



SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LTD.

"Mercantile Building", Block - E, 2nd Floor, 9/12, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata - 700001

Ph.: 2248 5664, E-mail : info@scintilla.co.in, Website : www.scintilla.co.in

CIN : L65191WB1990PLC048276,

Corp. Off : "Jajodia Towers", 3, Bentinck Street,
4th Floor, Room No. D-8, Kolkata - 700 001, WB

Date: 03/09/2022

To,
The Secretary,
Listing Department
BSE Limited
P.J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001

To,
The Secretary,
Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited
7, Lyons Range, Kolkata-700001

Scrip Code - 538857

Scrip Code - 029467

Sub: Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 and Notice of the 33rd Annual General Meeting

Dear Sir/ Madam,

We would like to inform you that 33rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 at 12:00 Noon (IST) at "Oswal Chambers", Eitma, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata - 700 001.

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 34(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended, please find enclosed herewith a copy of

- Notice of AGM including instructions for e-voting and
- Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22.

Aforesaid documents are also available on the website of the Company i.e. <https://www.scintilla.co.in/>

The remote e-voting period commences on 25th September, 2022 9.00 A.M. (IST) and ends on 27th September, 2022 5.00 P.M. (IST). During the period, members holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on 21st September, 2022 i.e., Cut-off date, may cast their vote electronically. Those members, who are attending the AGM at the venue and have not cast their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-voting, shall be eligible to vote at the AGM.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd

JITENDRA
KUMAR GOYAL

Digitally signed by JITENDRA
KUMAR GOYAL
Date: 2022.09.03 13:27:56
+05'30'

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00468744


Encl: As above

Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Annual Report 2021-22



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Basic Information

CIN	L65191WB1990PLC048276
Name of the Company	Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd
Registered Office Address	Mercantile Building, Block-E, 2 nd Floor, 9/12, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata-700001
Corporate Office Address	Jajodia Tower, 3, Bentinck Street, 4 th Floor, Room No. D-8, Kolkata-700001
Date of Incorporation	29.01.1990
Authorized Share Capital	Rs. 10,05,00,000
Paid Up Share Capital	Rs. 10,02,77,770
Website	www.scintilla.co.in
Email Id	info@scintilla.co.in
Banker	ICICI Bank City Union Bank

COMPANY INFORMATION

Listing Information

ISIN	INE892C01018
BSE Scrip Code	538857
CSE Scrip Code	029467

Board of Directors

Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Managing Director
Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Non-Executive Independent Director
Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director
Pooja Kalanouria	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director

Key Managerial Personnel

Manoj Biyani	Chief Financial Officer
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Committees of the Board

Audit Committee

Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Chairman
Ritu Agarwal	Member
Pooja Kalanouria	Member
Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Member
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member

Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Chairman
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member
Pooja Kalanouria	Member
Ritu Agarwal	Member

COMPANY INFORMATION

Committees of the Board

Stakeholders Relationship Committee

Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Chairman
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member
Pooja Kalanouria	Member
Ritu Agarwal	Member

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

Name	M/s Niche Technologies Private Limited
Address	3A, Auckland Place, 7 th Floor, Room No. 7A & 7B, Kolkata-700017
Email Id	nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com
Phone Number	(033) 2280 6616/6617/6618

COMPANY INFORMATION

Auditors

Statutory Auditors

M/s C. K. Chandak

Chartered Accountants

Old 31 (New 10), P. L. Som Street,
Near B. A. Mathwater Tank,
Bhadrakali, Uttarpara, Hooghly-
712232

Secretarial Auditor

Rajesh Ghorawat

Practicing Company Secretary

68, R. K. Chatterjee Road, Kasba,
Bakultala, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-
700042

Internal Auditor

M/s Srimal Jain & Co.

Chartered Accountants

12A, Netaji Subhas Road, Ground
Floor, Room No. 3, Kolkata-
700001

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the 33rd (Thirty Third) Annual Report of the Company along with the Audited Financial Statements (Standalone and Consolidated) for the financial year ended as on 31st March, 2022.

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to be a global challenge, creating disruption across the world. In the first three months of Financial Year 2021-22, the second wave of the pandemic overwhelmed India. The Company has continued to operate and provide services to its customers, without any significant disruptions during ongoing COVID-19 crisis. However, disruptions to businesses worldwide and economic slowdown may have its eventual impact on the Company. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The health and safety of our employees retained primacy throughout the pandemic.

Financial Performance

	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
Particulars	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2022	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2021	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2022	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2021
Total Income	55.99	49.47	62.11	66.61
Total Expenses	49.33	46.50	51.65	57.42
Profit or Loss before Exceptional Extraordinary items	6.67	2.98	10.46	9.19
Profit or Loss before tax	6.67	2.98	10.46	9.19
Less: Tax Expenses	1.61	0.77	2.86	1.67
Profit or Loss after Tax	5.05	2.20	7.60	7.52
Other Comprehensive Income	7.92	0.02	7.92	0.02
Total Comprehensive Income	12.97	2.23	15.52	7.54

During the year under review, your company recorded a total income of Rs. 55.99 lakhs as compared to Rs. 49.47 lakhs in the previous financial Year, marking an increase of 13.18%. The profit for the same period stood at Rs. 5.05 lakhs as compared to profit of Rs. 2.20 lakhs in the previous financial year.

The consolidated total income and profit of the Company stood at Rs. 62.11 lakhs and Rs. 7.60 lakhs respectively for the year under review.

Change in nature of business

There was no change in the nature of business of the company.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

The Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business segment i.e., Investment and Finance. The analysis on the performance of the industry, the Company, internal control systems, risk management are presented in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report is presented forming part of this report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Equity Shares:

The paid-up Equity Share Capital as on 31st March, 2022 was Rs. 10,02,77,770/-. There was no change in the Share Capital during the year under review.

Sweat Equity Shares:

In terms of Sub-rule (13) of Rule 8 of The Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares.

Differential Voting Rights:

In terms of Rule 4(4) of The Companies (Share Capital and Debenture Rules, 2014), the Company has not issued any share with Differential Voting Rights.

Employee Stock Options:

In terms of Rule 12(9) of The Companies (Share Capital and Debenture Rules, 2014), the Company has not issued any Employee Stock Options.

DIVIDEND

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the year under review.

Transfer of unpaid & unclaimed Dividends & Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Pursuant to Sections 124 and 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules") there was no unclaimed/unpaid dividend, hence the company is not required to transfer any amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

RESERVES

The Company has transferred a sum of Rs. 1.01 lakhs to the Statutory Reserve as per Guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT

There are no material changes or commitments that took place after the close of financial year till date which will have any material or significant impact on the financials of the Company.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Particulars as prescribed under Sub-Section 3(m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 regarding energy conservation and technology absorption is not applicable to the Company.

During the year under review, there was no inflow or outflow of foreign exchange.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has a risk management framework comprising risk governance structure and defined risk management process. The risk governance structure of the Company is a formal organization structure with defined roles and responsibilities for risk management. The risks existing in the internal and external environment are periodically identified and reviewed, based on which, the cost of treating risks is assessed and risk treatment plans are devised.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) INITIATIVES

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, are not applicable on the Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company being a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 11 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Power), Rules, 2014 are not applicable.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions entered with Related Parties during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in ordinary course of business and the provision of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted. There are no materially significant related party transactions during the period under review made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or other designated person which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC- 2 is not required. However, details of all related party transactions are given in Notes to Financial Statements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COMMITTEES AND MANAGEMENT

Composition:

The composition of the Board of Directors and its Committees, viz., Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee are constituted in accordance with Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015"], wherever applicable. The details are provided in Corporate Governance Report which forms the part of the Annual Report.

Appointment

Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744) was appointed as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 22nd July, 2021 for a period of five consecutive years and whose appointment shall be liable to retire by rotation. The said appointment was also confirmed by the Members at the 32nd Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2021.

Retirement by Rotation

Pursuant to Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, at least two-third of the total number of Directors (excluding independent directors) shall be liable to retire by rotation.

The Independent Directors hold office for a fixed term of not exceeding five years from the date of their appointment and are not liable to retire by rotation.

Accordingly, Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744), Managing Director, liable to retire by rotation, retires from the Board this year and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

The brief resume and other details relating to Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal who is proposed to be re-appointed, as required to be disclosed under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, is incorporated in the annexure to the notice calling ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Re-appointment of Directors

The Board proposes to re-appoint Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906), as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a further period of five consecutive years commencing from 28th September, 2022, subject to approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The brief resume and other details relating to Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal who is proposed to be re-appointed, as required to be disclosed under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, is incorporated in the annexure to the notice calling ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Cessation

Ms. Surbhi Rajgadia resigned from the position of Company Secretary & Compliance Officer w.e.f. 4th February, 2022.

Meetings of the Board & Committees:

The details of Board and Committee Meetings held during the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2022 and the attendance of the Directors are set out in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this report. The maximum time gap between any two Board Meetings was not more than 120 days as required under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors.

The details of meeting of Independent Directors are set out in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this report.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received requisite declarations/ confirmations from all the Independent Directors confirming their independence as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Board relies on their declaration of independence.

Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors

Pursuant to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has formulated a programme for familiarising the Independent Directors, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company etc. through various initiatives.

Further, at the time of appointment of an Independent Director, the company issues a formal letter of appointment outlining his/ her role, function, duties and responsibilities as a director. The details of programmes for familiarisation for Independent Directors are available on the website of the Company www.scintilla.co.in.

Annual Evaluation of Board's Performance

In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, board committees and individual directors. The details are provided in Corporate Governance Report which forms the part of the Annual Report.

Directors' Responsibility Statement:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors state that:

- a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

- b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit / loss of the company for that period;
- c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- e) the Directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- f) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has adopted a Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy to provide a formal mechanism to the Directors and employees to report their concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. It aims to provide an avenue for employees through this policy to raise their concerns on any violation of legal or regulatory requirements, suspicious fraud, misfeasance, misrepresentation of any financial statements and reports. It also provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy is being made available on the Company's website www.scintilla.co.in.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, has framed a Nomination and Remuneration Policy for selection, appointment and remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of Directors. The policy has been duly approved and adopted by the Board, pursuant to the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Policy has been uploaded on the Company's website www.scintilla.co.in. Further the salient features of the policy are given in the Report of Corporate Governance forming part of this Annual Report.

ANNUAL RETURN

The Annual Return of the Company as on 31st March, 2022 in Form MGT - 7 is in accordance with Section 92(3) of the Act read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and is available on the website of the Company at www.scintilla.co.in.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company has two subsidiaries namely M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Limited) and M/s Mericogold Trading Limited

(Formerly known as M/s Mericogold Trading Private Limited) but doesn't have any associate or joint venture.

There was no Company which has become or ceased to be Company's Subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate during the Financial Year 2021-22.

The salient features of the Subsidiaries, M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Limited) and M/s Mericogold Trading Limited (Formerly known as M/s Mericogold Trading Private Limited) are provided in form AOC-1 as required u/s 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence not repeated here for the sake of brevity.

DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your Company has neither accepted nor renewed any deposits from public within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL AND ITS ADEQUACY

The Company has laid down an adequate system of internal controls, policies and procedures for ensuring orderly and efficient conduct of the business, including adherence to the Company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

The current system of internal financial control is aligned with the statutory requirements. Effectiveness of internal financial control is ensured through management reviews, controlled self-assessment and independent testing by the Internal Auditor.

AUDIT AND ALLIED MATTERS

Statutory Auditor

M/s. C.K. Chandak & Co., (FRN: 326844E) Chartered Accountants, have been appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on 29th September, 2018 for a term of 5 consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of 29th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 34th Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2023.

The Statutory Auditors have confirmed that they are not disqualified from continuing as Auditors of the Company.

The Statutory Auditor Report to the Members for the year ended 31st March, 2022 does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer. Also there has been no instance of fraud reported by the statutory auditors for the period under review.

Internal Auditor

As recommended by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors had re-appointed M/s. Srimal Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Internal Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2021-22 to conduct internal audit of the Company and their report on findings is submitted to the Audit Committee on periodic basis.

Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board of Directors had re-appointed Mr. Rajesh Ghorawat, Company Secretary in Practice, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 in the prescribed Form MR-3 is appended as '**Annexure - A**' to this Board's Report.

COST RECORDS

The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company adheres to follow the best corporate governance. As per Regulation 34 read with Schedule V (C) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a Report on Corporate Governance along with a certificate received from the Statutory Auditors confirming compliance is annexed and forms part of the Annual Report.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

There were no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals during the year under review impacting the going concern status and the operations of the Company in future.

RBI GUIDELINES FOR NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES

The Company has observed all the prudential norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Schedule as required in terms of Paragraph 13 of Non-Banking Financial Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015 is annexed herewith.

DISCLOSURE ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

As per the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 ('POSH Act') and Rules made thereunder, your Company have constituted Internal Complaints Committee for providing a redressal mechanism pertaining to sexual harassment of women employees at workplace.

During the year under review, no complaint was filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

REMUNERATION RATIO TO DIRECTORS/KMP/EMPLOYEES

The disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197 of the Act read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached as '**Annexure- B**' forming part of this report.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Secretarial Standards:

The company has complied with the applicable provisions of Secretarial Standards SS-1 and SS-2 with respect to convening of Board Meetings and General Meetings during the period under review.

Proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:

No application has been made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code; hence the requirement to disclose the details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year along with their status as at the end of the financial year is not applicable.

APPRECIATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors place on record sincere gratitude and appreciation for all the employees at all levels for their hard work, solidarity, cooperation and dedication during the year. The Board conveys its appreciation for its customers, shareholders, suppliers as well as vendors, bankers, business associates, regulatory and government authorities for their continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Sd/-

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00468744)

Sd/-

Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members of
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd
Mercantile Building
Block-E, 2nd Floor
9/12, Lalbazar Street
Kolkata - 700 001

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/s. Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also based on the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 ("Audit Period") generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 to the extent of Acts/provisions of the Acts applicable, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("SCRA") and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"):

- a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
- b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
- c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);
- d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);
- e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);
- f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
- g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review); and
- h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review).

(vi) Other applicable laws generally applicable to the Industry/Company.

- a) Reserve Bank of India Directions, Guidelines and Circulars applicable to the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC);

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a) Secretarial Standard-I and II issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
and
- b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

In respect of other laws specifically applicable to the Company, I have relied on information/records produced by the Company during the course of my audit and the reporting is limited to that extent.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings/committee meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. Majority decisions is carried through while dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the audit period, no events occurred which had bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.:

Sd/-

Rajesh Ghorawat

Practising Company Secretary

M. No.: F7226

C.P. No.: 20897

Date: 12th August, 2022

Place: Kolkata

ICSI Peer Review No: 1992/2022

UDIN: F007226D000790558

Note: This Report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as "Annexure A" and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure-A

To
The Members of
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd
Mercantile Building
Block-E, 2nd Floor
9/12, Lalbazar Street
Kolkata - 700 001

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, followed by me provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Sd/-

Rajesh Ghorawat

Practising Company Secretary

M. No.: F7226

C.P. No.: 20897

Date: 12th August, 2022

Place: Kolkata

ICSI Peer Review No: 1992/2022

UDIN: F007226D000790558

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information required pursuant to section 197 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are given hereunder:

- i. The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year are given hereunder:

Name	Designation	Remuneration paid during FY 2021-22* (Rs.)	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees (Including Whole-time Directors)
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Managing Director	2,06,670	-

- ii. The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year are given hereunder: Nil
- iii. The percentage of increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: Nil.
- iv. The number of permanent employees on the role of company as on 31st March, 2022 is 2 nos., including Executive Directors.
- v. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Average percentage increase in salaries of employees other than managerial personnel during 2021-22	Nil
The percentage increase in the Managerial Remuneration	Nil

- vi. Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company: The Board of Directors of the Company affirms that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00468744)

Sd/-
Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Management Discussion and Analysis mainly comprises of the statements which, inter-alia, involve predictions based on perceptions and may, therefore, be prone to uncertainties. It is the sum total of the Company's expectations, beliefs, estimates and projections which are forward looking within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. The actual results could differ materially from those expressed herein specifically or impliedly.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

The global economy in the year 2021 has been very ambiguous. The war in Ukraine has triggered a costly humanitarian crisis that demands a peaceful resolution. At the same time, economic damage from the conflict will contribute to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and add to inflation. Fuel and food prices have increased rapidly, hitting vulnerable populations in low-income countries hardest. According to the IMF (International Monetary Fund), global growth is projected to slow from an estimated 6.1 percent in 2021 to 3.6 percent in 2022 and 2023. This is 0.8 and 0.2 percentage points lower for 2022 and 2023 than projected in January. Beyond 2023, global growth is forecast to decline to about 3.3 percent over the medium term.

War-induced commodity price increases and broadening price pressures have led to 2022 inflation projections of 5.7 percent in advanced economies and 8.7 percent in emerging market and developing economies – 1.8 and 2.8 percentage points higher than projected last January. Multilateral efforts to respond to the humanitarian crisis, prevent further economic fragmentation, maintain global liquidity, manage debt distress, tackle climate change, and end the pandemic are essential.

INDIAN ECONOMY

India's GDP is estimated to have grown by 8.7 percent in F.Y. 2022 after growth slid to 4.1 percent in January-March quarter (Q4 F.Y. 2022), data released on 31st May by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation showed. Growth likely slowed down in the first quarter of the calendar year 2022 because of the hit to activity from the Omicron variant-led third COVID-19 wave and the Russia-Ukraine war.

The high growth figure is largely due to a favourable base effect, with the economy having contracted by 6.6 percent in F.Y. 2021 because of the COVID-19 pandemic and intermittent lockdowns, which restricted economic activity. If the GDP for F.Y. 2022 is compared to that of F.Y. 2020 - before the pandemic hit the economy - the growth rate is a mere 1.5 percent. The statistics ministry's latest growth estimate for F.Y. 2022 is 20 basis points lower than its second advance estimate of 8.9 percent, announced in February.

F.Y. 2022 saw the manufacturing sector make a robust return, expanding 9.9 percent. However, as per the latest data for January-March, the sector contracted by 0.2 percent year-on-year, likely reflecting the hit to activity from the third wave and the fallout of the Russia-Ukraine war.

The agriculture sector, meanwhile, continued its steady growth, posting an expansion of 3.0 percent in F.Y. 2022 and 4.1 percent in the last quarter.

INDIAN FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY

The financial services sector in India is a diversified sector consisting of commercial banks, insurance companies, non-banking financial companies, housing finance companies, co-operatives, pension funds, mutual funds and other smaller financial entities. Financial inclusion drive by RBI has expanded the target market to semi-urban and rural areas. NBFCs especially those catering to the urban and rural poor namely NBFC-MFIs and Asset Finance Companies have a complimentary role in the financial inclusion agenda of the country. Financial Services sector is poised to grow on the back of rising incomes, significant government attention and the increasing pace of digital adoption.

Financial inclusion has been a key agenda of the Central Government. To promote financial inclusion, the Central Bank has set up a pilot project in association with banks under which at least one district in each State/UT would be 100 per cent digitally enabled. The digital payment regime has grown since the introduction of fast payment systems, such as Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI), which provide immediate credit to beneficiaries and are available round the clock. Moreover, the financial inclusion drive in the country is now supported by a benchmark. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has launched a “Financial Inclusion Index” or FI-Index to measure and improve the extent of access, usage and quality of financial inclusion in the country.

The banking and non-banking financial company (NBFC) sector in India has witnessed significant market driven and regulatory events in the last decade. Cumulatively, these have had a profound impact on the industry. Some of the noteworthy developments include the issuance of new bank licences for universal banks, introduction of a new category of banks (small finance banks and payments banks); insolvency processes and the resolution of a few large non-performing assets (NPA) situations; and consolidation of public sector banks (PSBs), etc.

The Reserve Bank of India recently issued discussion documents on the extent of ownership of banks as well as scale-based governance frameworks for NBFCs. While the industry provided feedback on both these documents, it is now eagerly awaiting the regulator’s final decision and circular on the matters. It appears almost certain that larger NBFCs that have the potential to systematically influence the overall banking and financial services system may now enjoy less of a regulatory arbitrage and be subject to a governance framework akin to banks. With expected regulations around corporate houses being allowed to own a bank (albeit with restrictions), we can also expect significant consolidation in this segment resulting in a few large NBFCs either converting into a bank or merging with existing banks. The decision to convert

into a bank though could also depend on the transition guidelines, especially those related to liquidity ratio. At the same time, it would be interesting to see if large NBFCs will leverage the government's privatisation of PSB programme to convert into banks.

Ongoing stress in public sector banks (PSUs) because of increasing bad debt, lending in rural areas deterioration has provided NBFCs with the opportunity to increase presence. The success of these NBFCs vs. PSUs can be attributed to product lines, lower cost, wider and effective reach, strong risk management capabilities to check and control bad debts, and a better understanding of customer segments versus banks. NBFCs have witnessed success in the passenger and commercial vehicle finance segments as well as growing AUM in the personal loan and housing finance sector. Additionally, improving macroeconomic conditions, higher credit penetrations, consumption themes and disruptive digital trends have influenced NBFC credit growth. Stress in public sector units (PSUs), underlying credit demand, digital disruption for MSMEs and SMEs as well as increased consumption and distribution access and sectors where traditional banks do not lend are major reasons for the switch from traditional banks to NBFCs.

Banking and NBFC sector is once again at an inflexion point, given the potential transformational, operational and stakeholder changes influenced by the above-mentioned drivers. There's a need for financial institutions to assess and evaluate their current business model and take a strategic call on their commercial and operational framework in anticipation of newer ways of doing business coupled with changes in market and competition landscape.

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

Digital ecosystem development pushed by the government as well as regulators and other market participants offer opportunities to provide better customer experience and become more efficient. With the increase in usage of smart phone across various geographies and continuous growth in data connectivity adoption, the Company foresees a big opportunity to understand customers better and offer more personalized services and offerings in a cost-efficient way. In addition, the need for finance and new investment opportunities in a growing economy like India are positives for the Company.

The main factors that may pose a threat to the Company's business are the uncertainties that may prevail due to increasing competition in the Financial Market.

SEGMENT WISE PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Company has only one line of business, i.e., Financing and Investment Activities during the year under review, hence no segment wise information is required. The Company has no activity outside India. Therefore, there is no geographical segment.

REGULATORY

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been continually strengthening the supervisory framework from NBFC's in order to ensure sound and healthy functioning and avoid excessive risk taking. In furtherance of these objectives, RBI issued new guidelines during past years.

1. Know your customer guidance - Anti money laundering Standards
2. Guidance on classification, monitoring and reporting of frauds
3. Guidance on Securitisation of Standards Assets

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS & ITS ADEQUACY

The Company has appointed M/s Srimal Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, an outside agency as its Internal Auditors, who conduct internal audit for various activities. The Company has developed adequate internal control system commensurate to its size and business. Personnel of the Internal Auditor conduct periodic audits in all the areas to ensure that the Company's control mechanism is properly followed and all statutory requirements are duly complied with. The reports of Internal Auditors are submitted to the Audit Committee which further reviews the adequacy of Internal Control System.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis describing the company's objectives, estimates, expectations may be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable security laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied due to several factors which are beyond the control of the management. In accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Shareholders and readers are cautioned that in the case of data and information external to the company, no representation is made on its accuracy and comprehensiveness though the same are based on sources believed to be reliable. Utmost care has been taken to ensure that the opinions expressed by the management herein contain its perceptions on the material impacts on the company's operations but it is not exhaustive. The Company assumes no obligation to amend or update forward looking statements in future on the basis of new information, subsequent developments or otherwise.

For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Sd/-

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00468744)

Sd/-

Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
(DIN: 00555238)

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

Corporate Governance Report

Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with Schedule V(C) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (as amended) a report on Corporate Governance is given below:

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE:

Effective corporate governance practices constitute the strong foundation on which successful commercial enterprises are built to last.

The Company believes in the Code of Governance so as to be a responsible corporate citizen and to serve the best interest of all the stakeholders viz, the employees, shareholders, customers, vendors and the society at large. The Company seeks to achieve this goal by being transparent in its business dealings, by disclosure of all relevant information in an easily understood manner, and by being fair to all stakeholders by ensuring that the Company's activities are managed by professionally competent and independent Board of Directors.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements stipulated under Regulation 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), as applicable, with regard to corporate governance.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Company has a very balanced and diversified Board of Directors. The composition of the Board primarily takes care of the business needs and stakeholders' interest. The Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors on the Board are well qualified, experienced and competent persons from the fields of finance & taxation, law, governance etc. They take active part at the Board and Committee Meetings by providing their valuable guidance and expert advice to the Board and the Management on various aspects of business policy direction, governance, compliance etc. and play a critical role in resolving strategic issues, which enhances the transparency and adds value in the decision-making process of the Board of Directors.

Your Company's Board comprises of the appropriate mix of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors including two Women Independent Directors to maintain its independence. The Board consists of Five Directors out of which 1 is Executive Director and remaining 4 are Non-Executive Independent Directors.

