)	422
March 31, 2020			
USD	*0,50%*	(6 605)	6 605
CAD	*0,50%*	(1 196)	1 196

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 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.

ii 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 33,06 million and Euro 37,28 million as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments (other than investments in associates and joint ventures) 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
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,

(Euro)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	9 349 414	11 228 053	147 267	20 724 734
Lease liabilities	1 315 290	3 348 003	1 519 668	6 182 961
Trade payables	7 190 487	-	-	7 190 487
Other financial liabilities	121 577	-	-	121 577
	17 976 768	**14 576 056**	**1 666 935**	**34 219 759**
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	10 860 050	6 031 726	-	16 891 776
Lease liabilities	1 096 702	3 925 449	-	5 022 151
Trade payables	11 869 187	-	-	11 869 187
Other financial liabilities	356 352	-	-	356 352
	24 182 291	**9 957 175**	-	**34 139 466**

48 Disclosure under IFRS 15

Euro

a) Timing of rendering of services

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	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 (including excise duty)	13 170 946		13 170 946	12 103 035	-	12 103 035
Sale of services		29 846 102	29 846 102	-	33 351 282	33 351 282
Income from government grants		3 992 723	3 992 723	-	5 064 144	5 064 144
Management fees		1 088 772	1 088 772	-	1 161 114	1 161 114
Interest income on bank deposits		14 699	14 699	-	48 588	48 588
Total	**13 170 946**	**34 942 296**	**48 113 242**	**12 103 035**	**39 625 128**	**51 728 163**

* 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:

-

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Receivables		
- Current (Gross)	26 124 354	24 823 071
- Provision for impairment loss (current)	(195 336)	(94 705)
Contract assets:*		
Unbilled revenue		
- Current	-	-
Contract Liabilities**		
Deferred / unearned revenue		
- Current	3 070 251	2 185 872
Advance received from customers		
- Current	573 173	754 600

*A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group 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.

**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:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Arising out of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	2 050 951	2 081 851
Arising out of advance received from customers at the beginning of the year	654 736	-
Total	**2 705 687**	**2 081 851**

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

49 The spread of COVID-19 pandemic and consequent national and local lockdowns and supply chain disruptions had an impact on the Group's business operations. The Group has made a detailed assessment of its liquidity position as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets including Property, Plant and Equipment (including capital work in progress), Goodwill, Intangible assets, Intangible assets under development, Trade receivables including unbilled revenue, Subsidy receivables, Inventory, Investments and other assets as at the reporting date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the consolidated financial statements. Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events and economic forecasts based on internal and external sources of information arising from COVID-19 pandemic while making such assessment in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Group is monitoring the situation closely and is conducting its operations in compliance with all relevant Government directives and will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and take actions as are appropriate based on future economic conditions.