Category of Directors	No of Directors
Executive Director (ED)	1

Independent Directors	4
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None of the Directors on the Board is a member of more than ten Committees or Chairman of five Committees (committees being Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee) across all the Indian Public Companies in which he/she is a Director. Necessary disclosures regarding their committee positions have been made by all the Directors.

None of the Directors hold office in more than ten Public Companies. None of the Independent Directors of the Company serve as an Independent Director in more than seven listed companies. All Directors are also in compliance with the limit on Directorships of listed companies as prescribed under Regulation 17A of the Listing Regulations. Certificates have also been obtained from the Independent Director confirming their position as Independent Director on the Board of the Company in accordance with Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board confirms that the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in these regulations and that they are Independent of the Management.

The names and categories of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at Board Meetings held during the year and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) and the number of Directorships and Committee Chairmanships/Memberships held by them in other public limited companies as on 31st March, 2022 are given below.

Name of Director	Category	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at last AGM held on 3 th September, 2021	Directorship in other public companies	No. of Committee position held in other companies	
					Chairperson	Member
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744)	Executive Director (Managing Director)	6	Yes	3	2	4
Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma (DIN: 00555238)	Non-Executive Independent Director	6	Yes	2	1	3
Ms. Pooja Kalanouria (DIN: 09056683)	Non-Executive Independent Director	6	Yes	1	-	2
Ms. Ritu Agarwal (DIN: 08143534)	Non-Executive Independent Director	6	Yes	3	2	3
Mr. Mahesh	Non-Executive	6	Yes	2	0	4

Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906)	Independent Director					
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Meetings of the Board of Directors

During the year under review, 6 (Six) Meetings of the Board of Directors were held on 5th April, 2021, 30th June, 2021, 22nd July, 2021, 14th August, 2021, 13th November, 2021 and 14th February, 2022 respectively. The gap between any two meetings does not exceed 120 days.

Directorships in Listed Entities as on 31st March, 2022

The details of Directorship held in other listed entities as on 31st March, 2022 are as under:

Name of Director	Name of the listed entity	Category of Directorship
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Decillion Finance Limited	Managing Director
	Virat Leasing Limited	Non-Executive Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Decillion Finance Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Decillion Finance Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Virat Leasing Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director
Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	Decillion Finance Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Virat Leasing Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director

Shareholding of Directors

None of the directors are holding equity shares of the Company.

Disclosures of Relationships between directors

No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of “Relative” given under the Companies Act, 2013.

Skills / Expertise / Competencies of the Board of Directors

The following is the list of core skills / expertise / competencies identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of the Company’s business and that the said skills are available with the Board Members:

- ***Knowledge of Financial Service Industry:*** Understanding of the functioning of NBFC’s across the length and breadth of the country and its regulatory jurisdictions.
- ***Strategy and Planning:*** Appreciation of long-term trends, strategic choices, and experience in guiding and leading management teams to make decisions in uncertain environments.
- ***Governance, Ethics and Regulatory Oversight:*** Experience in developing governance practices, serving the best interests of all stakeholders, maintaining board and management accountability, building long term effective stakeholder engagements, and driving corporate ethics and values.
- ***Audit, Risk Management, Internal Control:*** Experience in both internal and external audit of Companies / body corporate in financial services industry.

The eligibility of a person to be appointed as a Director of the Company is dependent on whether the person possesses the requisite skill sets identified by the Board as above and whether the person is a proven leader in running a business that is relevant to the Company’s business or is a proven academician in the field relevant to the Company’s business.

Board Procedure

The annual tentative calendar of the Board Meetings is circulated to the members of the Board, well in advance. The agenda is circulated well in advance to the Board members, along with comprehensive back-ground information on the items in the agenda to enable the Board members to take informed decisions. The agenda and related information are circulated in electronic form through their email or by hand delivery, which is easily accessible to the Board members. The information as required under Part A of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations is also made available to the Board, wherever applicable, for their consideration. The Company adheres to the Secretarial Standard-1 on the Board and Committee Meetings as prescribed by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Code of Conduct for Board of Directors and Senior Management

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors and Senior Management (The Code). The Code has been communicated to the Directors and Senior Management. The Code has also been posted on the Company's website at www.scintilla.co.in. All Board of Directors and Senior Management have confirmed compliance with code for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Apart from receiving remuneration, if any, that they are entitled to under the Act as Non-Executive Independent Directors and reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, none of the Non-Executive Independent Directors has any other material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, its Promoters or its Directors and its Senior Management.

The Senior Management of the Company have made disclosures to the Board confirming that there is no material financial and/or commercial transactions between them and the Company that could have potential conflict of interest with the Company at large.

Independent Directors and Separate Meeting of Independent Directors

The Independent Directors of the Company have been appointed in terms of the requirements of the Act, the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Governance Guidelines for Board Effectiveness adopted by the Company. Formal letters of appointment have been issued to the Independent Directors and the terms and conditions of their appointment are disclosed on the Company's website at www.scintilla.co.in. The Company also has a structured Familiarization framework for the Independent Directors. It takes due steps for familiarizing the Independent Directors with the Company's procedures and practices, by providing them the necessary documents, reports and internal policies. The familiarization programme for Independent Directors is given on the website at www.scintilla.co.in.

As stipulated by Regulation 25(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149(8) read with Clause VII of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors of the Company was held on 14th February, 2022 during the Financial Year, without the attendance of Non-Independent Director.

The following matters were considered at the meeting of the Independent Directors:

- a) Reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole;
- b) Assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

3. AUDIT COMMITTEE:

Audit Committee acts in accordance with the terms and reference specified by the Board which includes the recommending on the appointment, re-appointment, terms of appointment, replacement or removal of the statutory auditor and the fixation of audit fees, review and monitor the auditor's performance and effectiveness of the audit process, financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, evaluation of internal financial control and risk management system, any subsequent modification of transaction of the Company's related party, monitoring the end use of the fund raised through public offers and related matters.

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Executive Director	Member

Ms. Surbhi Rajgadia, Company Secretary was the Compliance Officer of the Company and acted as secretary to Committee till 4th February, 2022.

There were 5 meetings of the Audit Committee held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 on 5th April, 2021, 30th June, 2021, 14th August, 2021, 13th November, 2021 and 14th February, 2022 respectively.

S. No.	Name of the Director	Number of Audit Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022
1.	Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	5
2.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	5
3.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	5
4.	Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	5
5.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	1

The Internal Auditors and the representative of the Statutory Auditors also attended the Audit Committee Meetings. The Internal Audit Report is directly placed to the Board Committee.

The Chairman of Audit Committee meeting was present at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2021. The minutes of Audit Committee meetings are placed in the Board for noting.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in line with Regulation 18(3) read with Schedule II, Part - C of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are briefly described below:

- To oversee the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
- To recommend the appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of the Statutory Auditors, Cost Auditors and Internal Auditors of the Company;
- Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
- Reviewing, with the Management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - a) Matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's Report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - b) Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;
 - c) Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by Management;
 - d) Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
 - e) Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
 - f) Disclosure of any related party transactions;
 - g) Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report, if any.
- To review with management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- Reviewing, with the Management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take steps in the matter;
- To review and monitor the Auditor's independence and performance and effectiveness of the Audit Process;
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
- Scrutiny of Inter-corporate loans and Investments;

- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
- Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up thereon;
- Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;
- Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- To review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
- Approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
- To review the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/ investment by the company to its subsidiary exceeding 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower, including existing loans / advances / investments;
- To consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders;
- Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.

Review of information by Audit Committee

- To review the following:
 - a) management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
 - b) statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the audit committee), submitted by management;
 - c) management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
 - d) internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses; and
 - e) the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.
 - f) statement of deviations:

- quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
- annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

4. NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has been constituted by the Board in compliance with the requirements of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member

Ms. Surbhi Rajgadga, Company Secretary was the Compliance Officer of the Company and acted as secretary to Committee till 4th February, 2022.

Three Meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 on 5th April, 2021, 22nd July, 2021, 14th February, 2022.

S/N	Name of the Director	Number of Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31 st March, 2022
1.	Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	3
2.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	3
3.	Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	3
4.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	3

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee include:

- Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommended to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key managerial Personnel and other employees;

- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
- Identify person who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommended to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of each director's performance;
- Devising a policy on Board diversity;
- Deciding whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.
- Recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.

Performance Evaluation

Upon recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors has laid down the process, format, attributes and criteria for performance evaluation of the Board of the Company, its Committees and the individual Board members, including Independent Directors. On the basis of performance evaluation of Independent Directors, it is determined whether to extend or continue their term of appointment, whenever their respective term expires.

The Independent Directors at their separate meeting reviewed the performance of: Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole and the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

The Directors were satisfied with the evaluation results, which reflected the overall engagement of the Board and its Committees with the Company.

The performance evaluation process for the Financial Year 2021-22 has been completed.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Company has adopted a Nomination and Remuneration Policy for its Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee formulates and reviews Nomination and Remuneration Policy and also lays down the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, Independence of Director and Board diversity. The Policy laid down the factors for determining remuneration of Non-Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees.

The Company does not have any Employee Stock Option Scheme. The Nomination and Remuneration policy may be referred to at the Company's official website at the web link www.scintilla.co.in.

A. Remuneration to Executive Directors:

The Executive Directors are paid salary as per agreement, considered by Board & Committee. In addition, the Company provides with certain perquisites, allowances and benefits in accordance with terms of contract, if any. In the event that there is no breach of the terms of the agreement, if any, by the Executive Director, the Company exercise the discretion to terminate his/her services during the terms of agreement, without assigning any reason thereof, then and in that event, the Executive Director may be paid a compensation of a sum which shall not exceed the remuneration which he/she would have earned.

B. Remuneration to Non-Executive Independent Directors:

The Non-Executive Independent Directors are not paid any sitting fees or commission for attending the meetings of the Board and/or Committee thereof with the discretion of Board. The Non-Executive Independent Directors, in their individual capacity, did not have any pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company during the financial year 2021-22.

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and other Employees:

The objective of the Policy is to have a compensation framework that will reward and retain talent. The remuneration will be such as to ensure the correlation of remuneration to performance is clear and meet appropriate performance benchmark. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management and other Employees will involve a balance between fixed and variable pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives of the employees in line with the working of the Company and its goal.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee recommend the remuneration of KMP and other Employees.

D. Remuneration paid or payable to Directors for the year ended 31st March, 2022 are as follows:

Executive Directors (EDs):

Name of the Directors	Salary (Rs.)	Perquisites (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Mr. Jitendra Kumar	2,06,670	-	-	2,06,670

Goyal				
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5. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been constituted by the Board in compliance with the requirements of Section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 20 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member

Ms. Surbhi Rajgadga, Company Secretary was the Compliance Officer of the Company and acted as secretary to Committee till 4th February, 2022.

One Meeting of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 on 14th February, 2022.

S.No.	Name of the Director	Number of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31 st March, 2022
1.	Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma	1
2.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	1
3.	Ms. Pooja Kalanouria	1
4.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	1

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference and roles of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee as framed in line with provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations and Companies Act, 2013, are as under:

- To resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer / transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new / duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- To review measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- To review adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.

- To review of various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants / annual reports / statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

Normally all Complaints/ Queries are disposed off expeditiously. The Company had no complaints pending at the close of the Financial Year. The Committee considers and resolves the grievances of the Shareholders of the Company including complaints related to shares, non-receipts of balance sheet, non-receipts of declared dividend, if any, transfer/ transmission of shares/ debentures, Issue of duplicate Share Certificate, etc.

The Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was present at the last AGM of the Company held on 30th September, 2021 to answer the queries of the security holders.

6. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS:

a) Location and time where last three AGMs were held:

The details of the last three Annual General Meetings (AGMs) of the Company held as under:

Financial Year	Date and Time	Venue	No of Special Resolutions passed
2020-2021	30 th September, 2021 at 12.00 noon	“Compass”, Computer Association of Eastern India, 37, Shakespeare Sarani, S.B. Tower, 1st Floor, Kolkata - 700017, West Bengal	1
2019-2020	23 rd December, 2020 at 1.00 p.m.	Oswal Chambers, EITMA, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata - 700 001	-
2018-2019	27 th September, 2019 at 2.00 p.m.	Oswal Chambers, EITMA, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata - 700 001	1

b) Extraordinary General Meeting:

No Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders was held during the financial year 2021-22.

c) Postal Ballot

During the year, the Company has not passed any resolution through postal ballot. Further, there is no proposal to pass any Special Resolution through Postal Ballot. Special Resolutions by way of Postal Ballot, if required to be passed in the future, will be decided at the relevant time.

7. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:

The quarterly / annual financial results are normally published in “Business Standard” (English) and “Duronto Varta” (Bengali). The financial results, shareholding pattern and other requirements under Regulation 17 to 27 and 46(2)(b) to (i) of SEBI Listing Regulations, wherever applicable, were uploaded on the websites of the BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com, the Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited at www.cse-india.com and the Company at www.scintilla.co.in.

The full Annual Report was made available on the website of the Company and also disseminated to the stock exchanges where shares of the Company are listed. The electronic copies of the annual report and the notice convening the 32nd AGM were sent to all the members whose e-mail addresses were registered with the Company or their respective Depository Participants (DP) and also via physical mode whose e-mail addresses were not registered with the Company/ Depository Participants.

8. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION:

- i. The particulars of the Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31st March, 2022 is as under:

Date of 33 rd Annual General Meeting	Venue	Time
28 th September, 2022	Oswal Chambers, EITMA, 5th Floor, 2 nd Church Lane, Kolkata - 700 001	12.00 noon

- ii. **Financial Calendar:** Our tentative calendar for declaration of results for the financial year 2022-23 are given below:

Financial Calendar	Period	Declaration of Unaudited Results
1 st Quarter	1 st April to 30 th June	On or before 14 th August, 2022
2 nd Quarter	1 st July to 30 th September	On or before 14 th November, 2022
3 rd Quarter	1 st October to 31 st December	On or before 14 th February, 2023

Audited Financial Results	1 st January to 31 st March	On or before 30 th May, 2023
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- iii. The Company's financial year begins on 1st April and ends on 31st March of the following year.
- iv. **Dates of Book Closure:** As mentioned in the Notice of this AGM.
- v. **Dividend Payment Date:** Not Applicable.
- vi. **Listing on Stock Exchange:** The Company's Shares are currently listed and traded on the following Stock Exchanges

Name of the Stock Exchange	Address	Stock Code / Symbol
BSE Limited	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Kala Ghoda, Fort, Mumbai-400001	ISIN - INE892C01018, Scrip Code - 538857
The Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited	7, Lyons Range, Dalhousie, Kolkata-700001, West Bengal	Scrip Code: 029467

Listing Fees as applicable have been paid.

- vii. **Market Price Data:**

Monthly High and Low price of shares traded at BSE Ltd during the Financial Year 2021-2022 are as:

Period	Monthly Low (Rs.)	Monthly High (Rs.)
Apr'2021		
May'2021		
Jun'2021		
Jul'2021		
Aug'2021		

Sep'2021	Since trading has not been done during these months, High low prices could not be ascertained
Oct'2021	
Nov'2021	
Dec'2021	
Jan'2022	
Feb'2022	
Mar'2022	

viii. Suspension of Securities of the Company from Stock Exchange: The Securities of the Company are not suspended from trading on the stock exchanges.

ix. Registrars and Share Transfer Agents: All matters pertaining to Share Transfers / Transmissions are being handled by Niche Technologies Private Limited, the Registrars and Share Transfer Agents.

Address: 3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No. 7A & 7B, Kolkata-700 017

Tel. No.: (033) 2280 6616/6617/6618

Fax No.: (033) 2280 6619

E-Mail: nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com

x. Share Transfer System: The Company has in place a proper and adequate share transfer system. The Company formed a Committee known as "Stakeholders Relationship Committee" to process share transfer request as delegated by the Board of Directors of the Company. M/s. Niche Technologies Private Limited, the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company was appointed to ensure that the share transfer system is maintained in physical as well as electronic form.

xi. Dematerialization of Shareholding and Liquidity: 69,88,405 i.e.,69.69% of the Paid-Up Share Capital had been dematerialized, as at 31st March, 2022.

A reconciliation of share capital, audited by Practicing Company Secretary (PCS) is submitted to the Stock Exchanges on a quarterly basis in terms of regulation 76 of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.

xii. Address for Correspondence:

Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Registered Office Address: Mercantile Building, Block-E, 2nd Floor, 9/12, Lalbazar Street, Kolkata-700001

Corporate Office Address: Jajodia Tower 4th Floor, Room No. D-8, 3, Bentinck Street Kolkata-700001

Email: info@scintilla.co.in

Website: www.scintilla.co.in

xiii. Distribution of Shareholding:

The shareholding distribution of equity shares as on 31st March, 2022 is given below:

No of shares (Range)	No of shareholders	No of Equity shares held	Percentage of holding
1-500	455	71,865	0.72
501-1000	186	1,47,050	1.47
1001-5000	330	8,47,701	8.45
5001-10000	86	6,53,624	6.52
10001-50000	88	21,03,052	20.97
50001-100000	10	7,64,978	7.63
100001 and Above	18	54,39,507	54.24
Total		1,00,27,777	100.00

Categories of Shareholders as on 31st March, 2022:

Category	No of Shares held	% of shareholdings
Promoters' Holding	18,86,489	18.81
Non-Promoters' Holding	81,41,288	81.19
Total	1,00,27,777	100.00

9. DISCLOSURES:

- a. The Company did not have any materially significant related party transaction. The Company has the Related Party Transaction Policy which has been hosted on the website of the Company at www.scintilla.co.in. There is no transaction of a material nature with any related party, which was in conflict with the interest of the Company. In any case, disclosures regarding the transactions with related parties are given in the notes to the accounts of Financial Statements.
- b. The Company has complied with the requirements of regulatory authorities on capital market and no penalties / strictures have been imposed against it in the last three years.
- c. The Company has adopted Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower policy and affirms that no personal has been denied access to the Audit Committee. This policy has been posted on the website of the Company.
- d. The Company has complied with all mandatory requirements under the applicable provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations.

- e. The Company has adopted Policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries which has been placed in the website of the Company www.scintilla.co.in.
- f. The Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A) during the financial year 2021-22.
- g. The Company has received a certificate from a Company Secretary in Practice certifying that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Company by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.
- h. The Board had accepted all recommendation of mandatory committees during the financial year 2021-22.
- i. Details of total fees for all services, paid by the Company to the Statutory Auditors have been provided under Notes to the Financial Statement forming part of this Annual Report.
- j. Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:**
- number of complaints filed during the financial year - NIL
 - number of complaints disposed of during the financial year - N.A.
 - number of complaints pending as on end of the financial year - NIL
- k. The loans /advances are provided to firms/ Companies in which the directors of the Company are interested and the same has been disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements.
- l. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and related rules, as amended from time to time.
- m. There has been no instance of non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report and the Company has fully complied with the applicable requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Clauses (b) to (i) of Sub-Regulation 2 of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations as on 31st March, 2022.
- n. Disclosure on discretionary requirements as specified in Part E of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations:**
- **Shareholders' Rights**
The Company's Financial Results are uploaded on its website www.scintilla.co.in. Hence, Financial Results are not sent to the Shareholders. However, the Company furnishes the Financial Results on receipt of request from the shareholders.
 - **Modified opinion in Audit Report**
The Statutory Auditors have provided an unmodified opinion in their Audit Reports on the financials the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2022.
 - **Reporting of Internal Auditor**
Internal Audit Report are directly to the Board.

10. CODE OF CONDUCT:

The Board of Directors has laid down a Code of Conduct for all Board members and all employees in management grade of the Company. The Code of Conduct is posted on the website of the Company. All Board members and senior management personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code. Chief Executive Officer's (MD) certificate regarding compliance of the Code of Conduct by the Directors and Senior Management is appended to this Report.

11. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE FROM THE AUDITORS:

The Company has obtained a certificate from Statutory Auditors of the Company, regarding the compliance with the provisions of Corporate Governance as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations. The same is annexed to this Report.

For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th August, 2022

Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00468744)

Sd/-
Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

**CERTIFICATE REGARDING COMPLIANCE BY BOARD MEMBERS AND SENIOR
MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL WITH THE COMPANY'S CODE OF CONDUCT**

I, Jitendra Kumar Goyal, Managing Director of **the Company**, hereby affirm and declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief and on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company and Senior Management Personnel, that:

- The Board of Directors has laid down a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company;
- The Code of Conduct has been posted on the website of the Company;
- The Code of Conduct has been complied with.

**For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited**

**Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00468744**

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

Certification by Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer

(Under Regulation 17(8) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015)

1. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - b) these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
2. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.
3. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
4. We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit committee:
 - a) significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year, if any;
 - b) significant changes in accounting policies during the year, if any, and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and
 - c) instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

**For and on behalf of the Board
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited**

Sd/-

**Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00468744)**

Sd/-

**Manoj Biyani
CFO**

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

PAN: AEFPB3880C

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To
The Members of
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement.
2. We, C. K. Chandak & Co, Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited ("the Company") have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on 31st March, 2022, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para-C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the Listing Regulations).

Management's Responsibility

3. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure the compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in Listing Regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
5. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.
6. We conducted our examination in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificate for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI.

Opinion

7. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46 (2) and Para -C and D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations during the year ended 31st March, 2022.
8. We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the

Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Restriction on Use

9. The certificate is addressed and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose to enable the Company to comply with the requirement of the Listing Regulations, and it should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this certificate is shown or in to whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

**For C. K. Chandak & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 326844E**

**Sd/-
C. K. Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No.: 054297
UDIN: 22054297APQRFE4485**

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as ("Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and total comprehensive income (comprising of net profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 5.13 to the standalone financial statements which explains the uncertainties and management's assessment of the financial impact due to the Covid-19 pandemic, for which a definitive assessment of the impact is dependent upon future economic conditions.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of Key Audit Matter

Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans (refer note no 5.2(f), note no 11 and 31(8)(a) of the financial statements

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	<p>Management estimates impairment provision using Expected Credit loss model for the loan assets. Measurement of loan impairment involves application of significant judgement by the management. The most significant judgements are:</p> <p>Timely identification and classification of the impaired loans.</p> <p>Determination of probability of defaults (PD) and estimation of loss given defaults (LGD) based on the premise that loans made by the company are unsecured and relevant factors</p> <p>The estimation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on financial instruments involve significant judgments and estimates. Following are points with increased level of audit focus:</p> <p>➤ Classification of assets to stage 1, 2 or 3 using criteria in accordance with Ind AS 109 which also include considering the impact of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) In our audit approach we assessed the basis upon which the ECL model is build and discussed with the management of the Company in order to understand the mechanics of ECL deployed by the company to measure the loan impairment.2) We examined that Board does not have approved policy for computation of ECL, but have in place the internal guidelines for computation of ECL. These internal guidelines address procedures and controls for assessing and measuring the credit risk on its loan portfolio.3) We evaluated the operating effectiveness of controls across the process relevant to ECL including the judgments and estimates.4) We evaluated the nature of loan assets of the company and held discussions with the management and assessed that the company has only one class of loan i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand and 12 month ECL is just the same as lifetime ECL, because the all the loans are repayable on demand, which is shorter than 12 months as a result life time of a loan is that short period required to transfer cash when demanded by the company.5) We tested the completeness of loans and advances included in the Expected Credit Loss calculations as of March 31, 2022 by

<p>recent RBI's Covid-19 regulatory circulars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accounting interpretations, assumptions and data used to build the models; ➤ Inputs and judgements used by the management at various assets stages considering the current uncertain economic environment with the range of possible effects unknown to the country arising out of the Covid-19 pandemic ➤ The disclosures made in the financial statements for ECL especially in relation to judgements and estimates made by the management in determination of the ECL. <p>Considering the significance of such allowances to the overall financial statements and degree of judgement and estimation involved in computation of expected credit losses, this area is considered as key audit matter.</p>	<p>reconciling it with the balances as per loan balance register as on date.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) We tested assets on sample basis to verify that they were allocated to the appropriate stage. 7) For samples of exposure, we tested the appropriateness of determining EAD, PD and LGD 8) For forward looking assumptions used in ECL calculations, we held discussions with management, assessed the assumptions used to determine the probability weights assigned to the possible outcomes. During our examination we assessed that company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. 9) We performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision including the management's assessment on Covid-19 impact to determine if they were reasonable considering the Company's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macro-economic environment. We held discussions with the management on its assessment on Covid-19 impact and we assessed that management does not expect any significant haircuts in view of Covid-19. However, we could not assess the appropriateness of the future scenarios and assumptions made by the management in response to Covid-19 related economic uncertainty as we do not have the access of the detailed data (like Income tax returns, financial statements, projected financial statements, cash flow statements etc.) of the borrowers of the company. 10) We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in compliance with accounting standards in relation to judgements used in estimation of ECL provisions.
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Statutory and Legal Matters [Refer Note no. 31(1)(c)]

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
2.	<p>The Company received a notice from BSE dated August 10, 2017 regarding issue related to suspected shell companies. BSE requested to submit various documents from time to time in this regard along with the queries and other information from the Company. Further BSE appointed M/s BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out the forensic audit of the Company and issued their report dated March 02, 2022. Further the Company made representation dated March 14, 2022 in response to the forensic audit report shared by Exchange vide letter /email dated March 02, 2022. After considering the Company's representation the Exchange moved out the company from Stage III of GSM Framework and further revoked and lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company (earlier only to buy the Securities of the Company and that, not to sell their existing holding in the Company) passed by the Exchange vide its interim order dated October 25, 2017 and the representations filed by the Company were accordingly disposed of by the Exchange.</p>	<p><u>Our audit procedures include;</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We have checked up the order of the BSE issued pursuant to the SEBI's aforesaid directions and other relevant correspondence with the BSE and with the forensic auditors appointed by the BSE in this regard since inception. 2) We have also checked all the relevant legal petitions, applications, affidavits, rejoinders, inter- locutory applications as filed by the Company with Hon'ble High Court at Kolkata. 3) We communicated with the Management and those charged with Governance with respect to this matter and the Company is regular in replying to all the queries raised and all the documents sought by the Exchange (BSE) and by the forensic auditors. 4) We checked the forensic audit report issued by the forensic auditors and the representations made by the Company to Exchange in response to the forensic audit report 5) We checked the Exchange notice no. 20181029-18 dated October 29, 2018 on this subject matter and the exchange order which moved the company from stage III of GSM framework along with the order to lift the restrictions on the promoters and directors with respect to selling and buying the securities of the company.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Corporate Governance Report included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed; we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility and those charged with governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements*, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit* in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used* and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis* of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements*, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the

underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
- (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financials statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure A**”.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, effective from 01st April 2021, in our opinion and to best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a) The Company did not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2022, which may effect on its financial position.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses, during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - c) During the year no amounts were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, so the question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - d) Omitted by the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules 2021, effective from 01st April, 2021**
 - e) (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 33(1)(14)(A) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 33(1)(14)(B) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any

person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Unmodified Opinion: Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.

f) No dividends were declared or paid during the year by the Company, hence compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable

3) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

For and on behalf of

C.K. Chandak & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 326844E

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak

Proprietor

Membership Number: 054297

UDIN: 2205429AJWYUG7966

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30th May, 2022

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to *paragraph 2 (f) under* Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential component of stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone

financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effective internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement includes those policies and procedures that:-

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to these standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'Guidance Note').

For and on behalf of

C.K. Chandak & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 326844E

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak

Proprietor

Membership Number: 054297

UDIN: 2205429AJWYUG7966

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30th May, 2022

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited Company on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we report the following:

- i.** In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment:
 - (a)** The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. The Company does not have any intangible assets, hence reporting under clause (i) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b)** The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and hence reporting under clause (i) (b) of the Order is not applicable
 - (c)** The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d)** The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and hence reporting under clause (i) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (e)** According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company and as stated in Note no 33 (1) to the standalone financial statements, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under

- ii.**
 - (a)** The Company is in the business of providing loans, making investments in shares and securities and does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b)** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause (ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

- iii.**
 - (a)** Since the Company's principal business is to give loans, the provisions of clause (iii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to it.

 - (b)** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest

 - (c)** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the loans are repayable

on demand and schedule of payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts are regular during the year

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no amount is overdue in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans.

(e) Since the Company's principal business is to give loans, the provisions of clause (iii) (e) of the Order are not applicable to

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to Related parties (as defined in Section 2(76) of the Act) which are repayable on demand. Required details in respect thereof are as follows:

Particulars	All parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate number of loans /advances in nature of loans	59,458.19	Nil	22,476.38
Repayable on demand (A)			
Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A) + (B)	59,458.19	Nil	22,476.38
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	100%	Nil	37.80%

- iv.** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the applicable provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act with respect to the loans given, and investments made. Further the Company has not given guarantees or provided security.
- v.** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, provident fund, employee state insurance Goods and Services Tax, and other statutory dues as may be applicable to it and the extent of the arrears of outstanding Statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned were not for a period of more than six months from the date, they become payable.

As informed, the provisions of provident fund, employee state insurance and Goods and Services Tax are currently not applicable to the Company

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations give to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions recorded in the books of account which reflected income surrendered or disclosed during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961. Refer note no **33 (1)** to the standalone financial statements.

- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender or financial institutions during the year. The Company does not have any borrowings from banks, or from Government.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender. Refer Note No. **33(1)** to the standalone Financial Statements.

(c) The Company has neither taken any term loan during the year nor there are unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year; hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, been used for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associates.

- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associates.
- x.** (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments or term loans and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company
(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year
- xi.** a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) There is no instance, during the year under consideration that necessitates reporting in Form ADT-4
(c) There are no instances of whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
- xii.** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii.** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable for all transactions with the related parties and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- xiv.** (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. The Company has engaged a firm of Chartered Accountants to carry out internal audit and who submit their report to the Audit Committee and to the Board of Directors
(b) The reports of the internal auditors for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv.** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them
- xvi.** (a) In our Opinion, the Company being a non-deposit taking non-systematically important Non-Banking Financial Company and is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Company has duly obtained the required registration.
(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the Regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India hence Para 3(xvi)(c) and Para 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- xvii.** The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii.** There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix.** According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx.** The Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company, hence reporting under {Para 3(xx)(a)} and {Para 3(xx)(b)} of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi.** Reporting under clause xxi of the Order is not applicable at the standalone level

For and on behalf of
C.K. Chandak & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 326844E

Sd/-
CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership Number: 054297
UDIN: 2205429AJWYUG7966
Place: Kolkata
Date: 30th May, 2022

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED
CIN: L65191WB1990PLC048276
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
I. ASSETS			
(1) Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	9	775.70	837.06
(b) Receivables	10		
(i) Trade receivables		1,600.00	1,200.00
(c) Loans	11	56,329.03	57,321.94
(d) Investments	12	48,313.05	39,267.53
		1,07,017.78	98,626.53
(2) Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	13	550.86	230.59
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	14	579.61	800.76
(c) Other non-financial assets	15	29.49	28.70
		1,159.97	1,060.06
Total Assets		1,08,177.75	99,686.58
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
(1) Financial Liabilities			
Payables			
(a) Trade payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17	7,226.32	-
		7,226.32	-
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities			
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	18	118.81	151.35
		118.81	151.35
Total Liabilities		7,345.13	151.35
(3) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	19	1,00,277.77	1,00,277.77
(b) Other equity	20	554.84	-742.53
Total Equity		1,00,832.61	99,535.23
Total Liabilities and Equity		1,08,177.75	99,686.58
The accompanying notes 1 to 33 are an integral part of the standalone financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For **C.K. CHANDAK & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 326844E

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak

Proprietor

Membership No- 054297

Place of Signature : Kolkata

Date : 30/05/2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director

(DIN: 00555238)

Sd/-

Jitendra Kumar Goyal

Managing Director

DIN:00468744

Sd/-

Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED
CIN: L65191WB1990PLC048276

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the years ended 31st March 2022

Amount in thousands

Particulars	Note No	For Year ended 31st March 2022	For Year ended 31st March 2021
Revenue from operations			
i) Interest income	21	5,547.13	4,793.21
ii) Net gain on fair value change	25	-	-
iii) Other operating income	22	52.26	109.90
I Total Revenue from operations		5,599.38	4,903.11
II Other Income	23	-	44.35
III Total Income(I+II)		5,599.38	4,947.46
Expenses:			
i) Finance Cost	24	251.63	-
ii) Net loss on fair value change	25	2,754.48	2,375.43
iii) Impairment of financial instruments	26	-	-
iv) Employee benefit expense	27	860.93	707.59
v) Other expenses	28	1,065.75	1,566.79
IV Total Expenses		4,932.78	4,649.81
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		666.60	297.65
VI Exceptional Items	-	-	-
VII Profit /(Loss) before tax (V + VI)		666.60	297.65
VIII Tax expense :	29		
(1) Current tax		148.07	78.59
(2) Deferred tax		13.15	-3.67
(3) Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	2.45
Total tax expense		161.22	77.36
IX Profit /(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII - VIII)		505.37	220.29
X Profit /(Loss) for the year		505.37	220.29
XI Other Comprehensive Income / Loss	30		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,000.00	2.43
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be recycled to profit or loss		208.00	-
Total other Comprehensive Income / Loss		792.00	2.43
XII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X + XI)		1,297.37	222.72
<i>Comprising of profit /(loss) and other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</i>			
XII Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share Rs 10 /-)			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 31 (5))		0.05	0.02
Number of shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 31 (5))		10,027.78	10,027.78

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our attached report of even date

For C.K. CHANDAK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 326844E

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No- 054297

Place of Signature : Kolkata

Date : 30/05/2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

Sd/- Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00468744

Sd/-
Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

CIN: L65191WB1990PLC048276

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

(a). Equity Share capital:

Amount in thousands

For the year ended 31st March, 2022				
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
35,000.00	-	-	-	35,000.00

For the year ended 31st March, 2021				
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
35,000.00	-	-	-	35,000.00

(b). Other equity :

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve		
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	-1,482.87	740.34	-	-742.53
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the period				
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2022				
Profit for the year	505.37			505.37
Transfer to statutory reserve	-101.07	101.07		-
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year			792.00	792.00
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings	792.00		-792.00	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-286.57	841.41	-	554.84

(b).Other equity : (Cont)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve		
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	-1,661.53	696.28	-	-965.26
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the period				
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2021				
Profit for the year	220.29			220.29
Transfer to statutory reserve	-44.06	44.06		
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year			2.43	2.43
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings	2.43		-2.43	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-1,482.87	740.34	-	-742.53

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our attached report of even date

For C.K. CHANDAK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 326844E

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No- 054297

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 30/05/2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/- Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00468744

Sd/-
Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

Sd/-
Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March 2022

Amount in thousands

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022		Year ended 31st March 2021	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before exceptional items and tax		666.60		297.65
Adjustments to reconcile profit before exceptional items and tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities				
Bad debts	-		662.00	
Interest on TDS	-		-44.35	
Finance cost	251.63			
		251.63		617.65
Operating profit/loss before working capital changes		918.23		915.30
Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to cash flow provided by changes in working capital				
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans	992.91		1,426.16	
Decrease/ (Increase) in Investments	-8,045.52		-912.04	
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	-400.00		-1,200.00	
(Increase) /Decrease in other financial Assets			0.74	
Decrease / (Increase) in other non-financial assets	-321.06		492.11	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non-financial liabilities	-32.54		-12.76	
		-7,806.22		-205.79
Cash generated from operations		-6,887.99		709.51
Tax Expense		148.07		81.04
Net cash generated from operating activities	A	-7,036.06		628.47
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest on IT Refunds	-		44.35	
Net cash used in investing activities	B	-		44.35
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Borrowings (other than debt instruments)	7,226.32		-	
Interest Expense	-251.63		-	
Net cash (used in) financing activities	C	6,974.69		-
Net decrease/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		-61.37		672.82
Opening cash and cash equivalents		837.06		164.24
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement		775.70		837.06

Notes:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the " Indirect Method " as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)- 7 on Statement of Cash Flows
- Cash and cash equivalents do not include any amount which is not available to the Company for its use
- Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	545.69	829.94
Cash on hand	230.01	7.12
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 9)	775.70	837.06
Add : Deposits with banks (with more than 12 months maturity) and interest accrued there upon.	-	-
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	775.70	837.06

In terms of our attached report of even date

For C.K. CHANDAK & CO.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 326844E

Sd/-
Vidhu Bhushan Verma
Director
DIN: 00555238

Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00468744

Sd/-

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No- 054297

Sd/-
Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature : Kolkata

Date : 30/05/2022

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No : 1 Corporate Informations

Scintilla Commercial Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at "Mercuriale Building", Block - 6, 2nd Floor, 9/12 Lalbaazar Street, Kolkata 700001, West Bengal India. The Company's shares are listed on the BSE Ltd (The Bombay Stock Exchange). The Company is a Non-Deposit Taking, Systematically not important Non-Banking Financial Company and is Registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is engaged in the business of making investments in Shares and Securities, extending loans and advances and other financial services activities, except insurance and pension, funding activities, n.e.c. The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 30, 2022.

Note No. : 2 Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time)

Historical Cost Convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and other financial assets held for trading, all of which have been measured at fair value.

Uses of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company are discussed in Note 7 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR Thousand) except when otherwise indicated, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Note No. : 3 Presentation of Financial Statement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) Statements as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in order of liquidity and in accordance with Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 32.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis except when, there is an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event and the parties intend to settle on a net basis in the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and/or its counterparties

Note No. : 4 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 2 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act to the extent applicable and applicable guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI").

Note No. : 5 Significant Accounting Policies

5.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 15:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract:

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or a service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue includes the following:

I) Interest Income

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows.
- Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets. Interest income on credit-impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost (net of provision) of the financial asset.

II) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised on the date when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured, in case of interim dividend on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors, whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

III) Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets (including investments, derivatives and stock in trade) classified as fair value through the profit or loss ("FVTPL") held by the Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss. In case there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains on fair value changes" under Revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed under "Expenses" in the statement of profit and loss.

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL, is recognised in net gain / loss on fair value changes.

However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the statement of profit and loss.

Income from investments in Equity / Preference which are included within PVTDC Category (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income) are recognised in OCI (Other comprehensive income) except the dividend on such investments which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

IV) Other Income

In respect of the other heads of income it is accounted to the extent it is probable that economic benefits will flow and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is made.

5.2 Financial Instruments

(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in subsequent notes. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at PVTPPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the company accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below. When the transaction price differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on day 1 (for first time adoption refer to 8) observable in market transactions, the company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain/(loss) on fair value changes.

(a) Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets to be measured at amortised cost
2. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
3. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)

The classification depends on the contractual terms of the financial assets, cash flows and the Company's business model for managing financial assets.

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The business model is assessed on the basis of aggregated portfolios based on observable factors.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

The Company also assesses the contractual terms of financial assets on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics that are required for the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

These financial assets comprise bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets.

Financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates and represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortised cost.

These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or a financial liability.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt Instruments

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and

b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (a separate component of equity).

Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments

Investment in equity instruments are generally accounted for as at fair value through the statement of profit and loss account unless an irrevocable fair value has been made by management to account for at fair value through other comprehensive income such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income for equity instruments are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(c) Items at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets are classified as FVTPL, if these do not meet the criteria for classifying at amortised cost or FVTOCI.

Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- Investments (including equity shares) and stock in trade held for trading;
- Items specifically designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition; and
- Debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

• Derivative transactions

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Financial Instruments Held for Trading

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading, if it is acquired or incurred principally for selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship.

Trading derivatives and trading securities are classified as held for trading and recognised at fair value.

(d) The Company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost unless it has designated liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss account or is required to measure liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as its derivative liabilities.

(e) Derivatives

The Company enters into derivative transactions being equity derivative transactions in the nature of Futures and Options in Equity Stock/ index for trading purposes.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The notional amount and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net gain on fair value changes.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles:

The Company recognises loss allowances (provision) for expected credit losses on its financial assets

that are measured at amortised cost or at transaction cost which may approximate fair value.

However at the reporting date, the company does not have any exposure to non-fund exposures.

The Company applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- loan commitments; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

However at the reporting date, the company does not have any loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12-month expected credit loss. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Company's loan portfolio comprises of only class, i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand both to corporates and individuals.

Stage 1

All exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date and that are not credit impaired upon origination are classified under this stage. The Company classifies all standard advances and advances upto 30 days default from the date of demand of loan under this category. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

The company has only one class of loan portfolio i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand.

Stage 2

All exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired are classified under this stage. 31 days to 90 days past due from the date of demand is considered as significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 3

All exposures assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred are classified in this stage. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount.

90 days past due from the date of demand is considered as default for classifying a financial instrument as credit impaired.

Since the company has only one class of loan i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand, 12-month expected credit loss will be just the same as lifetime expected credit loss, because the loan is repayable on demand which is shorter than 12 months as a result lifetime of a loan is that short period required to transfer cash when demanded by the company.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The mechanics of ECL.

Ind AS requires the company to calculate ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of default (PD) - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at Default (EAD) - The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Loss given default (LGD) - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Since all the loans given by the company are repayable on demand, in this specific of on-demand repayable loan there are two options:

- 1) The borrower is able to pay immediately (if demanded) or
- 2) The borrower is not able to pay immediately

Here on the company examines whether the borrower has sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan immediately if the borrower has sufficient liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) to repay the outstanding loan including interest accrued therein, then ECL is close to zero, because probability of default is zero.

However, the probability of loss (PD) is not zero, if the company assess that the borrower has no sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan when demanded and accordingly the Company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimate, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in and the relationship between key economic trends like GDP, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation and most importantly the competitive advantage and disadvantage the company has in comparison to its peer groups.

Since the company's loan portfolio mainly comprises of unsecured loans (repayable on demand), Loss given default (LGD) is always close to 100%.

While the internal estimates of PD, LGD rates by the Company may not be always reflective of such relationships as temporary overlays (as mentioned in above para(s)), if any, are embedded in the methodology to reflect such macro economic trends reasonably.

Trade Receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients.

In addition number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Based on Company's past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Company does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period.

(i) Write-offs

The Company reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the client or borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subjected to write-offs. Any subsequent recoveries against such loans are credited to the statement of profit and loss.

However the Company continue to monitor such bad loans and takes every possible effort towards its recovery.

(h) Fair value measurements

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Under Ind AS, fair valuation of financial instruments is guided by Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement."

For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

Three widely used valuation techniques specified in the said Ind AS are the market approach, the cost approach and the income approach which have been dealt with separately in the said Ind AS.

Each of the valuation techniques stated above proceeds on different fundamental assumptions, which have greater or lesser relevance, and at times there is no relevance of a particular methodology to a given situation. Thus, the methods to be adopted for a particular purpose must be judiciously chosen. The application of any particular method of valuation depends on the company being evaluated, the nature of industry in which it operates, the company's intrinsic strengths and the purpose for which the valuation is made.

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. No such instances of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy were recorded during the reported period.

Further in those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in statement of profit and loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

5.3 Expenses

(i) Finance costs

Finance costs represents interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as PPSFL. Since the short term borrowings were for short term duration and repayable on demand, hence the same is recorded at transaction value. All other expenses are recognised as incurred.

(ii) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits in respect of salaries and wages, including non-monetary benefits if any are recognised as expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related service is rendered.

b) Defined contribution plans

The Company does not have any obligation towards defined contribution plans.

c) Defined benefit plans

The Company does not have any obligation towards defined benefit plans.

(iii) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

a) Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and applicable for the period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profits or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities are realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Good and service tax / value added taxes paid on incurring expenses
Since the Company is not required to get registered under Goods and Services Tax Act, (GST ACT), GST paid on expenses incurred are charged to statement of profit and loss

5.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet comprise cash on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments (if any) with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of changes in value.
They are held for the purposes of making short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above.

5.5 Leases
At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether:
a) The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
b) The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use, and
c) The Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

With effect from April 1, 2019, new Ind AS 116 - Leases has come into effect replacing Ind AS 17
Ind AS 116 - Leases introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.
A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard - i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

However the company does not have any lease contracts as a lessee, hence there is no impact in the financial statements of the Company

5.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
a) A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

b) A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

c) A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset and is recognised as an asset.

d) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

5.7 Earnings per Share
a) Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (excluding other comprehensive income).
b) Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (excluding other comprehensive income)

5.8 Exceptional Items
The term exceptional items is neither defined in Ind AS nor in Schedule III. However, Ind AS 1 has reference to such items in paras 85,86,97 & 98. Accordingly when the items of income or expenses are material, the Company discloses its nature and amount separately, following circumstances (as per para 98) where circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expenses and include:

1) Write-down of inventories to net realisable value or of PPE to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs;

2) restructuring of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;

3) disposals of items of PPE;

4) disposals of investments;

5) discontinued operations;

6) litigation settlements; and

7) other reversals of provisions.

In case the company has more than one such item of income/expense of the above nature which is exceptional, then such items are disclosed on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. Details of the all individual items are disclosed in the notes.

However there were no exceptional item as reported by the Company

5.9 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirements

5.10 Contingencies and events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

Events occurring after the date of the Balance Sheet, which provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date or that arose subsequently, are considered upto the date of approval of accounts by the Board of Directors, where material.

5.11 Dividends on Ordinary Shares

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

5.12 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified a new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 01 April, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and equipment (PPE) - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2022. The Company does not have any PPE hence there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment there is no impact on its financial statements.

5.13 Impact of Covid-19

The Company has assessed the impact of COVID-19 in preparation of these financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, the recoverable value of its financial and non-financial assets and impact on revenues and costs. The impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions, accordingly the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

5.14 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code")

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on Nov 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholder's suggestions. However the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

CIN: L65191WB1990PLC048276

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

6. Segement Information

Primary Segment

The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. Investments & Financing. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. The risk and returns of the business of the Company is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment reporting based on geographical segment. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

7. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

7.1 Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

7.2 Fair Value Measurement

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 different valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

7.3 Impairment of financial asset

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 5.2 (iii)(f) Overview of ECL principles.

7.4 Contingent liabilities and Provisions other than Impairment on Loan Portfolio

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case.

Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

7.5 Effective Interest Rate (EIR)

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges).

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument

8 Investment in subsidiaries

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to measure its investment, at the date of transition, at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27, or deemed cost. The deemed cost of such investment shall be its fair value at the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, or Previous GAAP carrying amount at that date.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiary and associate at the previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the transition date. i.e, 2019

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Amount in thousands	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	545.69	829.94
Cash on hand	230.01	7.12
	775.70	837.06

Note No. : 10 Receivables

(I) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade receivables considered good-secured		-
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	1,600.00	1,200.00
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables credit-impaired	-	-
Total	1,600.00	1,200.00
Allowances for impairment loss	-	-
Total	1,600.00	1,200.00

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Out of the above Trade receivables		
Trade receivables from Related parties	1,600.00	1,200.00

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days. The Company does not felt necessary to provide for Expected credit loss on trade receivables, as historic credit loss over the preceding three to five years on the total balance of non-credit impaired trade receivables is close to Nil

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade receivables

Particulars	Amount
Impairment allowance measured as per simplified approach	
Impairment allowance as on April 01, 2020	
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on April 01, 2021	Nil
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on March 31, 2022	Nil

The Management expects no default in receipt of trade receivables, also there is no history of default observed by the management. Hence, no ECL, has been recognised on trade receivables.

Further there are no other receivables for any financial year as presented in the Financial statements, hence no ECL has been recognised on other receivables; also reconciliation of other receivables was not considered necessary

Additional disclosure pursuant to MCA Notification dated 24th March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2021-22	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	1,600.00
F.Y 2020-21	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	1,200.00
(ii) Undisputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
F.Y 2021-22	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	1,600.00
F.Y 2020-21	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	1,200.00

Note No. : 13 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Tax deducted at source	698.94	309.18
Less : Provision for Income Tax	148.07	78.59
	550.86	230.59

Note No. : 14 Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities (net)

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Investment	-0	-	-	208.00	208.00
	<u>-0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208.00</u>	<u>208.00</u>
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Expected credit loss	800.76	(13.15)	-	-	787.61
	<u>800.76</u>	<u>-13.15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>787.61</u>
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilities/ (Income) Expense	(801)	13.15	-	208.00	-579.61

As at 31st March 2021

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Investment	31.34	-31.34	-	-	-0
	<u>31.34</u>	<u>-31.34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-0</u>
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Expected credit loss	828.43	-27.66	-	-	800.76
	<u>828.43</u>	<u>-27.66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>800.76</u>
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilities/ (Income) Expense	-797.09	-3.67	-	-	-800.76

Note No. : 15 Other non-financial assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Income tax refundable	28.70	28.70
Excess TDS Paid	0.79	-
	29.49	28.70

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 11 Loans

Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
(A)		
i) Bills purchased and bills discounted		-
ii) Loans repayable on demand	59,458.19	60,503.36
iii) Term loans		-
iv) Leasing		-
v) Factoring		-
vi) Others		-
Total (A) Gross	59,458.19	60,503.36
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (A) Net	56,329.02	57,321.94
(B)		
i) Secured by tangible assets		-
ii) Unsecured	59,458.19	60,503.36
Total (B) Gross	59,458.19	60,503.36
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (B) Net	56,329.02	57,321.94
(C)		
i) Public sector		-
ii) Others		-
Retail	38,378.73	16,552.38
Corporates	21,079.46	43,950.99
Total (C) Gross	59,458.19	60,503.36
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (C) Net	56,329.03	57,321.94
Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
Out of the above loans		
Loans to related parties	22,476.38	24,632.14

Type of borrowers	Amount Of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan Outstanding	Percentage to the Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	22,476.38	37.80%

Credit quality of assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's internal policy and year end stage classification. The amount presented are gross of impairment allowances. Company's internal guidelines on ECL allowances are set out in Note no 5.2 (f) and Note no. 34(1)

Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
Stage wise break up of loans		
Low credit risk (Stage 1)	59,458.19	60,503.36
Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)		-
Credit impaired (Stage 3)		-
Total	59,458.19	60,503.36

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount as follows

Particulars	As at March, 2022				Stage 1 collective
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	
Gross carrying amount opening balance	60,503.36			60,503.36	62,701.43
New assets originated or purchased	20,650.39			20,650.39	11,705.38
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	-21,695.57			-21,695.57	-13,241.44
Transfers to stage 1					-
Transfers to stage 2					-
Transfers to stage 3					-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					-
Amounts written off					-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	59,458.19	-	-	59,458.19	61,165.36

Reconciliation of ECL Balance

Particulars	As at March, 2022				
	General approach				
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	Stage 1 collective
ECL allowance - opening balance	3,181.42	-	-	3,181.42	3,291.33
New assets originated or purchased	1,032.52			1,032.52	585.27
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	-1,084.78			-1,084.78	-662.07
Transfers to stage 1					-
Transfers to stage 2					-
Transfers to stage 3					-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year and reversal of ECL on account of recovery					-
Unwinding of discount					-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculation					-
Amounts written off					-
ECL allowance - closing balance	3,129.16	-	-	3,129.16	3,215

Particulars	Amount in Rs	
	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
Provision as per RBI Prudential Norms		
Standard Asset	148.65	151.26
Sub-Standard Asset		-
Doubtful Asset		-
Loss Asset		-
Total	148.65	151.26

Notes

a) Asset classification is as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and provisions is as per Expected Credit Loss methodology as per Ind AS which is higher than minimum required as per prudential norms

b) As the ECL provisions is higher than provision required under IRACP (Income Recognition, Assets classification & provisioning, there is no requirement to create Impairment allowance reserve.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 12 Investments

Particulars	As at March, 2022						As at March, 2021					
	At fair value			Sub-Total	Others	Total	At fair value			Sub-Total	Others	Total
	Amortised cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				Amortised cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5	1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5	
i) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Debt securities (Quoted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Equity instruments (quoted)	-	-	262.05	262.05	-	262.05	-	-	616.53	616.53	-	616.53
iv) Equity instruments (unquoted)	-	25,531.00	520.00	26,051.00	-	26,051.00	-	15,131.00	1,520.00	16,651.00	-	16,651.00
v) Subsidiaries (at cost)	-	-	-	-	22,000.00	22,000.00	-	-	-	-	22,000.00	22,000.00
vi) Associates (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) Gross	-	25,531.00	782.05	26,313.05	22,000.00	48,313.05	-	15,131.00	2,136.53	17,267.53	22,000.00	39,267.53
ii) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Investments in India	-	25,531.00	782.05	26,313.05	22,000.00	48,313.05	-	15,131.00	2,136.53	17,267.53	22,000.00	39,267.53
Total (B) Gross	-	25,531.00	782.05	26,313.05	22,000.00	48,313.05	-	15,131.00	2,136.53	17,267.53	22,000.00	39,267.53
Less: Allowance for impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Net (D) = (A)-(C)	-	25,531.00	782.05	26,313.05	22,000.00	48,313.05	-	15,131.00	2,136.53	17,267.53	22,000.00	39,267.53

As per Ind As 109, equity instruments measured at other than at cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss do not require a separate evaluation of impairment amount.
at fair value through profit or loss do not require a separate evaluation of impairment amount.

Equity (Unquoted) at FVTOCI (Non-trade)	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10	2,80,150	11,206.00	2,80,150	11,206.00	-
Ashok Vatika Pvt Ltd	10	24,000	2,400.00	-	-	-
DAFFODIL DEALTRADE PVT LTD.(10+190)	10	3,250	650.00	-	-	-
Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt Ltd	10	36,750	7,350.00	-	-	-
Mayborn Investments Pvt. Ltd.	10	32,000	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	-
Shreyans Stockinvest Pvt.Ltd (bonus share)	10	8,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	-
Fast Flow Commedeal Ltd.	10	250	25.00	25.00	25.00	-
Total			25,531.00	15,131.00	15,131.00	13,130.92
Aggregate Break-up value of Unquoted shares			23,023.17	13,130.92	13,130.92	-

Further refer note no 5.2 (iii) for the basis of classification, measurement and recognition of FVTOCI investments

Investments in Subsidiaries (At Cost)	Face value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Jaimatarami Merchants Ltd.	10	11,00,000	11,000.00	11,00,000	11,000.00	10.67
Mericogold Trading Ltd.	10	11,00,000	11,000.00	11,00,000	11,000.00	10.47
Total	10	11,00,000	22,000.00	11,00,000	22,000.00	
Aggregate Break up value			23,254.00	21,143.66	21,143.66	

Jai 10.67
Meri 10.47

Trade investments held as stock in trade and measured at FVTPL (Fair value through profit & loss)

Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) Unquoted

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Equity Quoted						
Hindustan National Glass & Industries Limited	10	19,058	262.05	19,058	616.53	
Total			262.05		616.53	
Aggregate Market value			262.05		616.53	

Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) Unquoted

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Equity Unquoted						
Prakash Estates Ltd	10	6,000	120.00	6,000	120.00	
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10	-	-	10,000	1,000.00	
Ruhicam Agencies Pvt Ltd (Equity oriented pref.)	100	40,000	400.00	40,000	400.00	
Total			520.00		1,520.00	
Aggregate Break up value			460.00		468.78	

Further refer note no 5.2 (iii) for the basis of classification, measurement and recognition of FVTPL investments

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 16 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March	
	2022	2021
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterp	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
	-	-

As per the requirements of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 with respect to trade payables, the Company has no outstanding towards it.

Since there were no trade payables during the current reporting period, hence reporting of trade payable ageing schedule is not applicable

Note No. : 17 Borrowings (other than debts)

Particulars	As at 31st March	
	2022	2021
Short term borrowings (unsecured)	7,226.32	-
	-	-
	7,226.32	0

Short term borrowings represents unsecured demand loan from other parties

Note No. : 18 Other non- financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March	
	2022	2021
Liabilities for Expenses	93.50	151.35
TDS Payable	25.31	-
	118.81	151.35

Note No. : 19 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of par value 10 /- each	1,00,50,000	1,00,500.00	1,00,50,000	1,00,500.00
		-		-
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of par value 10 /- each	1,00,27,777	1,00,277.77	1,00,27,777	1,00,277.77
		1,00,277.77		#####

(c) Reconciliation of number and amount of equity shares outstanding

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No of Shares	RS	No of Shares	RS
At the beginning of the year	1,00,27,777	100277.77	1,00,27,777	100277.77
		0		0
At the end of the year	1,00,27,777	100277.77	1,00,27,777	100277.77

(d) The Company has only one class of equity shares. The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share

(e) 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 dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(f) Shareholders holding more than 5 % of the equity shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares
Centuple Finance Pvt. Ltd.	18.81%	1886489	18.81%	1886489

(g) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Name of the Promoter	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year
Centuple Finance Private Limited	18,86,489	18.81%	Nil	18,86,489	18.81%	Nil

(h) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestments

(i) For the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	No of Shares	No of Shares
(a) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash	NIL	NIL
(b) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid by way of bonus shares	NIL	NIL
© Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	NIL	NIL

(j) There were no securities issued having a term for conversion into equity / preference shares.

(k) There are no calls unpaid in respect of Equity Shares issued by the Company

(l) There are no forfeited shares by the Company

Note No. : 20 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-IC of the RBI Act 1934				
Balance as per last account	740.34		696.28	
Add: Transfer from Profit or loss	101.07	841.41	44.06	740.34
Retained Earnings				
Balance as per last account	-1,482.87		-1,661.53	
Add : Net Profit for the Year	505.37		220.29	
Less: Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-101.07		-44.06	
Add : Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	792.00	-286.57	2.43	-1,482.87
Other Comprehensive Income				
Balance as per last account	-		-	
Add : Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	792.00		2.43	
Less : Transfer to retained earnings	-792.00		-2.43	
		554.84		-742.53

Nature and purpose of Reserves**1) Statutory Reserve**

Statutory reserve (Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-IC of The RBI Act, 1934): defines that every non banking finance institution which is a Company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty percent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss before any dividend is declared.

Hence the company has appropriated 20% of the net profits during the year and transferred to Statutory reserve as per the above mentioned requirements

2) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to/from other comprehensive income, or other distributions paid to shareholders if any and less any transfers to Statutory reserve out of current year's profit pursuant to Section 45-IC of the RBI Act, 1934

3) Other Comprehensive reserve

Company does not have any item, which can be measured at FVTOCI, hence the same is Nil for all the above periods

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Revenue from operations

Note No. : 21 Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
(a) Interest Income				
On financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Interest on loans	5,547.13		4,793.21	
		<u>5,547.13</u>		<u>4,793.21</u>
		5,547.13		4,793.21

Note No. : 22 Other Operating Income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
Other operating Income				
Reversal of Expected credit loss		52.26	-	109.90
		<u>52.26</u>		<u>109.90</u>
		52.26		109.90

Note No. : 23 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
Interest on TDS	-	-	44	
				<u>44</u>
				44

Note No. : 24 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
Interest on borrowings		251.63		-
		<u>251.63</u>		<u>-</u>
		251.63		-

Note No. : 25 Net Gain / (Loss) on Fair Value Changes

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
Net gain / (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through Profit or loss				
(i) On trading portfolio				
Investments		-2754	0	-2375
				<u>-2,375</u>
		<u>-2,754</u>		<u>-2,375</u>
		-2,754		-2,375

Note No. : 26 Impairment of financial assets (expected credit loss)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
ECL on loans		-52.26		-109.90
Less: transferred to other operating income		<u>52.26</u>		<u>109.90</u>
		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
		-		-

Note No. : 27 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022		Year ended 31st March, 2021	
Managing director's remuneration	206.67	-	196.67	-
Salaries and bonus	639.06	-	456.02	-
Staff welfare	15.20	-	54.91	-
		<u>860.93</u>		<u>707.59</u>
		860.93		707.59

Note No. : 28 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Payments to auditor		
As auditor for statutory audit	15.00	15.00
Other charges	12.50	27.50
Internal audit fees		12.50
Accounting charges	11.00	5.00
Advertisement	20.00	20.00
Annual Fees (CCB)	28.81	36.57
Bank charges	5.90	-
Bad debts	2.52	1.21
Conveyance	-	662.00
Depository Charges	18.50	37.30
Demat charges	172.28	120.36
Establishment charges	1.19	0.52
Filing fees	60.00	24.00
Listing fees	37.90	9.80
General Expenses	354.00	383.50
Office maintenance	36.42	7.51
Professional fees	19.26	37.96
Printing & Stationery	148.89	94.13
Postage & couriers	25.92	28.04
Rent	-	-
RTA fees	60.00	30.00
Trade license	26.55	26.55
Professional tax	2.15	2.25
STT	2.50	2.50
Website maintenance charges	-	0.70
Sundry balances written off	4.44	4.90
		4.50
	1,065.75	1,566.79

Note No. : 29 Tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax	148.07	78.59
Taxation for earlier years	-	2.45
Deferred tax (refer note no 14)	13.15	-3.67
	161.22	77.36
	161.22	77.36

Reconciliation of total Income tax expense

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Profit before tax for Computation	666.60
Add: Disallowances	
Unrealised loss (FVTPL)	354.48
Less:	
Expected credit loss	52.26
Income already taken in earlier year	380.49
Adjusted profit before tax for income tax	588.33
Current tax as per books (effective rate 25.168%)	148.07
Taxes of earlier years	-
Total current tax as given in books	148.07

For Reconciliation of deferred tax (refer note no 14)**Note No. : 30 Other comprehensive income**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value changes of Investments (Realised)	1,000.00	2.43
Fair value changes of Investments (Unrealised)	-	-
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	208.00	-
	792.00	2.43
Total other Comprehensive Income	-	-

Note No. : 31 Other disclosures**1. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)****a) Contingent liabilities :**

NIL

b) Commitments :

There are no capital commitments contracted by the Company during the period under review

C) Other Statutory & Legal Matters

SEBI vide their letter no. SEBI/HO/ISD/OW/P/2017 dated August 07, 2017 Inter-alia had directed Exchange to initiate a process of very the credentials / fundamentals of suspected shell companies, in which Decillion Finance Limited was also issued a notice being in the list of suspected shell companies. Further Exchange vide its order dated December 20, 2017 inter-alia passed directions against the Company for appointment of independent auditor to conduct forensic audit of the Company and further directed the Company to provide information/ documents as required by the Exchange from time to time.

Further the Exchange vide its letter dated January 08, 2018 informed the Company about the appointment of M/s. BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out forensic audit of the Company.

Without prejudice to the interests of the Company, the Company has then from time to time provided all the necessary informations/ documents explanations as required by the forensic auditors and by the Exchange. Within the rights which were available to the Company, the company has sought legal advisory through its Counsels, and represented before the Exchange and the Courts from time to time.

Further the Company made representation dated March 14, 2022 in response to the forensic audit report shared by Exchange vide letter /email dated March 02, 2022.

After considering the Company's representation dated March 14, 2022 and In furtherance to the Exchange notice no.20181029-18 dated October 29, 2018 on this subject matter, the Exchange on April 22, 2022 moved out the Company from Stage III of GSM Framework and further lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company only to buy the Securities of the Company and further revoked and lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company (earlier only to buy the Securities of the Company and that, not to sell their existing holding in the Company) passed by the Exchange vide its Interim Order dated October 25, 2017 and the representations filed by the Company were accordingly disposed of by the Exchange

2) There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2018, March 2017 & April 2016. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

3) Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37:- Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets**(i) Nature of provision**

Provision for contingencies

Provision for contingencies represent provision towards various claims made/anticipated in respect of duties and taxes and other litigation claims against the Company based on the Management's assessment

(ii) Movement in provision:-

Particulars	Duties & Taxes	Other Litigation Claims	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021		NIL	
Provided during the year			
Used during the year		NIL	
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2022		NIL	
Non-current			
Current		NIL	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020		NIL	
Provided during the year			
Used during the year		NIL	
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2021		NIL	
Non-current			
Current		NIL	

4) Segment Reporting :

The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. Investments & Financing. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. The risk and returns of the business of the Company is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment reporting based on geographical segment. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

(5) Earnings per share - The numerators and denominators used to calculate Basic / Diluted earnings per share

Particulars	2021-2022	2020-2021
(a) Amount used as the numerator		
Profit after Tax - (A)	505.37	220.29
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings		
Per Share (B)	10,027.78	10,027.78
Add: Weighted average number of dilutive potential equity share:		
(C) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings		
Per Share (C)	10,027.78	10,027.78
(d) Nominal value of equity shares (Rs)		
	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share (A)/(B)	0.05	0.02
Diluted earnings per share (A)/(C)	0.05	0.02

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**Note No. :30 Other disclosures (Continued)****6) Related party disclosures :**

As per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the name of related party where control exists/able to exercise significant influence along with the transactions and year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are as follows.

(a) Name of the related parties and description of their relationship**(i) Subsidiaries/ Step down subsidiaries**

- (1) Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as Jaimatarani Merchants Limited)
- (2) Mericogold Trading Private Limited (Formerly known as Mericogold Trading Limited)

(ii) Associates/Joint Venture

NIL

(iii) Director/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1	Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Executive Director
2	Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Independent Director
3	Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Independent Director
4	Ritu Agarwal	Independent Director
5	Pooja Kalanouria	Additional Independent Director
6	Manoj Blyani	Chief Financial Officer
7	Surbhi Rajgadia	Company Secretary

Resigned wef 4th February, 2022

(iv) Relative of Director/ Key Management Personnel

NIL

(v) Entities where Director/Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence

- 1 ABM Finlease Private Limited
- 2 Anjaniputra Promoters Private Limited
- 3 Fastflow Commodeal Limited
- 4 Aurelian Commercial LLP
- 5 Aurelian Trading LLP
- 6 Balaji Enterprises
- 7 Centuple Commercial LLP
- 8 Centuple Trading LLP
- 9 Daulat Vintrade LLP
- 10 Decillion Finance Limited
- 11 Daffodil Dealtrade Private Limited
- 12 Dignity Dealtrade Private Limited
- 13 Fastflow Commodeal Limited
- 14 Goyal Commercial Private Limited
- 15 Goyal Toys LLP
- 16 Horizon Agro Processing Private Limited
- 17 Icon Commotrade LLP
- 18 Kaushal Investments Limited
- 19 KVZ Enterprises
- 20 Laxmidhan Properties Private Limited
- 21 Littlestar Tracom LLP
- 22 Lifestyle Vanijya LLP
- 23 Maruti Tie-Up LLP
- 24 Mayborn Investments Private Limited
- 25 Merit Commosales LLP
- 26 Moti Finvest Private Limited
- 27 Planet Dealtrade LLP
- 28 Piseless Commodities Limited
- 29 Rambhakt Enterprise LLP
- 30 Sahai Mediquip Private Limited
- 31 Shreyans Stockinvest Private Limited
- 32 Silverlake TradeInks LLP
- 33 Skylight Vintrade LLP
- 34 Ultra Dealers Private Limited
- 35 Ultra Lifestyle Enterprises
- 36 Spectrum Pestorgan Private Limited
- 37 Success Dealers LLP
- 38 Sumit Technisch & Engineering Private Limited
- 39 Suncity Dealers LLP
- 40 Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited
- 41 Twinkle Vintrade LLP
- 42 Vibgyor Commotrade Private Limited
- 43 Vish Empressa Private Limited
- 44 Yashojog Commercial LLP
- 45 Yashojog Investments
- 46 Zigma Commosales Private Limited
- 47 VZ Vanijya LLP
- 48 Virat Leasing Limited

* (Significant influence will be influence or significant influence as the case may be)

(vi) HUF & Trust where Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence

- 1 G Jitendra HUF
- 2 Virendra Kumar Goyal HUF
- 3 Y K Goyal & Sons HUF
- 4 Sumit Goyal Benefit Trust
- 5 Varsha Goyal Benefit Trust
- 6 Pankaj Marda HUF
- 7 S Marda & Sons HUF
- 8 Mahesh Blyani HUF
- 9 Manoj Blyani HUF

* (Significant influence will be influence or significant influence as the case may be)

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LTD

DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTY AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD -24 FOR THE YEAR ENDED

b) The following is the summary of transactions with related parties Declaration of related parties for the year ended 31.03.2022

Sl. No.	Name of Related Party - Company or individual	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31st March, 2022	Outstanding Balance Carried in Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2022	(Amount in' Rs '000)	
					Transaction during the period ended 31st March, 2021	Outstanding Balance Carried in Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021
A	Director/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)					
1	JITENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	REMUNERATION	206.667	0	-	-
2	MANOJ BIYANI	REMUNERATION	245.833	0	-	-
3	PRABHAT MARDA	REMUNERATION	0.000	0	120.00	-
4	ANAND MALAKAR	REMUNERATION	0.000	0	102.00	-
5	SURBHI RAJGADIA	REMUNERATION	278.269	0	89.17	-
6	RADHIKA MAHESHWARI	REMUNERATION	0.000	0	49.13	-
7	PANKAJ MARDA	REMUNERATION	0.000	0	196.67	-
B	Relative of Director/ Key Management Personnel with whom transactions took place during the half year					
1	SUMIT GOYAL	LOAN GIVEN	150.000	0	-	-
		INTEREST ACCRUED	3.030		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	3.030		-	-
		LOAN REPAYMENT	150.369		-	-
2	VIRENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	6.362	2561	-	-
		LOAN GIVEN	2400.00		-	-
		INTEREST ACCRUED	118.95		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	11.24		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	52.92		-	-
C	Entities where Director/Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence					
1	ABM FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	500.00	0	5000.00	-
2	BALAJI ENTERPRISES	LOANS GRANTED	0.00	4859.43	-	2500.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	143.36		-	0.00
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	197.20		-	2,022.86
3	CENTUPLE COMMERCIAL LLP	LOANS GRANTED	4.309	20.00	-	-
		LOAN REPAYED	55		-	-
		LOAN RECOVERED	0		-	759.60
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	0		-	53.85
		ACCOUNTING CHARGES, RENT PAID & ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	185.00		-	65.00
					-	55.00
4	DEQUILON FINANCE LIMITED	ADVANCE RECEIVED	50	0.00	-	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	50	-	-	-
5	GOYAL COMMERCIAL PVT. LTD.	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	0	0	5,000.00	-
6	GOYAL TOYS LLP	SALE OF SHARE/SECURITIES	1600	917.64	-	-
		LOAN GRANTED	900		-	-
		INTEREST ACCRUED	16.79		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2.811	-	-	-
7	LAXMIDHAN PROPERTIES PVT LTD	LOANS GRANTED	0	900.00	-	850.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	43.36		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	73.67		-	-
		LOAN REPAYMENT	70.76		-	74.59
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	38.355		-	76.50
8	LITLLESTAR TRACOM LLP	LOAN GIVEN	5.266	0	-	2,650.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	3.45		-	-
		REPAYMENT OF LOAN	3087.03		-	-
		INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	487.88		-	-
		SALE OF SHARE/SECURITIES	1600.00		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	87.03		-	238.50
9	LIFESTYLE VANIIYA LLP	INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	4.488	0	-	3.55
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	5.788		-	3.55
		REPAYMENT OF LOAN	203.55		-	-
		LOAN GIVEN	0		-	200.00
		INVESTMENTS MADE IN SHARES & SECURITIES	0		-	200.00
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	0	-	200.00	
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	500	-	-	
		ADVANCE	100	0	-	
10	MAYBORN INVESTMENTS PVT. LTD.	INVESTMENTS MADE IN SHARES & SECURITIES	0	0	200.00	-
11	MOTI FINVEST LIMITED	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1664.586	18,098.12	-	1692.56
		INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	1555.616		-	0.00
		LOAN GIVEN	4700		-	5600.00
		REPAYMENT OF LOAN	6400		-	6,026.54
		ADVANCE RECEIVED	100		-	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	100		-	-
		LOAN GIVEN	0		-	150.00
12	RAMBHAKTA ENTERPRISE LLP	ADVANCE	23.25	0	-	-
		LOAN REPAYED	0		-	150.00
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	0.658		-	0.66
13	SPECTRUM RESTORGAN PVT LTD	ADVANCE RECEIVED	2.175	0	-	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	2.175		-	-
		ADVANCE PAID	0		-	2.28
14	TUBRO CONSULTANTS & ENTERPRISES PVT LTD	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	47.927	0	-	69.54
		SALE OF SHARE/SECURITIES	9.6		-	9.00
		ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	0		-	0.00
15	ULTRA DEALERS PVT. LTD	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	650	0	-	-
		ADVANCE PAID	650		-	0
16	VIRENDRA KUMAR GOYAL HUF	LOAN GIVEN	3544.43	0	-	-
		LOAN REPAYMENT	1572.62		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	29.34		-	-
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	385.52		-	-
17	VZ VANIIYA LLP	ADVANCE PAID	0.00	0	-	250.00
		LOAN REPAYMENT	2157.11		-	-
		LOAN GIVEN	2150.00		-	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	0.00		-	250.00
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	7.89		-	-
18	YASHOYOG COMMERCIAL LLP	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	3.77	0	-	2712.00
		LOAN GIVEN	500.00		-	950.00
		REPAYMENT OF LOAN	552.71		-	900.00
		INTEREST RECEIVED	3.76		-	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	0.00		-	750.00
19	ICON COMMODTRADE	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	2850.00	0	-	-
20	SHREYANIS STOCKINVEST PVT LTD	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	4500.00	0	-	-
21	DAFFODIL DEALTRADE PVT LTD	INCOME FROM INVESTMENT	1000.00	0	-	-
22	VIRAT LEASING LIMITED	SALE OF SHARE/SECURITIES	1200.00	0	-	-
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	2500.00	0	-	-
23	VIBGYOR COMMODTRADE LLP	ADVANCE	75.00	0	-	-
		SALE OF SHARE/SECURITIES	500.00	0	-	-

b) Details of Remuneration paid to Directors/ KMPs

Year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	JITENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	MANOJ BIYANI	SURBHI RAJGADIA	Total
Short-term employee benefits				
Salary	206.67	245.83	278.26	730.76
Commission				
Perquisites				
Post-employment benefits				
Contribution to Provident Fund,				
Total	206.67	245.83	278.26	730.76

Year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars	PRABHAT MARDA	RADHIKA MAHESHWARI	ANAND MALAKAR	SURBHI RAJGADIA	Total
Short-term employee benefits					
Salary	120.00	49.13	102.00	89.17	556.97
Commission					
Perquisites					
Post-employment benefits					
Contribution to Provident Fund,					
Total	120.00	49.13	102.00	89.17	556.97

c) Loan Transactions with related parties are repayable on demand

d) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

e) The remuneration to KMPs does not include provision for gratuity and leave benefits

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 31 Other disclosures (Continued)

7) Financial instruments - Accounting, Classification and Fair value measurements

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

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 and Note 5 to the standalone financial statements.

A) Financial instruments by category

As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value
1) Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9	775.70	-	-	-	775.70
Trade receivables	10	1,200.00	-	-	-	1,200.00
Loans	11	56,329.03	-	-	-	56,329.03
Investments	12	-	25,531.00	782.05	22,000.00	48,313.05
TOTAL		58,304.73	25,531.00	782.05	22,000.00	1,06,617.78
2) Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	16	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	17	7,226.32	-	-	-	7,226.32
TOTAL		7,226.32	-	-	-	7,226.32

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value
1) Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9	837.06	-	-	-	837.06
Trade receivables	10	1,200.00	-	-	-	1,200.00
Loans	11	57,321.94	-	-	-	57,321.94
Investments	12	-	15,131.00	2,136.53	22,000.00	39,267.53
TOTAL		59,359.00	15,131.00	2,136.53	22,000.00	98,626.53
2) Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	16	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-

Note No. : 31 Other disclosures (Continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

(2) The Company uses the following fair value hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instrument:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities 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. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investment in equity shares which are unquoted or for which quoted prices are not available at the reporting dates

Carrying value of investments in unquoted shares approximates cost at which they are purchased

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2022:

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	-	-	25,531.00	25,531.00
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	262.05	-	520.00	782.05
Total	262.05	-	26,051.00	26,313.05

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2021:

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	-	-	15131.00	15131.00
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	616.53	-	1520.00	2136.53
Total	616.53	-	16651.00	17267.53

Above investments excludes subsidiaries, since they are carried at cost

There have been no transfer between Level 1 and Level 3 for the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values

Financial instruments measured at fair value

(i) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. However in cases where quoted prices are not available than different valuation technique are used by the management for different investments.

Certain investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for long term strategic purposes, hence The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments at FVOCI since, it provides a more meaningful presentation.

Further investments which are held for trading and company considers them as stock in trade are designated through FVTPL

Level 1 investments are valued at the quoted closing price on stock exchange. Investments included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

Cost of unquoted equity instruments have been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

As at 31st March, 2022, the company did not hold any financial assets or financial liabilities which could have been categorized as Level 2

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(ii) Financial assets not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets.

These are financial assets whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, due to their short term nature.

Additionally, financial liabilities such as trade payables and other financial liabilities are not measured at FVTPL whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature.

(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 Company 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 31 Risk Management

8) Financial risk management

Risk is an integral part of the Company's business and sound risk management is critical to success. The Company's primary business are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. loans and investments (and all other activities of the company revolve around the main business), hence the company is exposed to risks that are particular to its lending and the environment within which it operates and primarily includes credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Since the company is Systematically non-important and non-deposit taking NBFC, and also in terms of Sub -Regulation (5) of Regulation 21 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement), Regulations 2015 as amended, the Company is not required to have Risk Management Committee, but as a prudence the Board of Directors of the Company oversees the overall risk management approach, risk management strategies, procedures and principles.

The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's internal guidelines and risk objectives

a) 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 to the Company.

The Company's main income generating activity inter-alia is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk.

Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances which are in entirety payable on demand.

The credit risk management guideline of the company seeks to have following controls and key metrics that allows credit risks to be identified, assessed, monitored and reported in a timely and efficient manner in compliance with regulatory requirements.

- > Standardise the process of identifying new risks and having in place appropriate controls for these risks
- > Maintain an appropriate credit administration and loan review system
- > Establish metrics for portfolio monitoring
- > Minimize losses due to defaults or untimely payments by borrowers and implementing appropriate risk mitigation techniques.

In order to mitigate the impact of credit risk in the future profitability, the company makes reserves basis the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model for the outstanding loans including interest accrued but not due and interest overdue therein at balance sheet date. Asset classification is as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and provisions is as per Expected Credit Loss Methodology as per Ind AS, which ever is higher than the minimum required as per prudential norms.

The below discussion describes the Company's approach for assessing impairment as stated in the significant accounting policies.

The mechanics of ECL

Ind AS requires the company to calculate ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the company expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of default (PD) - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at default (EAD) - The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date. The outstanding balance (including the interest accrued but not due and interest overdue) at the reporting date is considered EAD by the Company.

Since all the loans given by the company are repayable on demand, in this specific of on-demand repayable loan there are two options

- 1) The borrower is able to pay immediately (if demanded) or
- 2) The borrower is not able to pay immediately

Hence the company examines whether the borrower has sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan immediately. If the borrower has sufficient liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) to repay the outstanding loan including interest accrued therein, then ECL is close to zero, because probability of default is zero.

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL. Calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of the qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

Considering that the PD determined above factors in amount at default, there is no separate requirement to estimate EAD.

However, the probability of loss (PD) is not zero, if the company assess that the borrower has no sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan when demanded and accordingly the Company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in and the relationship between key economic trends like GDP, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation and most importantly the competitive advantage and disadvantage the company has in comparison to its peer group(s).

Based upon the above facts, the Company has assessed the following PD Percentage as at 31st March, 2022, while PD percentages for 31st March 2021 and on the date of transition remain same at 5%

Category

Loans: Unsecured and repayable on demand

Stage 1: All Standard loans in the above category upto 30 days past due (DPD) are considered as Stage 1 assets for computation of ECL.

Stage 2: Exposure under Stage 2 include under-performing loans having 31 to 90 days past due (DPD) for computation of ECL.

Stage 3: Exposure under Stage 2 include non-performing loans with overdue more than 90 days past due (DPD).

Based upon historical data the Company assigns PD to Stage 1 and Stage 2 and applies it to the EAD to compute the ECL. For Stage 3 assets PD is considered as 100%

Pools	31st March, 2022		
	Stage1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%

Pools	31st March, 2021		
	Stage1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%

Loss given default (LGD) - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Since the company's loan portfolio mainly comprises of unsecured loans (repayable on demand), Loss given default (LGD) is always close to 100%.

Pools	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	100%	100%

Probability of default is consistent as mentioned above and LGD are always near to 100% since the loans are unsecured.

Further refer note no 11 which provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loan

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and do not involve significant financing cost, further all the receivables are of short term in nature, hence transaction value approximates fair value for trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients.

In addition, number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

Based on Company's past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Company does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to entity's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management requires sufficient cash and marketable securities and availability of funds through adequate committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and close out market positions.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity with minimal risks while making investments. The Company invests its surplus funds in short term liquid assets. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

Refer note 32 for analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

c) Market Risk

Market risk arises when movements in market factors (interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices etc.) impact the Company's income or market value of its portfolios. The Company, in its course of business, is exposed to market risk due to change in equity prices and interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to maintain an acceptable level of market risk exposure while aiming to maximizing returns

(i) Equity price

The Company's exposure to equity price risk arises primarily on account of investments in equity instruments (both short term and long term). The Company designates its investments in equity instruments based upon its business model. Investments which are held for trading are fair valued through profit and loss, whereas investments which are held for long term and strategic purpose are fair valued through Other comprehensive income. The Company's equity price risk is managed in accordance with the objective of the Company and as approved by the senior management of the Company

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to Interest rate risk if the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing deposits with bank and loan given to customers. Such instrument exposes the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Management believes that the interest rate risk attached to these financial assets is not significant due to the nature of these financial assets.

d) Operational And Business Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. when controls fails to operate effectively, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but it endeavours to manage these risks through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, such as the use of internal audit

9) Capital Management

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

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of recurring business plan coupled with long term and short term Strategic investments and expansion plans.

The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, short term borrowings and through use of bank overdrafts if required

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and other stake holders

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirement of the financial covenants if any.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 32 MATURITY ANALYSIS

(1)

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	775.70	775.70	-
Trade receivables	1,600.00	1,600.00	-
Loans	56,329.03	56,329.03	-
Investments	48,313.05	782.05	47,531.00
	1,07,017.78	59,486.78	47,531.00
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	550.86	550.86	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	579.61	-	579.61
Other non-financial assets	29.49	0.79	28.70
	1,159.97	551.65	608.31
Total Assets	1,08,177.75	60,038.43	48,139.31
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	7,226.32	7,226.32	-
	7,226.32	7,226.32	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	118.81	118.81	-
	118.81	118.81	-
Total Liabilities	7,345.13	7,345.13	-
Net Assets	1,00,832.61	52,693.30	48,139.31

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	837.06	837.06	-
Trade receivables	1,200.00	1,200.00	-
Loans	57,321.94	57,321.94	-
Investments	39,267.53	2,136.53	37,131.00
	98,626.53	61,495.53	37,131.00
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	230.59	230.59	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	800.76	-	800.76
Other Non Financial assets	28.70	-	28.70
	1,060.06	230.59	829.47
Total Assets	99,686.58	61,726.12	37,960.47
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	151.35	151.35	-
	151.35	151.35	-
Total Liabilities	151.35	151.35	-
Net Assets	99,535.24	61,574.77	37,960.47

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. : 32(2) Disclosure Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Circular Dated 13 March, 2020

Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Circular No.RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD No.109/22.10.106/2019-20

Appendix based on above RBI Notification dated 13 March, 2020 on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

(Rs in '000)

Asset classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 Provisions and IRACP NORMS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	59,458.19	3,129.16	56,329.03	148.65	2,980.52
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		59,458.19	3,129.16	56,329.03	148.65	2,980.52
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Sub-Standard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
more than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for loss		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	59,458.19	3,129.16	56,329	148.65	2,980.52
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	59,458.19	3,129.16	56,329.03	148.65	2,980.52

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Amount In Rs	
	As at March, 2021	As at March, 2020
Provision as per RBI Prudential Norms		
Standard Asset	148.65	151.26
Sub-Standard Asset	-	-
Doubtful Asset	-	-
Loss Asset	-	-
Total	148.65	151.26

a) Asset classification is as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and provisions is as per Expected Credit Loss methodology as per Ind AS which is higher than minimum required as per prudential norms

b) As the ECL provisions is higher than provision required under IRACP (Income Recognition, Assets classification & provisioning, there is no requirement to create Impairment allowance reserve.

Note No. : 33(2) Fraud

During the year there have been no such instances of fraud on the Company by the officers and employees, whether loan related misappropriations or cash embezzlements/ burglaries

Note No. : 33(3) Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform current year's classification.

Note No 33 (1)

Additional Regulatory Information

Amended Schedule III requires additional regulatory information to be provided in the financial statements.

These are as follows;

1) Title deeds of Immovable Property

The Company does not have any immovable property during the year.

2) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets

The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment during year

3) Intangible Assets under development

The Company does not have any intangible assets under development during the current and previous year reporting period

4) Details of Benami Property held : Additional Disclosure

The Company does not hold any Benami Property and hence there were no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the Rules made thereunder, hence no disclosure is required to be given as such.

5) Capital Work in Progress

The Company does not have any capital work in progress during the current and previous year reporting period

6) Loans or advances to specified persons

The Company has granted loans to related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand

Refer note no 31 (6) and Note 11 for further details.

7) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any undisclosed Income which was not recorded in the books of accounts and which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions. Also the Company does not have previously unrecorded income and related assets which were required to be properly recorded in the books of accounts during the year

8) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets hence no disclosure is required as such

9) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any lender as at the date of the balance sheet or on the date of approval of the financial statements.

10) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with Companies which are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, hence no disclosure is required as such

11) Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

There are no charges against the companies which are yet to be registered or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, hence no disclosures are required as such

12) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company does not have investment in any downstream companies for which it has to comply with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, hence no disclosure is required as such

13) Utilization of Borrowings

The Company does not have any outstanding balances towards the borrowings from banks and financial institutions at the balance sheet date, hence no further disclosure is required as such

14) Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or Share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall;

a) Directly or indirectly lent or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) Or

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Hence no disclosure is required as such.

(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall;

a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) Or

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Hence no disclosure is required as such.

15) Details of Crypto Currency Or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year, hence disclosure requirements for the same is not applicable

16) Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Company is not required to comply with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

CIN: L65191WB1990PLC048276

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note. 33(2): Ratio Analysis & its element

Amount in thousands

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	8.17	408.03	-98.00%	Due to increase in borrowings
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	0.07	0.00	7.00%	NA
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	EBITDA	Debt service obligation	0.13	-	13.00%	NA
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Net Turnover	Average inventory	-	-		NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit sales	Average Trade Receivables	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchase	Average trade payables	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Turnover	Average Working capital	0.11	0.08	33.51%	Due to increase in borrowings
Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax	Net Turnover	9.03%	4.49%	100.89%	Due to increase in Interest income (as it contains the interest income of earlier year also)
Return on equity (%)	Net Profit after tax-Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholders Equity	0.32%	0.06%	482.14%	Due to increase in net profit after tax and other comprehensive income which comprises of realised/un realised gains on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI

Return on capital employed (%)	EBIT	Capital employed	0.85%	0.30%	184.16%	Due to increase in net profit after tax and other comprehensive income which comprises of realised/unrealised gains on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI
Return on investment (%)	Net Profit after tax	Total average investment	2.98%	0.57%	418.98%	Due to unrealised gains on equity investments measured at FVTOCI and increase in interest income (which also comprises of interest income of earlier years

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

Breakup Value of Investments as on 31.03.2022

INVESTMENTS

				Market Rate/Breakup Value	Total Market Value
Equity - Unquoted					
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10	2,80,150	11206	28.7763	8061680.445
Ashok Vatika Pvt Ltd		24,000	2400	101.42	2434080
DAFFODIL DEALTRADE PVT LTD.(10+190)		3,250	650	195.01	633782.5
Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt Ltd		36,750	7350	191.02	7019985
Mayborn Investments Pvt. Ltd.	10	32,000	3900	88.56	2833920
Shreyans Stockinvest Pvt.Ltd.(bonus share)	10	8,200	0	247.1000046	2026220.038
Fast Flow Commodeal Ltd.	10	250	25	54	13500
					23023167.98
Prakash Estates Ltd	10	6,000	120	10	60000
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10	-	0	28.7763	0
Rubicam Agencies Pvt Ltd (Equity oriented pref shares)	100	40,000	400	10	400000
			26,051		460000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Scintilla Commercial & Limited** (herein after referred to as "the Holding Company") and its Subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidate Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements, and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March, 2022 and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in subsequent paras of the "Other Matters Section" below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note no. 5.13 of consolidated financial statements which explains the uncertainties and management's assessment of the financial impact due to the Covid-19 pandemic, for which a definitive assessment of the impact is dependent upon future economic conditions.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of Key Audit Matter

Classification and measurement of financial assets – Business model assessment

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	<p>Classification and measurement of financial assets – Business model assessment Assessment of carrying value of equity investments in quoted and unquoted shares and securities. (Refer to Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements – “Use of estimates and critical accounting assumptions and Judgments” Note no 5.2 “Financial Instruments”) The Parent and its subsidiary companies has equity investments in various quoted shares as well as unquoted shares. It has also made investments in preference shares which are unquoted. Further subsidiaries have investments in mutual funds which are quoted. The parent and its subsidiaries accounts for equity investments both in quoted and unquoted shares at fair value, subject to the carrying value of unquoted equity shares and preference shares, which are carried at cost, being the transaction value as recorded at the time of acquisitions. Further</p>	<p><u>Our audit procedures included:</u></p> <p><u>Design / controls</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over management’s intent of purchasing a financial assets and classification of such financial assets on the basis of management’s intent (business model). • For financial assets classified at Amortized cost, we tested controls over the classification of such assets and subsequent measurement of assets at Amortized cost • For financial assets classified at FVOCI, we tested controls over the classification of such assets and subsequent measurement of assets at fair value. <p><u>Substantive tests.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test of details over classification and measurement of financial assets in accordance with management’s intent. (Business model). • We selected a sample of financial assets to test whether their classification as at the balance sheet date is in accordance with management’s intent. • We selected a sample (based on quantitative thresholds) of financial assets sold during the year to check whether there have been any sales of financial assets classified at

	<p>subsidiaries investments in quoted mutual funds are fair valued using NAV on the date of financial reporting.</p> <p>For investments carried at fair values, a fair valuation is done at the year-end as required by Ind AS 109. In case of certain investments, cost is considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value since there is a wide range of possible fair value, measurements and costs represents the best estimate of fair value within that range as permitted under Ind AS 109.</p> <p>The accounting for investments is a Key Audit Matter as the determination of recoverable value for impairment assessment/ fair valuation involves significant management judgement and estimates.</p>	<p>amortized cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have also checked that there have been no reclassifications of assets in the current period. • We had discussions with management to obtain understanding of the relevant factors in respect of certain investments carried at fair value where a wide range of fair value were possible due to various factors such as absence of recent observable transactions, restrictions on transfer of shares, existence of multiple valuation techniques, investee's varied nature of portfolio of investments for which significant estimates/ Judgements are required to arrive at fair value. • We have discussed the key assumptions and sensitivities for certain investments with those charge with Governance. • We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, we did not identify any significant exceptions in the management's assessment in relation to the carrying value of the investments in equity and preference shares.</p>
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Provision for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on Loans (refer note no 5.2(f), note no. 10 note no. 30(9) to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
2.	<p>Management estimates impairment provision using Expected Credit loss model for the loan assets. Measurement of loan impairment involves application of significant judgement by the management. The most significant judgements are:</p> <p>Timely identification and classification of the impaired loans.</p> <p>Determination of probability of defaults (PD) and estimation of loss given defaults (LGD) based on the premise that</p>	<p><u><i>Our audit procedures included:</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In our audit approach we assessed the basis upon which the ECL model is build and discussed with the management of the Company in order to understand the mechanics of ECL deployed by the company to measure the loan impairment. 2) We examined that Board does not have approved policy for computation of ECL, but have in place the internal guidelines for computation of ECL. These internal guidelines address procedures and controls for assessing and measuring the credit risk on its loan portfolio. 3) We evaluated the operating effectiveness of controls across the process relevant to

<p>loans made by the company are unsecured and relevant factors</p> <p>The estimation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on financial instruments involve significant judgments and estimates. Following are points with increased level of audit focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Classification of assets to stage 1, 2 or 3 using criteria in accordance with Ind AS 109 which also include considering the impact of recent RBI's Covid-19 regulatory circulars. ➤ Accounting interpretations, assumptions and data used to build the models; ➤ Inputs and judgements used by the management at various assets stages considering the current uncertain economic environment with the range of possible effects unknown to the country arising out of the Covid-19 pandemic ➤ The disclosures made in the financial statements for ECL especially in relation to judgements and estimates made by the management in determination of the ECL. <p>Considering the significance of such allowances to the overall financial statements and degree of judgement and estimation involved in computation of expected credit losses, this area is considered</p>	<p>ECL including the judgments and estimates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) We evaluated the nature of loan assets of the company and held discussions with the management and assessed that the company has only one class of loan i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand and 12 month ECL is just the same as lifetime ECL, because the all the loans are repayable on demand, which is shorter than 12 months as a result life time of a loan is that short period required to transfer cash when demanded by the company. 5) We tested the completeness of loans and advances included in the Expected Credit Loss calculations as of March 31, 2021 by reconciling it with the balances as per loan balance register as on date. 6) We tested assets on sample basis to verify that they were allocated to the appropriate stage. 7) For samples of exposure, we tested the appropriateness of determining EAD, PD and LGD 8) For forward looking assumptions used in ECL calculations, we held discussions with management, assessed the assumptions used to determine the probability weights assigned to the possible outcomes. During our examination we assessed that company the company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. 9) We performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision including the management's assessment on Covid-19 impact to determine if they were reasonable considering the Company's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macro-economic environment. However, we could not assess the appropriateness of the future scenarios and assumptions made by the management in response to Covid-19 related economic uncertainty as we do not have the access of the detailed
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	as key audit matter.	<p>data (like Income tax returns, financial statements, projected financial statements, cash flow statements etc.) of the borrowers of the company.</p> <p>10) We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in relation to judgements used in estimation of ECL provisions.</p>
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Statutory and Legal Matters (Refer Note no. 30(1)(c))

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
3.	<p>The Holding Company received a notice from BSE dated August 10, 2017 regarding issue related to suspected shell companies. BSE requested to submit various documents from time to time in this regard along with the queries and other information from the Company. Further BSE appointed M/s BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out the forensic audit of the Company and issued their report dated March 02, 2022. Further the Company made representation dated March 14, 2022 in response to the forensic audit report shared by Exchange vide letter /email dated March 02, 2022.</p> <p>After considering the Company's representation the Exchange moved out the company from Stage III of GSM Framework and further revoked and lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company (earlier only to buy the Securities of the Company and that, not to sell their existing holding in the Company) passed by the Exchange vide its interim order dated October 25, 2017</p>	<p><i>Our audit procedures included:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We have checked up the order of the BSE issued pursuant to the SEBI's aforesaid directions and other relevant correspondence with the BSE and with the forensic auditors appointed by the BSE in this regard since inception. 2) We have also checked all the relevant legal petitions, applications, affidavits, rejoinders, inter-locutory applications as filed by the Company with Hon'ble High Court at Kolkata. 3) We communicated with the Management and those charged with Governance with respect to this matter and the Company is regular in replying to all the queries raised and all the documents sought by the Exchange (BSE) and by the forensic auditors. 4) We checked the forensic audit report issued by the forensic auditors and the representations made by the Company to Exchange in response to the forensic audit report 5) We checked the Exchange notice no. 20181029-18 dated October 29, 2018 on this subject matter and the exchange order which moved the company from stage III of GSM framework along with the order to lift the restrictions on the promoters and directors with respect to selling and buying the securities of the company.

	and the representations filed by the Company were accordingly disposed of by the Exchange	
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Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Holding Company' Annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read such other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information' in relation to other information in documents containing audited financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for The Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safe guarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Company's Board of Director's is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used* and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis* of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern and
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements*, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the

audit of financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
- (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

We, did not audit the financial Statements and other financial information, in respect of two subsidiaries whose separate financial statements reflects total assets of Rs 43,528 thousand as at March 30, 2022, total revenue of Rs 933 thousand, total net profit after tax of Rs 255 thousand, total comprehensive income of Rs 255 thousand for the year ended on that date, and as considered in the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2022. These separate financial statements have been audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us by the management of the Holding Company and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the considerations of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information

of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph, we report to the extent, applicable, that:

- a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors.
- c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidate financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors of the holding company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, covered under the Act, are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph:
 - a) The Holding Company and its subsidiaries did not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2022 which may effect its financial position.
 - b) The Holding Company and its Subsidiary Companies did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses during the year ended March 31, 2022
 - c) During the year no amounts were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, so the question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - d) **Omitted by the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules 2021, effective from 01st April, 2021**
 - e) (i) The respective managements of the Group whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other

auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The respective managements of the Group whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(ii) Based on audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

f) No dividends were declared or paid during the year by the Company, hence compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable

2) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor’s Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries the managerial remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its Directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act and subsidiary companies has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration during the year.

For and on behalf of

C.K. CHANDAK & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 326844E

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak

Proprietor

Membership Number: 054297

UDIN: 2205429AJWYUG7966

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 30, 2022

Annexure 1 - List of Entities included in the Statement

List of Subsidiaries

Serial No	Name of the Company
1	Mericogold Trading Private Limited
2	Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited

Annexure –“A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

[Referred to in Paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ in the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date to the Members of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022].

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited (‘the Holding Company’) and its Subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as ‘the Group’) for the year ended March 31, 2022, We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Companies, which are Companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘the ICAI’) and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effective internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statement is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statement includes those policies and procedures that: -

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the Company; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, and based on the considerations of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India have in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'Guidance Note').

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to two subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India and covered under the Act, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For and on behalf of

C.K. CHANDAK & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 326844E

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak

Proprietor

Membership Number: 054297

UDIN: 2205429AJWYUG7966

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 30, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
I. ASSETS					
(1) Financial Assets					
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,419.67		8,560.90	
(b) Receivables	9				
(i) Trade receivables		1,600.00		1,200.00	
(c) Loans	10	83,329.02		68,508.82	
(d) Investments	11	42,012.50		41,396.34	
			1,28,361.18		1,19,666.07
(2) Non-Financial Assets					
(a) Current tax assets (net)	12	480.86		185.64	
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	13	396.27		617.43	
(c) Goodwill on Consolidation		240.36		240.36	
(d) Other Non-financial assets	14	271.25	1,388.74	82.61	1,126.04
Total Assets			1,29,749.92		1,20,792.11
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Liabilities					
(1) Financial Liabilities					
Payables	15				
(a) Trade payables					
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
(b) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	7,226.32	7,226.32	-	-
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities					
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	17	1,120.81	1,120.81	941.55	941.55
Total Liabilities			8,347.13		941.55
(3) Equity					
(a) Equity share capital	18	1,00,277.77		1,00,277.77	
(b) Other equity	19	2,380.42		942.87	
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			1,02,658.19		1,01,220.64
(c) Non-Controlling Interest	32(2)		18,744.61		18,629.92
Total Equity			1,21,402.80		1,19,850.56
Total Liabilities and Equity			1,29,749.92		1,20,792.11
Corporate Information	1				
The accompanying notes 2 to 32 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements					

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For C.K.Chandak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 326844E

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00468744

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No. - 054297
UDIN:
Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 30/05/2022

Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the years ended 31st March 2022

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
Revenue from operations			
i) Interest income	20	5,547.13	4,793.21
ii) Net gain on fair value change	21	-	-
iii) Other operating income	22	52.26	109.90
I Total Revenue from operations		5,599.38	4,903.11
II Other Income	23	611.42	1,757.67
III Total Income(I+II)		6,210.81	6,660.78
Expenses:			
i) Finance cost	24	251.63	-
ii) Net loss on fair value change	21	2,433.09	2,384.62
iii) Impairment of financial instruments	25	-	-
iv) Employee benefit expense	26	1,344.43	1,657.59
v) Other expenses	27	1,135.69	1,700.01
IV Total Expenses		5,164.84	5,742.23
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		1,045.97	918.56
VI Exceptional Items	-	-	-
VII Profit / (Loss) before tax (V + VI)		1,045.97	918.56
VIII Tax expense :	28		
(1) Current tax		218.08	168.26
(2) Deferred tax		67.65	-3.67
(3) Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	2.45
Total tax expense		285.73	167.04
IX Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII - VIII)			
X Profit / (Loss) for the year		760.24	751.52
XI Other Comprehensive Income / Loss	29		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,000.00	2.43
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be recycled to profit or loss		208.00	-
Total other Comprehensive Income / Loss		792.00	2.43
XII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X + XI)		1,552.24	753.95
{ Comprising of profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year }			
XIII Net profit attributable to:			
Owners of parent		645.55	512.46
Non-controlling interests		114.69	239.05
XIV Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		792.00	2.43
Non-controlling interests		-	-
XV Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		1,437.55	514.90
Non-controlling interests		114.69	239.05
XVI Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share Rs 10 /-)			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 30 (5))		0.08	0.07
Number of shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 30 (5))		10,027.78	10,027.78
Corporate Information	1		
The accompanying notes 2 to 32 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 For C.K CHANDAK & CO
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No: 326844E

 Jitendra Kumar Goyal
 Managing Director
 DIN:00468744

 CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
 Proprietor
 Membership No. - 054297

 Place of Signature : Kolkata
 Date : 30/05/2022

 Manoj Biyani
 Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

(a). Equity Share capital:

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs in '000)

Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
10,027.78	-	-	-	10,027.78

For the year ended 31st March, 2021

(Rs in '000)

Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
10,027.78	-	-	-	10,027.78

(b). Other equity :

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity	Non-controlling interest
	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve			
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	202.53	740.34	-	942.87	18,629.92
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					
Restated balance at the beginning of the period					
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2022					
Profit for the year	760.24			760.24	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-101.07	101.07		-	
Non-controlling interest	-114.69			-114.69	114.69
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year			792.00	792.00	
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings	792.00		-792.00	-	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	1,539.01	841.41	-	2,380.42	18,744.61

(b). Other equity : (Cont)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity	Non-controlling interest
	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve			
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	(268.31)	696.28	-	427.97	18,390.87
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2021					
Profit for the year	751.52			751.52	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-44.06	44.06		-	
Non-controlling interest	-239.05			-239.05	239.05
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year			2.43	2.43	
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings	2.43		-2.43	-	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	202.53	740.34	-	942.87	18,629.92

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For C.K.Chandak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 326844E

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00468744

CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
Proprietor
Membership No. - 054297

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 30/05/2022

Manoj Biyani
Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March 2022
(Rs'000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022		Year ended 31st March 2021	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before exceptional items and tax		1,045.97		918.56
Adjustments to reconcile profit before exceptional items and tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities				
Bad Debts	-		662.00	
Net (gain)/loss on fair value changes on investment	-321.39		9.20	
Capital gain on mutual funds	(588.11)		-665.50	
Capital gain on sale of shares	-		-733.32	
Other interest income	(23.32)		-314.50	
Finance cost	251.63		-	
Interest on TDS/IT refund	-		-44.35	
		(681.19)		-1,086.47
Operating profit/loss before working capital changes		364.78		-167.92
Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to cash flow provided by changes in working capital				
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans	-14,820.20		-3,085.22	
Decrease/ (Increase) in Investments	383.85		8,877.27	
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(400.00)		(1,200.00)	
(Increase) /Decrease in other financial Assets	-		0.74	
Decrease / (Increase) in other non-financial assets	(216.96)		544.38	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non-financial liabilities	179.26		352.24	
		(14,874.06)		5,489.41
Cash generated from operations		(14,509.27)		5,321.49
Tax Expense		218.08		170.71
Net cash generated from operating activities A		(14,727.35)		5,150.78
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital gain on mutual funds	588.11		665.50	
Capital gain on sale of shares	-		733.32	
Other interest income	23.32		314.50	
Interest on TDS/ IT Refunds	-		44.35	
Net cash used in investing activities B		611.42		1,757.67
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Borrowings (other than debt instruments)	7,226.32		-	
Interest Expense	(251.63)		-	
Net cash (used in) financing activities C		6,974.69		-
Net decrease/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		-7,141.24		6,908.45
Opening cash and cash equivalents		8,560.90		1,652.46
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement		1,419.67		8,560.90

Notes:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the " Indirect Method " as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-7 on Statement of Cash Flows
- Cash and cash equivalents do not include any amount which is not available to the Company for its use
- Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of:

Particulars	(Rs'000)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	1,141.82	8,442.20
Cash on hand	277.84	118.70
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 8)	1,419.67	8,560.90
Add : Deposits with banks (with more than 12 months maturity) and interest accrued there upon.	-	-
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	1,419.67	8,560.90

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 For C.K.Chandak & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No: 326844E

 Jitendra Kumar Goyal
 Managing Director
 DIN:00468744

 CA Chandra Kumar Chandak
 Proprietor
 Membership No. - 054297

 Place of Signature : Kolkata
 Date :30/05/2022

 Manoj Biyani
 Chief Financial Officer

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No : 1 Corporate Informations

Scintilla Commercial Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India.

The registered office of the Company is situated at "Mercantile Building" Block -E, 2nd Floor, 9/12 Lalbazar Street, Kolkata 700001, West Bengal India. The Company's shares are listed on the BSE Ltd (The Bombay Stock Exchange)

The Company is a Non-Deposit taking Systematically not important Non-Banking Financial Company and is Registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is engaged in the business of making investments in shares and Securities, extending loans and advances and other financial services activities, except insurance and pension, funding activities, n.e.c

The Company has two Subsidiaries namely "Jaimatarani Merchants Limited" and "MericoGold Trading Limited" both incorporated and domiciled in India as on 31st March, 2020. The Company along with the Subsidiaries is collectively referred to as the 'Group'

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 30, 2022 and is subject to the adoption by the shareholders in the ensuing 33rd Annual General Meeting 2022

Note No. : 2 Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time)

Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and other financial assets held for trading all of which have been measured at fair value.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the management to make judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company are discussed in Note 7 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR in Thousands) except when otherwise indicated, which is also the Groups functional currency.

Note No. : 3 Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Statements as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in order of liquidity and in accordance with Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 32(3)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis except when, there is an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event and the parties intend to settle on a net basis in the following circumstances:

- i) The normal course of business
- ii) The event of default
- iii) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and/or its counterparties

Note No. : 4.1 Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act to the extent applicable and applicable guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI")

Note No. : 4.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2022. The Company consolidates a subsidiary when it controls it. 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 effect those returns through its power over the investee. Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.

> Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

> The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

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

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

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March.

Consolidation procedure

- a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full).

Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the noncontrolling 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 in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Non Controlling Interest's share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the Company's shareholders. The Company accounts for its share of pre-acquisition profits as capital profit and adjusted with net assets to arrive at Goodwill/ Bargain purchase.

Note No. : 4.3 Business combination

(a) Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value at acquisition date and includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. However, deferred tax asset or liability arising from a business combination are measured and recognised in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 12, Income Taxes.

Where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the excess is recorded as goodwill. Alternatively, in case of a bargain purchase wherein the consideration transferred is lower than the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the difference is recorded as a gain in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. In case of business combinations involving entities under common control, the above policy does not apply. Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The net assets of the transferor entity or business are accounted at their carrying amounts on the date of the acquisition subject to necessary adjustments to harmonise accounting policies. Any excess or shortfall of the consideration paid over the share capital of transferor entity or business is recognised as capital reserve under equity.

(b) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary represents the excess of the consideration transferred in the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. On disposal of a subsidiary the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of profit or loss on disposal.

(c) Bargain purchase

A bargain purchase is a business combination in which the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the NCI and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree. Before recognising a gain on the bargain purchase, the parent reassesses whether it had correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognise any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that review. If after applying the said requirements and performing the reassessment the bargain purchase remains the parent should recognise the resulting gain in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the acquisition date and accumulate the same in equity as Capital reserve. However if there is no clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the bargain purchase should be recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Note No. : 5 Significant Accounting Policies

5.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract:

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or a service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the respective companies in the group satisfies a performance obligation. Revenue includes the following:

1) Interest Income

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL. The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows
- c. Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost (net of provision) of the financial asset.

II) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised on the date when the respective company's right in the group to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured. In case of interim dividend, on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors; whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

III) Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets (including investments, derivatives and stock in trade) classified as fair value through the profit or loss ("FVTPL") held by the parent and the subsidiaries on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss. In cases where there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains on fair value changes" under Revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed under "Expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in net gain / loss on fair value changes.

However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortized cost is presented separately under the respective head in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Income from investments in Equity / Preference which are included within FVTOCI Category (Fair value through Other Comprehensive income) are recognised in OCI (Other comprehensive income) except the dividend on such investments which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

IV) Other Income

In respect of other heads of income it is accounted to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made

5.2 Financial Instruments

(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in subsequent notes

Financial instruments are initially measured at

their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL

transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Group accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain/(loss) on fair value changes.

(ii) Classification of financial instruments

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets to be measured at amortized cost
2. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
3. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss account

The classification depends on the contractual terms of the financial assets, cash flows and the Group's business model for managing financial assets.

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The business model is assessed on the basis of aggregated portfolios based on observable factors.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

The Group also assesses the contractual terms of financial assets on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely for the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Financial Assets and Liabilities

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These financial assets comprise bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets.

Financial Assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates and represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or a financial liability.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

- a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (a separate component of equity).

Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss.

As at the reporting date the Company does not have any financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments

Investment in equity instruments are generally accounted for as at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit and loss account unless an irrevocable election has been made by management to account for at fair value through other comprehensive income such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income for equity instruments are not subsequently transferred to consolidated statement of profit and loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(c) Items at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets are classified as FVTPL if these do not meet the criteria for classifying at amortized cost or FVOCI.

Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- Investments (including equity shares) and stock in trade held for trading;
- Items specifically designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition; and
- Debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

• Derivative transactions

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Financial instruments held for trading

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship.

Trading derivatives and trading securities are classified as held for trading and recognised at fair value.

d) The Group classifies its financial liabilities at amortized costs unless it has designated liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit and loss account or is required to measure liabilities at fair value through profit or loss such as derivative liabilities.

(e) Derivatives

The Group enters into derivative transactions being equity derivative transactions in the nature of Futures and Options in Equity Stock/ Index for trading purposes.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value and earned as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The notional amount and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net gain on fair value changes.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Group recognises loss allowances (provisions) for expected credit losses on its financial assets that are measured at amortised costs or at transaction cost which may approximate fair value

However at the reporting date, the Group does not have any exposure to non-fund exposures

The Group applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt instruments measured at amortised cost

• loan commitments; and

• financial guarantee contracts

However at the reporting date, the company and its subsidiaries does not have any loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group's loan portfolio comprises of only class, i.e. Unsecured loans repayable on demand both to corporates and Individuals

Stage 1

All exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date and that are not credit impaired upon origination are classified under this stage. The Company classifies all standard advances and advances upto 30 days default from the date of demand of loan under this category. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

The company has only one class of loan portfolio i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand

Stage 2

All exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired are classified under this stage. 31 days to 90 days past due from the date of demand is considered as significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 3

All exposures assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred are classified in this stage. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount.

90 days past due from the date of demand is considered as default for classifying a financial instrument as credit impaired.

Since the company and its subsidiaries has only one class of loan i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand, 12 month expected credit loss will be just the same as lifetime expected credit loss, because the loan is repayable on demand which is shorter than 12 months as a result lifetime of a loan is that short period required to transfer cash when demanded by the respective company in the Group

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The mechanics of ECL

Ind AS requires the company to calculate ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the company expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of default (PD) - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at default (EAD) - The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Loss given default (LGD) - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Since all the loans given by the companies are repayable on demand, in this specific of on-demand repayable loan there are two options

- 1) The borrower is able to pay immediately (if demanded) or
- 2) The borrower is not able to pay immediately

Hence the company examines whether the borrower has sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan immediately. If the borrower has sufficient liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) to repay the outstanding loan including interest accrued therein, then ECL is close to zero, because probability of default is zero.

However, the probability of loss (PD) is not zero, if the company assess that the borrower has no sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan when demanded and accordingly the Company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in and the relationship between key economic trends like GDP, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation and most importantly the competitive advantage and disadvantage the company has in comparison to its peer group(s).

Since the company's loan portfolio mainly comprises of unsecured loans (repayable on demand), Loss given default (LGD) is always close to 100%.

While the internal estimates of PD, LGD rates by the Company may not be always reflective of such relationships as temporary overlays (as mentioned in above para(s)), if any, are embedded in the methodology to reflect such macro economic trends reasonably.

Trade Receivables

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients.

In addition, number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively based on the respective companies past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Group does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period as it does not have any receivables outstanding.

(i) Write-offs

The Group reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the client or borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subjected to write-offs. Any subsequent recoveries against such loans are credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

However the parent and its subsidiaries continue to monitor such bad loans and takes every possible effort towards its recovery.

(ii) Fair value measurements

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Under Ind AS, fair valuation of financial instruments is guided by Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement."

For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

Three widely used valuation techniques specified in the said Ind AS are the market approach, the cost approach and the income approach which have been dealt with separately in the said Ind AS.

Each of the valuation techniques stated as above proceeds on different fundamental assumptions, which have greater or lesser relevance, and at times there is no relevance of a particular methodology to a given situation. Thus, the methods to be adopted for a particular purpose must be judiciously chosen. The application of any particular method of valuation depends on the company being evaluated, the nature of industry in which it operates, the company's intrinsic strengths and the purpose for which the valuation is made.

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group has access to at the measurement date. The Group considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. No such instances of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy were recorded during the reported period.

Further in those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

5.3 Expenses

(i) Finance costs

Finance costs represents Interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL. All other expenses are recognised as incurred

(ii) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits in respect of salaries and wages, including non-monetary benefits if any are recognised as expense at the undiscounted amount in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related service is rendered.

b) Defined contribution plans

The Group does not have any obligation towards defined contribution plans

c) Defined benefit plans

The Group does not have any obligation towards defined benefit plans

(iii) Income Tax

a) Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and applicable for the period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities are realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Goods and services tax / value added taxes paid on incurring expenses

Since the Parent and its Subsidiaries is not required to get registered under Goods and Services Tax Act, (GST ACT), GST paid on expenses incurred are charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss

5.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet comprise cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments (if any) with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of changes in value.

They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above.

5.5 Leases

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contain, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group assesses whether:

A) The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.

B) The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use, and

C) The Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

With effect from April 1, 2019, new Ind AS 116 - Leases has come into effect replacing Ind AS 17

However the Group does not have any lease contracts as a lessee, hence there is no impact in the consolidated financial statements of the Group

5.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the passage of time is recognized as finance costs.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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. The expense relating to provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

b) A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognized in the financial statements of the period (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

c) A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

d) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

5.7 Earnings per Share

- a) Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
- b) Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

5.8 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirements

5.9 Exceptional Items

The term exceptional items is neither defined in Ind AS nor in Schedule III. However, Ind AS 1 has reference to such items in paras 85, 86, 97 & 98. Accordingly when the items of income or expenses are material, the Company discloses its nature and amount separately. Following circumstances (as per para 98) gives circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expenses and includes:

- 1) Written down of inventories to net reliable value or of PPE to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs
- 2) restructuring of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;
- 3) disposals of items of PPE
- 4) disposals of investments
- 5) discontinued operations
- 6) litigations settlements; and
- 7) other reversals of provisions

In case the company has more than one such item of income/expense of the above nature which is exceptional, then such items are disclosed on the face of the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Details of the all individual items are disclosed in the notes However there were no exceptional item as reported by the Group

5.10

Events occurring after the date of the Balance Sheet, which provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date or that arose subsequently, are considered upto the date of approval of accounts by the Board of Directors, where material.

5.11 Dividends on Ordinary Shares

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

5.12 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 01 April, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment (PPE) - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2022. The Company does not have any PPE hence there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment there is no impact on its financial statements.

5.13 Impact of Covid-19

The Holding Company and its subsidiaries has assessed the impact of COVID-19 in preparation of these consolidated financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, the recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets and impact on revenues and costs. The impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions, accordingly the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. Segement Information

Primary Segment

The Group's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. Investments & Financing. All other activities of the Group revolve around the main business. The risk and returns of the business of the Group is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment reporting based on geographical segment. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

7. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

7.1 Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

7.2 Fair Value Measurement

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 different valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

7.3 Impairment of financial asset

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Group's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 5.2 (iii)(f) Overview of ECL principles.

7.4 Contingent liabilities and Provisions other than Impairment on Loan Portfolio

The Group operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

When the Group can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Group records a provision against the case.

Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Group takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

7.5 Effective Interest Rate (EIR)

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges).

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 8 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st
	March 2022	March 2021
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	1,141.82	8,442.20
Cash on hand	277.84	118.70
	1,419.67	8,560.90

Note No. : 9 Receivables

(I) Trade receivables

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st
	March 2022	March 2021
Trade receivables considered good-secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	1,600.00	1,200.00
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables credit-impaired	-	-
Total	1,600.00	1,200.00
Allowances for impairment loss	-	-
Total	1,600.00	1,200.00

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st
	March 2022	March 2021
Out of the above Trade receivables		
Trade receivables from Related parties	1,600.00	1,200.00

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days. The Company does not felt necessary to provide for Expected credit loss on trade receivables, as historic over the preceding three to five years on the total balance of non-credit impaired trade receivables is clo

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade receivables

Particulars	Amount
Impairment allowance measured as per simplified approach	
Impairment allowance as on April 01, 2020	
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on March 31, 2021	Nil
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on March 31, 2022	Nil

Additional disclosure pursuant to MCA Notification dated 24th March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2021-22	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	1,600.00
F.Y 2020-21	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	1,200.00
(ii) Undisputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
F.Y 2021-22	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	1,600.00
F.Y 2020-21	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	1,200.00

Note No. : 12 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st
	March 2022	March 2021
Tax deducted at source	698.94	325.90
Advance tax	-	28.00
Less : Provision for Income Tax	218.08	168.26
	480.86	185.64

Note No. : 13 Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities (net)

As at 31st March 2022

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Investment	183.34	-	-	208.00	391.34
	183.34	-	-	208.00	391.34
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Expected credit loss	800.76	-13.15	-	-	787.61
	800.76	-13.15	-	-	787.61
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilities/ (Income) Expense	-617.43	13.15	-	208.00	-396.27
As at 31st March 2021					
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Investment	214.68	-31.34	-	-	183.34
	214.68	-31.34	-	-	183.34
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Expected credit loss	828.43	-27.66	-	-	800.76
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
	828.43	-27.66	-	-	800.76
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilities/ (Income) Expense	(613.75)	-3.67	-	-	-617.43

Note No. : 14 Other Non- financial assets

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance with Government authorities	216.55	28.704
Excess TDS Paid	0.79	-
Mat credit entitlement	53.91	53.907
	271.25	82.61

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 10 Loans (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
(A)		
i) Bills purchased and bills discounted	-	-
ii) Loans repayable on demand	86,458.19	71,690.24
iii) Term loans	-	-
iv) Leasing	-	-
v) Factoring	-	-
v) Others	-	-
Total (A) Gross	86,458.19	71,690.24
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (A) Net	83,329.02	68,508.82
(B)		
i) Secured by tangible assets	-	-
ii) Unsecured	86,458.19	71,690.24
Total (B) Gross	86,458.19	71,690.24
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (B) Net	83,329.02	68,508.82
(C)		
i) Public sector	-	-
ii) Others	-	-
Retail	65,378.73	16,552.38
Corporates	21,079.46	55,137.87
Total (C) Gross	86,458.19	71,690.24
Less: Impairment loss allowance	3,129.16	3,181.42
Total (C) Net	83,329.02	68,508.82

65,379

Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
Out of the above loans		
Loans to related parties	22,476.38	24,632.14

Type of borrowers	Amount Of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan Outstanding	Percentage to the Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	22,476.38	37.80%

Credit quality of assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's internal policy and year end stage classification. The amount presented are gross of impairment allowances. Company's internal guidelines on ECL allowances are set out in Note no 5.2 (f) and Note no. 32(1)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
Stage wise break up of loans		
Low credit risk (Stage 1)	86,458.19	71,690.24
Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)	-	-
Credit impaired (Stage 3)	-	-
Total	86,458.19	71,690.24

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount as follows

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2022				As at March, 2021			
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	71,690.24	-	-	71,690.24	69,376.93	-	-	69,376.93
New assets originated or purchased	36,463.51	-	-	36,463.51	16,216.76	-	-	16,216.76
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-21,695.57	-	-	-21,695.57	-13,241.44	-	-	-13,241.44
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	86,458.19	-	-	86,458.19	72,352.24	-	-	71,690.24

Reconciliation of ECL Balance

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2022				As at March, 2021			
	General approach				General approach			
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	3,181.42	-	-	3,181.42	3,291.33	-	-	3,291.33
New assets originated or purchased	1,032.52	-	-	1,032.52	585.27	-	-	585.27
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-1,084.78	-	-	-1,084.78	-662.07	-	-	-662.07
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year and reversal of ECL on account of recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	0	-	-	-	-33.10	-33.10
ECL allowance - closing balance	3,129.16	-	-	3,129.16	3,214.52	-	-33.10	3,181.42

Particulars	Amount in Rs	
	As at March, 2022	As at March, 2021
Provision as per RBI Prudential Norms	148.65	151.26
Standard Asset	-	-
Sub-Standard Asset	-	-
Doubtful Asset	-	-
Loss Asset	-	-
Total	148.65	151.26

Notes

a) Asset classification is as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and provisions is as per Expected Credit Loss methodology as per Ind AS which is higher than minimum required as per prudential norms

b) As the ECL provisions is higher than provision required under IRACP (Income Recognition, Assets classification & provisioning, there is no requirement to create Impairment allowance reserve.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 11 Investments

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2022						As at March, 2021					
	At fair value			Sub-Total	Others	Total	At fair value			Sub-Total	Others	Total
	Amortised cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				Amortised cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
	1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5	1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5
(i) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Government securities	-	-	1,025.71	1,025.71	-	1,025.71	-	-	9,455.07	9,455.07	-	9,455.07
(iii) Debt securities (Quoted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Equity Instruments (quoted)	-	-	262.05	262.05	-	262.05	-	-	616.53	616.53	-	616.53
(v) Equity Instruments (unquoted)	-	25,531.00	15,193.74	40,724.74	-	40,724.74	-	15,131.00	16,199.74	31,324.74	-	31,324.74
(vi) Subsidaries (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Associates (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) Gross	-	25,531.00	16,481.50	42,012.50	-	42,012.50	-	15,131.00	26,265.34	41,396.34	-	41,396.34
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	-	25,531.00	16,481.50	42,012.50	-	42,012.50	-	15,131.00	26,265.34	41,396.34	-	41,396.34
Total (B) Gross	-	25,531.00	16,481.50	42,012.50	-	42,012.50	-	15,131.00	26,265.34	41,396.34	-	41,396.34
Less: Allowance for impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Net (D) = (A)-(C)	-	25,531.00	16,481.50	42,012.50	-	42,012.50	-	15,131.00	26,265.34	41,396.34	-	41,396.34

As per Ind As 109, equity instruments measured at other than at cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss do not require a separate evaluation of impairment amount. Hence, in such cases, the disclosure pertaining to impairment shall not be applicable

Equity (Unquoted) at FVTOCI (Non-trade)					
Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022	Quantity	As at 31st March 2021
ABM Finance Pvt. Ltd.	10	280,150.00	11,206.00	280150	11,206.00
Ashok Vastika Pvt. Ltd.	10	24,000.00	2,400.00		
DAFFODIL DEALTRADE PVT LTD (10+190)	10	3,250.00	650.00		
Vibhor Commotrade Pvt. Ltd.	10	36,750.00	7,350.00		
Maybourn Investments Pvt. Ltd.	10	32,000.00	3,900.00	32000	3,900.00
Shreegan Stockinvest Pvt. Ltd.(bonus share)	10	8,200.00	0.00	8200	0.00
East Flow Commodest Ltd.	10	250.00	25.00	250	25.00
Total			25,531.00		15,131.00
Aggregate Break-up value of Unquoted shares			23,023.17		13,130.92

Further refer note no 5.2 (iii) for the basis of classification, measurement and recognition of FVTOCI investments

Trade investments in Mutual funds at FVTPL (Quoted)					
Particulars	Units	As at 31st March 2022	Units	As at 31st March 2021	(Rs in '000)
		NAV		NAV	
Franklin India short term plan	4414.48	962.97	2292.54		
HERC Ultra short term fund	557024.58	-	557024.58		
ICI credit risk fund	30279.55	-	30279.55		
Franklin India low duration fund	77023.09	62.72	90157.91		
Total		1025.71	9455.07		

Trade investments held as stock in trade and measured at FVTPL (Fair value through profit & loss)

Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) Quoted					
Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022	Quantity	As at 31st March 2021
Equity Quoted					
Hindustan National Glass & Industries Limited	10	19,058	262.05	19,058	616.53
Total			262.05		616.53
Aggregate Market value of Quoted shares			262.05		616.53

Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) Unquoted					
Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022	Quantity	As at 31st March 2021
Equity Unquoted					
Prakash Estates Ltd.	10	6,000	120.00	6,000	120.00
ABM Finance Pvt. Ltd.	10	-	-	40,000	1,000.00
Rubram Agencies Pvt Ltd (Equity oriented pref shares)	100	40,000	400.00	30,000	400.00
Captain Vastika Pvt Ltd	10	30,000	300.00	75,000	300.00
Equus Supplier Pvt Ltd	10	75,000	750.00	75,000	750.00
Harmony Vincon Pvt Ltd	10	75,000	750.00	75,000	750.00
Kuber Textim (P) Ltd.	10	14,05,000	2,810.00	14,05,000	2,810.00
Master Tradecom Pvt Ltd	10	30,000	300.00	30,000	300.00
Nature Dialscon (P) Ltd.	10	1,05,000	210.00	1,05,000	210.00
Novel Finvest Pvt Ltd	10	4,39,332	878.66	4,39,332	878.66
Progressive Commodest Pvt Ltd	10	89,000	1,128.00	89,000	1,128.00
Ropas Dualcom (P) Ltd.	10	30,38,975	6,077.95	30,38,975	6,077.95
Wallstreet Capital Markets (P) Ltd.	10	5,96,765	1,193.53	5,96,765	1,193.53
Basundhara Wholesellers Pvt Ltd	10	25,000	57.80	25,000	57.80
Bhagwati Wholesellers Pvt Ltd	10	25,000	57.80	25,000	57.80
Majeshwari Investment Advisory Pvt Ltd	10	80,000	160.00	80,000	160.00
Total			15,199.74		16,199.74
Aggregate Break-up value of Unquoted shares					

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements**Note No. : 15 Trade Payables** (Amt '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small	-	-
	-	-

As per the requirements of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 with respect to trade payables, the Company has no outstanding towards it. Since there were no trade payables during the current reporting period, hence reporting of trade payable ageing schedule is not applicable

Note No. : 16 Borrowings (other than debts) (Amt '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Short term borrowings	7,226.32	-
	7,226.32	-

Short term borrowings represents unsecured demand loan from other parties

Note No. : 17 Other non- financial liabilities (Amt '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Liabilities for Expenses	1,095.50	941.55
TDS Payable	25.31	-
Advance received		
	1,120.81	941.55

Note No. : 18 Equity Share capital (Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of par value	10050	1,00,500	10050	1,00,500
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of par value	10027.777	1,00,278	10027.777	1,00,278
		1,00,278		1,00,278

(c) Reconciliation of number and amount of equity shares outstanding

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No of Shares	RS	No of Shares	RS
At the beginning of the year	10027.777	1,00,278	10027.777	1,00,278
At the end of the year	10027.777	1,00,278	10027.777	1,00,278

(d) The Company has only one class of equity shares. The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share

(e) 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 dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(f) Shareholders holding more than 5 % of the equity shares in the Company

(Rs in '000)

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares
Centuple Finance Pvt. Ltd.	18.813	1886489	18.813	1886489

(g) Disclosure of shareholding

Name of the Promoter	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year

(h) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestments

(i) For the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared

(Rs in '000)

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No of Shares		No of Shares	
class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without	NIL		NIL	
class of shares allotted as fully paid by way of bonus	NIL		NIL	
© Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	NIL		NIL	

(j) There were no securities issued having a term for conversion into equity / preference shares.

(k) There are no calls unpaid in respect of Equity Shares issued by the Company

(l) There are no forfeited shares by the Company

Note No. : 19 Other equity

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	
Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-1C of the RBI Act 1934			
Balance as per last account	740.34	696.28	
Add: Transfer from Profit or	101.07	44.06	740.34
	841.41		
Retained Earnings			
Balance as per last acc	202.53	-268.31	
Add : Net Profit for the Y	760.24	751.52	
Less: Transfer to Statuto	101.07	-44.06	
Less: Share of Non-contr	114.69	239.05	
Add : Transfer from Othe	792.00	2.43	202.53
	1,539.01		
Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance as per last acc	-	-	
Add : Other Comprehens	792.00	2.43	
Less : Transfer to retain	-792.00	-2.43	-
	2,380.42		942.87

Nature and purpose of Reserves

1) Statutory Reserve

Statutory reserve (Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-1C of The RBI Act, 1934) defines that every non banking finance institution which is a Company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty percent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss before any dividend is declared.

Since the parent company which is an NBFC had reported loss in both the financial years, hence in that case, no amount would be transferred to the above Statutory Reserve.

2) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve represents the amount received on reissue of forfeited shares and are not the free reserves and cannot be used to pay dividends to shareholders

3) Statutory Reserve (Pursuant to Section 45-1C of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act, 1934))

Statutory reserve (Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-1C of The RBI Act, 1934) defines that every non banking finance institution which is a Company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty percent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss before any dividend is declared.

4) Other Comprehensive reserve

Items of Other Comprehensive income represents the fair value changes (both realised/unrealised and net of income tax) in equity instruments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI as per the business model assessment of the Company and are not recycled to profit and loss However the same can be transferred within equity as permitted by the Ind AS

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Revenue from operations
Note No. : 20 Interest Income (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
(a) Interest Income		
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loans	5,547.13	4,793.21
	5,547.13	4,793.21
	5,547.13	4,793.21

Note No. : 21 Net Gain / (Loss) on Fair Value Changes (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Net gain / (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through Profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio		
Investments	-2,433.09	-2,384.62
	-2,433.09	-2,384.62
	-2,433.09	-2,384.62

Note No. : 22 Other Operating Income (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Other operating Income		
Reversal of ECL	52.26	109.90
	52.26	109.90
	52.26	109.90

Note No. : 23 Other Income (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest on TDS	-	44.35
	-	44.35
Others		
Short term capital gain (Mutual funds)	37.84	652.40
Long term capital gain (Mutual funds)	550.27	13.10
Long term capital gain (on sale of shares)		733.32
Interest on loan		202.04
Interest on Fixed Deposit	23.32	112.46
Other miscellaneous income of subsidiaries	611.42	1,713.32
	611.42	1,757.67
	611.42	1,757.67

Note No. : 25 Impairment of financial assets (expected credit loss) (Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
ECL on loans (reversed)	(52.26)	(109.90)
Less: transferred to other income	52.26	109.90
	-	-

Note No. : 24 Finance Cost

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest on borrowings	251.63	-
	<u>251.63</u>	<u>-</u>

Note No. : 26 Employee benefit expense

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Managing director's remuneration	206.67	196.67
Salaries and bonus	1,079.06	1,356.02
Staff welfare	58.70	104.91
	<u>1,344.43</u>	<u>1,657.59</u>

Note No. : 27 Other expenses

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Payments to auditor		
As auditor for statutory audit	37.00	25.20
Other charges	<u>12.50</u>	<u>12.50</u>
Internal audit fees	11.00	5.00
Accounting charges	50.00	80.00
Advertisement	28.81	36.57
Annual Fees (CCB)	5.90	-
Bank charges	3.22	1.68
Bad debts	-	662.00
Conveyance	20.80	45.71
Depository Charges	172.28	120.36
Demat charges	1.19	0.52
Establishment charges	60.00	24.00
Filing fees	40.30	38.20
Listing fees	354.00	383.50
General Expenses	43.00	18.75
Office maintenance	19.26	37.96
Telephone expenses	2.33	3.54
Professional fees	148.89	94.13
Printing & Stationery	29.24	38.04
Postage & couriers	0.33	0.96
Rent	60.00	30.00
RTA fees	26.55	26.55
Trade license	2.15	2.25
Professional tax	2.50	2.50
STT	-	0.70
Website maintenance charges	4.44	4.90
Sundry balances written off	-	4.50
	<u>1,135.69</u>	<u>1,700.01</u>

Note No. : 28 Tax expense

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax	218.08	168.26
Taxation for earlier years	-	2.45
Deferred tax	<u>67.65</u>	<u>-3.67</u>
	<u>285.73</u>	<u>167.04</u>
	<u>285.73</u>	<u>167.04</u>

Note No. : 29 Other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value changes of Investments (Realised)	1,000.00	2.43
Fair value changes of Investments (Unrealised)	-	-
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	208.00	-
	792.00	2.43
Total other Comprehensive Income		-

Note No. : 30 Other disclosures

1. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

a) Contingent liabilities :

NIL

b) Commitments :

There are no capital commitments contracted by the Group during the period under review

c) Other Statutory & Legal Matters

SEBI vide their letter no. SEBI/HO/SD/OW/P/2017 dated August 07, 2017 inter-alia had directed Exchange to initiate a process of very the credentials / fundamentals of suspected shell companies, in which Decillion Finance Limited was also issued a notice being in the list of suspected shell companies. Further Exchange vide its order dated December 20, 2017 inter-alia passed directions against the Company for appointment of independent auditor to conduct forensic audit of the Company and further directed the Company to provide information/ documents as required by the Exchange from time to time.

Further the Exchange vide its letter dated January 08, 2018 informed the Company about the appointment of M/s. BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out forensic audit of the Company.

Without prejudice to the interests of the Company, the Company has then from time to time provided all the necessary informations/ documents explanations as required by the forensic auditors and by the Exchange. Within the rights which were available to the Company, the company has sought legal advisory through its Counsels, and represented before the Exchange and the Courts from time to time.

Further the Company made representation dated March 14, 2022 in response to the forensic audit report shared by Exchange vide letter /email dated March 02, 2022.

After considering the Company's representation dated March 14, 2022 and in furtherance to the Exchange notice no.20181029-18 dated October 29, 2018 on this subject matter, the Exchange on April 22, 2022 moved out the Company from Stage III of GSM Framework and further lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company only to buy the Securities of the Company and further revoked and lifted up the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors of the Company (earlier only to buy the Securities of the Company and that, not to sell their existing holding in the Company) passed by the Exchange vide its interim Order dated October 25, 2017 and the representations filed by the Company were accordingly disposed of by the Exchange

Note No. : 30 Other disclosures (Continued)

2)

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Group owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2022, This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

3)

Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37:- Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

(i) Nature of provision

Provision for contingencies

Provision for contingencies represent provision towards various claims made/anticipated in respect of duties and taxes and other litigation claims against the Group based on the Management's assessment

(ii) Movement in provision:-

Particulars	Duties & Taxes	Other Litigation Claims	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2022		NIL	
Provided during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2021		NIL	
Non-current			
Current			
Balance as at 1st April, 2021		NIL	
Provided during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2020		NIL	
Non-current			
Current			

4) Segment Reporting :

The Group's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. Investments & Financing. All other activities of the Group revolve around the main business. The risk and returns of the business of the Group is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment reporting based on geographical segment. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

Note No. : 30 Other disclosures (Continued)**(5) Earnings per share** - The numerators and denominators used to calculate Basic / Diluted earnings per share

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(a) Amount used as the numerator		
Profit after Tax - (A)	760	752
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings Per Share (B)	10,027.78	10,027.78
Add: Weighted average number of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
(C) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings Per Share (C)	10028	10028
(d) Nominal value of equity shares (Rs)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share (A)/(B)	0.08	0.07
Diluted earnings per share (A)/(C)	0.08	0.07

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 13(1)(C) Other disclosures (Continued)

6) Related party disclosures :

As per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules.

(a) Name of the related parties and description of their relationship

(i) Subsidiaries/ Step down subsidiaries

- (1) Jainmatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as Jainmatarani Merchants Limited)
- (2) Mericoqold Trading Private Limited (Formerly known as Mericoqold Trading Limited)

(ii) Associates/Joint Venture

NIL

(iii) Director/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(1) Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Executive Director	
(2) Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Independent Director	
(3) Vidhu Bhushan Verma	Independent Director	
(4) Rhu Agarwal	Independent Director	
(5) Pooja Kalanouria	Additional Independent Director	(Appointed w.e.f. 11/02/2021)
(6) Prabhat Kumar Marda	Chief Financial Officer	
(7) Surbhi Rajgadia	Company Secretary	(Appointed w.e.f. 18.01.2021)
(8) Pawan Kumar	Director of Subsidiary Companies	
(9) Manish Kumar Dokania	Director of Subsidiary Companies	

(iv) Relative of Director/ Key Management Personnel

NIL

(v) Entities where Director/Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence

- (1) ABM Finlease Private Limited
- (2) Anianioutra Promoters Private Limited
- (3) Fastflow Commodore Limited
- (4) Aurelian Commercial LLP
- (5) Aurelian Trading LLP
- (6) Balaji Enterprises
- (7) Certuple Commercial LLP
- (8) Certuple Trading LLP
- (9) Dealat Vintrade LLP
- (10) Dealtradi Dealtrade Private Limited
- (11) Dignity Dealtrade Private Limited
- (12) Fastflow Commodore Limited
- (13) Goyal Commercial Private Limited
- (14) Goyal Toys LLP
- (15) Horizon Agro Processing Private Limited
- (16) Icon Comtrade LLP
- (17) KVZ Enterprises
- (18) Laxmidhan Properties Private Limited
- (19) Lindestar Tracom LLP
- (20) Lifestyle Variya LLP
- (21) Manu6 Tie-Up LLP
- (22) Maybom Investments Private Limited
- (23) Merit Comsales LLP
- (24) Mo6 Finvest Limited
- (25) Planet Dealtrade LLP
- (26) Rambhadrta Enterprise LLP
- (27) Sahai Medidialp Private Limited
- (28) Shreyans Stockinvest Private Limited
- (29) Silverlake Tradelinks LLP
- (30) Skyight Vintrade LLP
- (31) Ultra Dealers Private Limited
- (32) Ultra Lifestyle Enterprises
- (33) Spectrum Pestoran Private Limited
- (34) Success Dealers LLP
- (35) Sumit Technisch & Engineering Private Limited
- (36) Suncity Dealers LLP
- (37) Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited
- (38) Twinkle Vintrade LLP
- (39) Vibgyor Comtrade Private Limited
- (40) Vigh Empressa Private Limited
- (41) Yashvoog Commercial LLP
- (42) Yashvoog Investments
- (43) Zigma Comsales Private Limited
- (44) VZ Variya LLP

* (Significant influence will be influence or significant influence as the case may be.)

(vi) HUF & Trust where Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence

- (1) G Jitendra HUF
- (2) Virendra Kumar Goyal HUF
- (3) Y K Goyal & Sons HUF
- (4) Sumit Goyal Benefit Trust
- (5) Varsha Goyal Benefit Trust
- (6) Panjaj Marda HUF
- (7) S Marda & Sons HUF

* (Significant influence will be influence or significant influence as the case may be.)

SCINTILLA COMMERCIAL & CREDIT LTD

DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTY AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 24 FOR THE YEAR ENDED

At the following is the summary of transactions with related parties (Declaration of related parties for the year ended 31.03.2022)

Sl. No.	Name of Related Party - Company or Individual	Nature of transactions	(Amount in 'Rs '000)	
			Transaction during the year ended 31st March, 2022	Outstanding Balance Carried in Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2022
A Director/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)				
1	JITENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	REMUNERATION	206.67	-
2	MANOJ BIYANI	REMUNERATION	245.83	-
3	PRABHAT MARDIA	REMUNERATION	-	120.00
4	ANAND MALIKAR	REMUNERATION	-	102.00
5	SURBHI RAJGADIA	REMUNERATION	278.26	89.17
6	RADHIKA MAHESHWARI	REMUNERATION	-	49.13
7	PANKAJ MARDIA	REMUNERATION	-	196.67
B Relative of Director/ Key Management Personnel with whom transactions took place during the year				
1	SUMIT GOYAL	LOAN GIVEN	150.00	-
		INTEREST ACCRUED	3.03	-
2	VIRENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	LOAN GIVEN	2,400.00	2,561.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	218.96	-
C Entities, where Director/Key Management Personnel and their relative have significant influence				
1	ABM FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	500.00	5,000.00
2	BALAJI ENTERPRISES	LOANS GRANTED	-	2,500.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	243.36	4,859.48
3	CENTUPLE COMMERCIAL LLP	LOANS GRANTED	397.20	2,027.36
		LOANS GRANTED	4.31	-
4	DECILLION FINANCE LIMITED	LOAN REPAYMENT	55.00	-
		LOAN RECEIVED	-	759.60
5	GOYAL COMMERCIAL PVT. LTD.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	-	53.96
		ACCOUNTING CHARGES, RENT PAID & ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	385.00	65.00
6	GOYAL TOYS LLP	ADVANCE RECEIVED	500.00	-
		ADVANCE REFUNDED	500.00	-
7	LAXMIDHAN PROPERTIES PVT LTD	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	-	5,000.00
		SALE OF SHARES/SECURITIES	1,600.00	-
8	LITLESAR FRACOM LLP	LOAN GRANTED	900.00	-
		INTEREST ACCRUED	16.79	917.64
9	LIFESTYLE VANIYA LLP	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2.81	-
		LOANS GRANTED	-	850.00
10	MAYBORN INVESTMENTS PVT. LTD.	INTEREST ACCRUED	43.36	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	73.67	900.00
11	MOTI FINVEST LIMITED	LOAN REPAYMENT	70.76	21.59
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	38.36	26.50
12	RAMBHAKTA ENTERPRISE LLP	LOAN GIVEN	5.40	2,450.00
		INTEREST ACCRUED	3.45	-
13	SPECTRUM PESTORGAN PVT LTD	REPAYMENT OF LOAN	3,087.00	-
		INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	487.88	-
14	TUBRO CONSULTANTS & ENTERPRISES PVT LTD	SALE OF SHARES/SECURITIES	1,600.00	258.50
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	87.03	837.88
15	ULTRA DEALERS PVT. LTD	INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	4.49	-
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	5.29	3.55
16	VIRENDRA KUMAR GOYAL HUF	REPAYMENT OF LOAN	203.55	-
		LOAN GIVEN	-	200.00
17	VZ VANIYA LLP	INVESTMENTS MADE IN SHARES & SECURITIES	-	200.00
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	-	200.00
18	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	500.00	-
		ADVANCE	300.00	-
19	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INVESTMENTS MADE IN SHARES & SECURITIES	-	200.00
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1,684.59	1,692.56
20	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INTEREST OUTSTANDING RECEIVED	2,685.82	1,585.82
		LOAN GIVEN	4,200.00	16,900.00
21	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	REPAYMENT OF LOAN	6,400.00	6,036.94
		ADVANCE RECEIVED	300.00	-
22	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE REFUNDED	300.00	-
		LOAN GIVEN	-	150.00
23	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE	23.35	-
		LOAN REPAYMENT	-	150.00
24	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	0.66	0.66
		ADVANCE RECEIVED	2.33	-
25	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE REFUNDED	2.33	-
		ADVANCE PAID	-	2.33
26	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	47.93	89.54
		SALE OF SHARES/SECURITIES	9.60	9.00
27	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	850.00	-
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	650.00	-
28	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE PAID	-	-
		LOAN GIVEN	1,544.43	-
29	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	LOAN REPAYMENT	3,573.83	-
		INTEREST RECEIVED	29.34	-
30	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	385.52	-
		ADVANCE PAID	-	250.00
31	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	LOAN REPAYMENT	2,357.11	-
		LOAN GIVEN	2,150.00	-
32	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE REFUNDED	-	250.00
		INTEREST RECEIVABLE	7.80	-
33	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	3.71	2,712.00
		LOAN GIVEN	500.00	500.00
34	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	REPAYMENT OF LOAN	552.71	900.00
		INTEREST RECEIVED	3.35	-
35	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	ADVANCE REFUNDED	-	750.00
		ADVANCE PAID	-	750.00
36	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	2,450.00	-
		PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	4,500.00	-
37	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	INCOME FROM INVESTMENT	1,000.00	-
		SALE OF SHARES/SECURITIES	1,000.00	-
38	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	PURCHASE OF SHARES & SECURITIES	2,450.00	-
		ADVANCE	15.00	-
39	YASHOYG COMMERCIAL LLP	SALE OF SHARES/SECURITIES	600.00	-

(D) Details of Remuneration paid to Directors/ KMPs

Year ended 31st March 2022		(Amount '000)		
Particulars	JITENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	MANOJ BIYANI	SURBHI RAJGADIA	Total
Short Term employee benefits				
Salary	206.67	245.83	278.26	730.76
Commission				
Perquisites				
Post-employment benefits				
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other				
Total	206.67	245.83	278.26	730.76

Year ended 31st March 2021		(Amount '000)				
Particulars	PRABHAT MARDIA	RADHIKA MAHESHWARI	ANAND MALIKAR	PANKAJ MARDIA	SURBHI RAJGADIA	Total
Short Term employee benefits						
Salary	120.00	46.13	102.00	196.67	89.17	556.97
Commission						
Perquisites						
Post-employment benefits						
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other						
Total	120.00	46.13	102.00	196.67	89.17	556.97

(E) Transaction values are excluding taxes and duties

(F) Amount in bracket denotes credit balance

(G) Name of the related party and nature of the related party relationship where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. In other cases, disclosure has been made only when there have been transactions with those parties

(H) Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Indian Accounting Standard - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' have been identified based on representations made by key management personnel and information available with the Company. All above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis. All outstanding balances are to be settled in cash.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 30 Other disclosures (Continued)

7) Financial instruments - Accounting, Classification and Fair value measurements

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

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 and Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

A) Financial instruments by category

As at 31st March, 2022							(Rs in '000)
Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value	
1) Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,419.67	-	-	-	1,419.67	
Trade receivables	9	1,600.00	-	-	-	1,600.00	
Loans	10	83,329.02	-	-	-	83,329.02	
Investments	11	-	25,531.00	16,481.50	-	42,012.50	
TOTAL		86,348.69	25,531.00	16,481.50	-	1,28,361.19	
2) Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Borrowings	16	7,226.32	-	-	-	7,226	
TOTAL		7,226.32	-	-	-	7,226.32	

As at 31st March, 2021							(Rs in '000)
Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value	
1) Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	8,560.90	-	-	-	8,560.90	
Trade receivables	9	1,200.00	-	-	-	1,200.00	
Loans	10	68,508.82	-	-	-	68,508.82	
Investments	11	-	15,131.00	26,265.34	-	41,396.34	
TOTAL		78,269.72	15,131.00	26,265.34	-	1,19,666.07	
2) Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Borrowings	16	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	

Note No. : 30 Other disclosures (Continued)

8)

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

(2) The Group uses the following fair value hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instrument:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities 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. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investment in equity shares which are unquoted or for which quoted prices are not available at the reporting dates

Carrying value of investments in unquoted shares approximates cost at which they are purchased

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2022**(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	-	-	25,531.00	25,531.00
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	262.05		15,193.74	15,455.79
(iii) Investments in Mutual Funds				
At FVTPL	1,025.71		-	1,025.71
Total	1,287.75	-	40,724.74	42,012.50

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2021**(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	0.00	-	15,131.00	15,131.00
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	616.53		16,193.74	16,810.27
(iii) Investments in Mutual Funds				
At FVTPL	9,455.07		-	9,455.07
Total	10,071.60	-	31,324.74	41,396.34

There have been no transfer between Level 1 and Level 3 for the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values**Financial instruments measured at fair value**

(i) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. However in cases where quoted prices are not available than different valuation technique are used by the management for different investments.

Certain investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for long term strategic purposes, hence

The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments at FVOCI since, it provides a more meaningful presentation.

Further investments which are held for trading and company considers them as stock in trade are designated through FVTPL

Level 1 investments are valued at the quoted closing price on stock exchange. Investments included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

Cost of unquoted equity instruments have been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

As at 31st March, 2020, 31st March, 2019 and 1st April, 2018, the company did not hold any financial assets or financial liabilities which could have been categorized as Level 2

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(ii) Financial assets not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets. These are financial assets whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, due to their short term nature.

(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 Company 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 30 Risk Management

9) Financial risk management

Risk is an integral part of the Group's business and sound risk management is critical to success. The Group's primary business are reflected based on the principal business carried out by the Parent Company i.e. loans and investments (and all other activities of the Group revolve around the main business), hence the Group is exposed to risks that are particular to its lending and the environment within which it operates and primarily includes credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Since the parent company is Systematically non-important and non-deposit taking NBFC, and also in terms of Sub -Regulation (5) of Regulation 21 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement), Regulations 2015 as amended, the Parent Company is not required to have Risk Management Committee, but as a prudence the Board of Directors of the Parent Company oversees the overall risk management approach, risk management strategies, procedures and principles.

The senior management provides assurance that the Parent's financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's internal guidelines and risk objectives

a) 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 to the Group.

The Parent Company's main income generating activity inter-alia is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances which are in entirety payable on demand.

The credit risk management guideline of the parent company seeks to have following controls and key metrics that allows credit risks to be identified, assessed, monitored and reported in a timely and efficient manner in compliance with regulatory requirements.

- > Standardise the process of identifying new risks and having in place appropriate controls for these risks
- > Maintain an appropriate credit administration and loan review system
- > Establish metrics for portfolio monitoring
- > Minimize losses due to defaults or untimely payments by borrowers and implementing appropriate risk mitigation techniques.

In order to mitigate the impact of credit risk in the future profitability, the company makes reserves basis the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model for the outstanding loans including interest accrued but not due and interest overdue therein at balance sheet date.

Asset classification is as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and provisions is as per Expected Credit Loss Methodology as per Ind AS, which ever is higher than the minimum required as per prudential norms.

Further RBI Prudential guidelines are not applicable to Parent's subsidiaries as they are not an NBFCs

The below discussion describes the Group's approach for assessing impairment as stated in the significant accounting policies.

The mechanics of ECL.

Ind AS requires the company to calculate ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the company expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of default (PD) - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at default (EAD) - The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

The outstanding balance (including the interest accrued but not due and interest overdue) at the reporting date is considered EAD by the Company.

Since all the loans given by the company are repayable on demand, in this specific of on-demand repayable loan there are two options

- 1) The borrower is able to pay immediately (if demanded) or
- 2) The borrower is not able to pay immediately

Hence the company examines whether the borrower has sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan immediately. If the borrower has sufficient liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) to repay the outstanding loan including interest accrued therein, then ECL is close to zero, because probability of default is zero

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL. Calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of the qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

Considering that the PD determined above factors in amount at default, there is no separate requirement to estimate EAD.

However, the probability of loss (PD) is not zero, if the company assess that the borrower has no sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan when demaded and accordingly the Company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in and the relationship between key economic trends like GDP, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation and most importantly the competitive advantage and disadvantage the company has in comparison to its peer group(s).

Based upon the above facts, the Company has assessed the following PD Percentage as at 31st March, 2022, while PD percentages for 31st March 2021 and on the date of transition remain same at 5%

Category

Loans: Unsecured and repayable on demand

Stage 1: All Standard loans in the above category upto 30 days past due (DPD) are considered as Stage 1 assets for computation of ECL

Stage 2: Exposure under Stage 2 include under-performing loans having 31 to 90 days past due (DPD) for computation of ECL

Stage 3: Exposure under Stage 2 include non-performing loans with overdue more than 90 days past due (DPD).

Based upon historical data the Company assigns PD to Stage 1 and Stage 2 and applies it to the EAD to compute the ECL.

For Stage 3 assets PD is considered as 100%

Pools	Stage 1	31st March, 2022	
		Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%

Pools	Stage 1	31st March, 2021	
		Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%

Loss given default (LGD) - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Since the company's loan portfolio mainly comprises of unsecured loans (repayable on demand), Loss given default (LGD) is always close to 100%.

Pools

Unsecured loans, repayable on demand

The Company has applied internal guidelines to the ECL Model to consider the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the provision. Probability of default is consistent as mentioned above and LGD are always near to 100% since the loans are unsecured. Further the company is assessing on the continuous basis the likelihood of increased credit risk and reasonable hair cuts in view of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The number of days past due shall exclude the moratorium period if any availed by the borrower for the purposes of asset classification as per the Company's internal guidelines.

Further refer note no 10 which provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loan

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and do not involve significant financing cost, further all the receivables are of short term in nature, hence transaction value approximates fair value for trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients.

In addition, number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Based on Group's past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Group does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to entity's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management requires sufficient cash and marketable securities and availability of funds through adequate committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and close out market positions.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity with minimal risks while making investments. The Company invests its surplus funds in short term liquid assets. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

Refer note 31(1) for analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

c) Market Risk

Market risk arises when movements in market factors (interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices etc.) impact the Company's income or market value of its portfolios. The Company, in its course of business, is exposed to market risk due to change in equity prices and interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to maintain an acceptable level of market risk exposure while aiming to maximizing returns

(i) Equity price

The Company's exposure to equity price risk arises primarily on account of investments in equity instruments (both short term and long term). The Company designates its investments in equity instruments based upon its business model. Investments which are held for trading are fair valued through profit and loss, whereas investments which are held for long term and strategic purpose are fair valued through Other comprehensive income

The Company's equity price risk is managed in accordance with the objective of the Company and as approved by the senior management of the Company

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to Interest rate risk if the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing deposits with bank and loan given to customers.

Such instrument exposes the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Management believes that the interest rate risk attached to these financial assets is not significant due to the nature of these financial assets.

d) Operational And Business Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. when controls fails to operate effectively, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but it endeavours to manage these risks through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, such as the use of internal audit

Note No. : 30 Risk Management

10) Capital Management

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

The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of recurring business plan coupled with long term and short term Strategic investments and expansion plans.

The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, short term borrowings and through use of bank overdrafts if required

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the parent. The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and other stake holders

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirement of the financial covenants if any.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 31(1) MATURITY ANALYSIS

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,419.67	1,419.67	-
Trade receivables	1,600.00	1,600.00	-
Loans	83,329.02	83,329.02	-
Investments	42,012.50	16,481.50	25,531.00
	1,28,361.19	1,02,830.19	25,531.00
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	480.86	480.86	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	396.27	-	396.27
Goodwill on consolidation	240.36		240.36
Other non-financial assets	271.25		271.25
	1,388.74	480.86	907.88
Total Assets	1,29,749.93	1,03,311.04	26,438.88
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	7,226.32	7,226.32	-
	7,226.32	7,226.32	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	1,120.81	1,120.81	-
	1,120.81	1,120.81	-
Total Liabilities	8,347.13	8,347.13	-
Net Assets (including non-controlling interest)	1,21,402.80	94,963.91	26,438.88
Non-controlling interest	18,744.61		18,744.61
Net Assets to equity holders of parent	1,02,658.19	94,963.91	7,694.27

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,560.90	8,560.90	-
Trade receivables	1,200.00	1,200.00	-
Loans	68,508.82	68,508.82	-
Investments	41,396.34	15,131.00	26,265.34
	1,19,666.07	93,400.72	26,265.34
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	185.64	185.64	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	617.43		617.43
Goodwill on consolidation	240.36		240.36
Other non-financial assets	82.61		82.61
	1,126.04	185.64	940.40
Total Assets	1,20,792.11	93,586.37	27,205.74
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	941.55	941.55	-
	941.55	941.55	-
Total Liabilities	941.55	941.55	-
Net Assets (including non-controlling interest)	1,19,850.56	92,644.82	27,205.74
Non-controlling interest	18,629.92		18,629.92
Net Assets to equity holders of parent	1,01,220.64	92,644.82	8,575.82

Note No 31 (2)

Additional Regulatory Information

Amended Schedule III requires additional regulatory information to be provided in the financial statements. These are as follows;

1) Title deeds of Immovable Property

The Group does not have any immovable property during the year.

2) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right -of- Use Assets

The Group does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment during year

3) Intangible Assets under development

The Group does not have any intangible assets under development during the current and previous year reporting period

4) Details of Benami Property held : Additional Disclosure

The Group does not hold any Benami Property and hence there were no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the Rules made thereunder, hence no disclosure is required to be given as such.

5) Capital Work in Progress

The Group does not have any capital work in progress during the current and previous year reporting period

6) Loans or advances to specified persons

The Group has granted loans to related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand

Refer note no 30 (6) and Note 10 for further details.

7) Undisclosed Income

The Group does not have any undisclosed Income which was not recorded in the books of accounts and which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions. Also the Company does not have previously unrecorded income and related assets which were required to be properly recorded in the books of accounts during the year

8) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Group does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets hence no disclosure is required as such

9) Wilful Defaulter

The Group has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any lender as at the date of the balance sheet or on the date of approval of the financial statements.

10) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Group does not have any transactions with Companies which are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, hence no disclosure is required as such

11) Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

There are no charges against the companies which are yet to be registered or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, hence no disclosures are required as such

12) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Holding company and its Subsidiaries does not have investment in any downstream companies for which it has to comply with the number of prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, hence no disclosure is required as such

13) Utilization of Borrowings

The Group does not have any outstanding balances towards the borrowings from banks and financial institutions at the balance sheet date, hence no further disclosure is required as such

14) Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

(A) The Holding Company and its Subsidiaries has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or Share premium or any other kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall;

a) Directly or indirectly lent or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) Or

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Hence no disclosure is required as such.

(B) The Holding Company and its Subsidiaries has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall;

a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) Or

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Hence no disclosure is required as such.

15) Details of Crypto Currency Or Virtual Currency

The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year, hence disclosure requirements for the same is not applicable

16) Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Holding Company and its Subsidiaries is not required to comply with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

31(3) Ratio Analysis & its element

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	12.38	99.40	-87.55%	Due to increase in borrowings and other short term payables
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	0.060	0.000	0.00%	NA
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	EBITDA	Debt service obligation	0.17	0.00	0.00%	NA
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Net Turnover	Average inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00%	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit sales	Average Trade Receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00%	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchase	Average trade payables	0.00	0.00	0.00%	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Turnover	Average Working capital	0.06	0.05	11.41%	NA
Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax	Net Turnover	13.58%	15.33%	-11.42%	NA
Return on equity (%)	Net Profit after tax- Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholders Equity	0.16%	0.17%	-8.10%	NA
Return on capital employed (%)	EBIT	Capital employed	1.01%	0.77%	31.62%	Due to increase in debt
Return on investment (%)	Net Profit after tax	Total average investment	1.82%	1.64%	11.18%	NA

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
A) cash and cash equivalents	1,419.67	8,560.90
B) trade receivables	1,600.00	1,200.00
C) short term loans	83,329.02	68,508.82
D) Current investments	16,481.50	15,131.00
E) current tax assets	480.86	185.64
total	1,03,311.04	93,586.37

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note No. : 32 (1) INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

(A) Interest in Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiary at 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2022 are set out below.

Further the consolidated financial statements includes the items from its separate financial statements of its subsidiaries. Group does not have any associates or joint ventures. Scintilla Commercial and Credit Limited is the ultimate parent of the group only upto 31st March, 2022

Brief about each of the Subsidiary are given hereunder

Sl. No	Name of the company	Status of the company	Principal activity	Place of incorporation & principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/voting rights held by the Group		Ownership interest held by non controlling interests	
					As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1	Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited	Subsidiary	Investment and Financing	Kolkata, West Bengal	55.00%	55.00%	45.00%	45.00%
2	Mericogold Trading Private Limited	Subsidiary	Investment and Financing	Kolkata, West Bengal	55.00%	55.00%	45.00%	45.00%

(B) Changes in Group structure

During the previous year ended 31st March 2021, there were no changes in the Group's structure. Consolidated Financial Statement.

(C) Goodwill on Consolidation

Goodwill on consolidation represents the excess purchase consideration paid over value, of net assets of acquired subsidiaries on the date of such acquisition. Such goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently (if there are indicators for impairment). The management does not foresee any risk of impairment on the carrying value of goodwill as at 31 March, 2022

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE NO. 32(2)

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS, PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs in ' 000)

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd	49.73%	60,374.47	66.48%	505.37	100%	792.00	83.58%	1,297.37
Subsidiary								
Jaimatarani Merchants Limited	17.58%	21,348.28	9.60%	73.00	-	-	4.70%	73.00
Mericogold Trading Limited	17.24%	20,935.44	8.84%	67.18	-	-	4.33%	67.18
Non-controlling interest	15.44%	18,744.61	15.09%	114.69	-	-	7.39%	114.69
Total	100.00%	1,21,402.80	100.00%	760.24	100%	792.00	100.00%	1,552.24

As at 31st March, 2021

(Rs in ' 000)

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Scintilla Commercial & Credit Ltd	46.81%	56,104.77	36.38%	273.41	100%	2.43	36.59%	275.84
Subsidiary								
Jaimatarani Merchants Limited	18.88%	22,629.01	18.42%	138.43	-	-	18.36%	138.43
Mericogold Trading Limited	18.76%	22,486.85	13.39%	100.63	-	-	13.35%	100.63
Non-controlling interest	15.54%	18,629.92	31.81%	239.05	-	-	31.71%	239.05
Total	100.00%	1,19,850.56	100.00%	751.52	100%	2.43	100.00%	753.95

Note No. : 32 (3) Fraud

During the year there have been no such instances of fraud on the Company by the officers and employees, whether loan related misappropriations or cash embezzlements/ burglaries

Note No. : 32 (4) Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform current year's classification.

Equity (Unquoted) at FVTOCI (Non-trade)

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022	Market Rate	Total Market Value
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10	2,80,150.00	11206	28.78	80,62,717.00
Ashok Vatika Pvt Ltd		1,500.00	150	101.42	1,52,130.00
DAFFODIL DEALTRADE PVT LTD.(10+190)		3,250.00	650.00	200	6,50,000.00
Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt Ltd		36,750.00	7,350.00	200	73,50,000.00
Zigma		1,200.00	2,250.00	179.77	2,15,724.00
Mayborn Investments Pvt. Ltd.	10	32,000.00	3,900.00	88.56	28,33,920.00
R.V. Infracon Pvt. Ltd.	10	-	-	-	-
Shreyans Stockinvest Pvt.Ltd.(bonus share)	10	8,200.00	0.01	247.1	20,26,220.00
Fast Flow Commodeal Ltd.	10	250.00	25.00	84.38	21,095.00
Total			25,531		2,13,11,806.00

Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) Unquoted

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2022	Market Rate	Total Market Value
Equity Unquoted					
Prakash Estates Ltd	10	6,000	120		
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd.	10		0		
Rubicam Agencies Pvt Ltd (Equity oriented pref shares)	100	40,000	400		
Captain Vanijya Pvt Ltd	10	30,000	300		
Equate Supplier Pvt Ltd	10	75,000	750		
Harmony Vincom Pvt Ltd	10	75,000	750		
Kuber Texim (P) Ltd	10	14,05,000	2810		
Lilygold Mercantile Pvt Ltd	10	45,000	0		
Mahaprabhu Tradecomm Pvt Ltd	10	27,500	0		
Master Tradecomm Pvt Ltd	10	30,000	300		
Nature Dealcom (P) Ltd	10	1,05,000	210		
Novel Finvest Pvt Ltd	10	4,39,332	878.664		
Progressive Commodeal Pvt Ltd	10	89,000	1128		
Roplas Dealcomm (P) Ltd	10	30,38,975	6077.95		
Shivdham Dealcomm Pvt Ltd	10	55,000	0		
Wallstreet Capital Market (P) Ltd	10	5,96,765	1193.53		
Wellwisher Distributors Pvt Ltd	10	50,000	0		
Basundhara Wholesellers Pvt Ltd	10	25,000	57.8		
Bhagwati Wholesellers Pvt Ltd	10	25,000	57.8		
Mahaprabhu Marketing Private Limited	10	27,500	0		
Mateshwari Investment Advisory Pvt Ltd	10	80,000	160		
Total			15,194		

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited as on 31.03.2022 as required in terms of Paragraph 13 of a Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015

LIABILITIES SIDE

(₹ IN 000)

<u>PARTICULARS</u>		<u>AMOUNT OUTSTANDING</u>	<u>AMOUNT OVERDUE</u>
1	LOANS AND ADVANCES AVAILED BY THE NBFCs INCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ACCRUED THEREON BUT NOT PAID:		
a	DEBENTURES		
	• SECURED	-	-
	• UNSECURED (OTHER THAN FALLING WITHIN THE MEANING OF PUBLIC DEPOSITS*)	-	-
b	DEFERRED CREDITS	-	-
c	TERM LOANS	-	-
d	INTER – CORPORATE LOANS AND BORROWINGS	-	-
e	COMMERCIAL PAPER	-	-
f	OTHER LOANS (SPECIFY NATURE)	-	-

*Please see note -1 below

ASSETS SIDE

	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>AMOUNT OUTSTANDING</u>
2	BREAK UP OF LOANS AND ADVANCES INCLUDING BILLS RECEIVABLES OTHER THAN THOSE INCLUDED IN (4) BELOW:	
	• SECURED	
	• UNSECURED	56,329.02
3	BREAK UP OF LEASED ASSETS AND STOCK ON HIRE AND OTHER ASSETS COUNTING TOWARDS AFC ACTIVITIES	-
a	LEASE ASSETS INCLUDING LEASE RENTALS UNDER SUNDRY DEBTORS	
	• FINANCIAL LEASE	-
	• OPERATING LEASE	-
b	STOCK ON HIRE INCLUDING HIRE CHARGES UNDER SUNDRY DEBTORS	
	• ASSETS ON HIRE	-
	• REPOSSESSED ASSETS	-
c	OTHER LOANS COUNTING TOWARDS AFC ACTIVITIES	-

	• LOANS WHERE ASSETS HAVE BEEN REPOSSESSED	-
	• LOANS OTHER THAN (a) ABOVE	-
4	BREAK UP OF INVESTMENTS:	
	CURRENT INVESTMENTS	
1.	QUOTED	
	• SHARES	
	EQUITY	-
	PREFERENCE	-
	• DEBENTURES AND BONDS	-
	• UNITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS	-
	• GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-
	• OTHERS	-
2.	UNQUOTED	
	• SHARES	
	(i) EQUITY	-
	(ii) PREFERENCE	-
	• DEBENTURES AND BONDS	-
	• UNITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS	-
	• GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-
	• OTHERS	-
	LONG TERM INVESTMENTS	
1.	QUOTED	
	• SHARES	
	(i) EQUITY	262.05
	(ii) PREFERENCE	-
	• DEBENTURES AND BONDS	-
	• UNITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS	-
	• GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-
	• OTHERS	-
2.	UNQUOTED	
	• SHARES	
	(i) EQUITY	26051.00
	(ii) PREFERENCE	-
	• DEBENTURES AND BONDS	-
	• UNITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS	-
	• GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-
	• OTHERS	-

5	BORROWER GROUP WISE CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS FINANCED AS IN (2) AND (3) ABOVE: Please Note 2 below		
	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>AMOUNT NET OF PROVISIONS</u>	
		<u>SECURED</u>	<u>UNSECURED</u>
			<u>TOTAL</u>
1.	RELATED PARTIES **		
	(a) SUBSIDIARIES	-	-
	(b) COMPANIES IN THE SAME GROUP	-	-
	(c) OTHER RELATED PARTIES	-	22,476.38
2.	OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	-	36981.81
	TOTAL	-	59,458.19
6	INVESTOR GROUP WISE CLASSIFICATION OF ALL INVESTMENTS (CURRENT AND LONG TERM) IN SHARES AND SECURITIES (BOTH QUOTED AND UNQUOTED): please see note 3 below as per Accounting Standard of ICAI		
	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MARKET VALUE /BREAK UP OR FAIR VALUE OR NAV</u>	<u>BOOK VALUE (NET OF PROVISION)</u>
1.	RELATED PARTIES **		
	(a) SUBSIDIARIES	22,000.00	22,000.00
	(b) COMPANIES IN THE SAME GROUP	-	-
	(c) OTHER RELATED PARTIES	25,381.00	25,381.00
2.	OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	932.00	932.00
	TOTAL	48,313.00	48,313.00
7	OTHER INFORMATION:		
	<u>PARICULARS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
I	GROSS NON- PERFORMING ASSETS		
	(a) RELATED PARTIES	-	
	(b) OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	-	
II	NET NON- PERFORMING ASSETS		
	(a) RELATED PARTIES	-	
	(b) OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	-	
III	ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF DEBTS	-	

NOTES:

- As defined in paragraph 2 (1) (xii) of the **Non – Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.**
- Provisioning Norms shall be applicable as prescribed in **Non-Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve bank) Direction, 2015.**
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debts. However, Market value in respect of quoted investment and break – up / fair value/ NAV in respect on unquoted investment should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (4) above.

NOTICE OF THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the 33rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of M/s. Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited ("the Company") will be held on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 at 12.00 noon (IST) at "Oswal Chambers", Eitma, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata-700 001 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

Item No. 1. Adoption of Audited Standalone Financial Statements:

To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company including Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended as on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

Item No. 2. Adoption of Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:

To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company including Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended as on that date and the Report of the Auditors thereon.

Item No. 3. Re-appointment of a Director:

To appoint a director in place of Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744), who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

Item No. 4. Re-appointment of Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 read with Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(1)(b), 25 and other applicable regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended and based on the performance evaluation, recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approval of the Board of Directors at their respective Meetings held on 13th August, 2022, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906), who has submitted a declaration that he meets the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and who is eligible for re-appointment and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing his candidature for the office of Director, be and is hereby re-appointed as Non-Executive Independent Director of

the Company for a second term of five consecutive years w.e.f. 28th September, 2022, whose appointment shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director and/or the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to take such steps, as may be required, for obtaining necessary approvals, if any, and to settle all matters arising out of and incidental thereto and to settle any question, difficulty, doubt that may arise in respect of the matter aforesaid and further to do all such other acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary, proper, expedient or incidental for giving effect to the said resolution.”

Item No. 5. Disinvestment in Subsidiaries:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules made thereunder and applicable provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, consent of the Members be and are hereby accorded to sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of the investments made by the Company in its subsidiaries namely M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Limited) and M/s Mericogold Trading Limited (Formerly known as M/s Mericogold Trading Private Limited) on such terms and conditions as the Board may deem fit and without any further approvals from Members.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director and/or the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to take such steps, as may be required, for obtaining necessary approvals, if any, and to settle all matters arising out of and incidental thereto and to settle any question, difficulty, doubt that may arise in respect of the matter aforesaid and further to do all such other acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary, proper, expedient or incidental for giving effect to the said resolution.”

Item No. 6. To approve existing as well as proposed material related party transactions for the financial year 2022-23:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Regulation 23 and other applicable Regulations, if any, of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), as amended from time to time, and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read with Rules made thereunder, (including any statutory modification (s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), approval of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as “Board”, which term shall be deemed to include any duly authorized Committee constituted /empowered by the Board, from time to time, to exercise its powers conferred by this resolution) to ratify/ approve all existing contracts/ arrangements/agreements/ transactions and to enter into new/ proposed contracts/ arrangements/ agreements/ transactions (including any modifications, alterations, amendments or renewal thereto), whether individual transaction or transaction(s) taken together or series of transaction(s) or otherwise, with the Related

Party(ies) as listed below within the meaning of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, as more particularly enumerated in the explanatory statement to the Notice, for the financial year 2022-23, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate value of all these transaction(s), undertaken with each of the Related Party(ies) may exceed Rs. 1,000 Crores or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower, or such other materiality threshold, as may be prescribed from time to time.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to execute all such agreements, documents, instruments and writings as deemed necessary, with power to alter and vary the terms and conditions of such contracts/ arrangements/ transactions, settle all questions, difficulties or doubts that may arise in this regard, as they may in their sole and absolute discretion deem fit, file requisite forms with the regulatory authorities and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered necessary and appropriate and to delegate all or any of its powers herein conferred to any authorized person(s) to give effect to this resolution.”

For **Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited**

Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00468744

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

Notes:

1. **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (“MEETING” OR “AGM”) IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON A POLL INSTEAD OF HIMSELF/ HERSELF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.** The instrument appointing the proxy should, however, be submitted at the corporate office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the meeting.

A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.

2. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) relating to the Special Business to be transacted at the AGM is annexed hereto.
3. Additional information, pursuant to Regulation 36(3) and 36(5) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (‘SEBI Listing Regulations’) and Secretarial Standard - 2 on General Meetings, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of Director retiring by rotation seeking re-appointment at this Annual General Meeting is furnished as an Annexure to the Notice.
4. Members are requested to bring their attendance slips duly completed and signed mentioning therein details of their DP - ID and Client - ID/ Folio No.
5. Corporate Shareholders (i.e., other than Individuals/HUF, NRI, etc.) intending to attend AGM through their Authorised Representatives are requested to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of their respective Board or Governing Body Resolution/Authorization, etc. authorizing its representative to attend the AGM on its behalf and to vote through poll or remote e-voting. The said Resolution/Authorization shall be sent to the Scrutinizer by email through its registered email address to rgadvisory18@gmail.com with a copy marked to the company’s email address i.e., info@scintilla.co.in.
6. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.
7. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their Shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act and other relevant documents referred to in the accompanying Notice are open

for inspection by the members at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days, during business hours up to the date of the meeting.

8. The Company has appointed **M/s. Niche Technologies Pvt. Ltd.**, as its Registrars and Share Transfer Agents for rendering the entire range of services to the Shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, all documents, change of address intimation and other communication in relation thereto with respect to shares in electronic form should be addressed to the Registrars directly quoting Folio No., full name, and name of the Company as Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited.
9. Members holding shares in electronic form are requested to intimate immediately any change in their address to their Depository participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts.
10. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts.
11. Notice of the AGM along with attendance slip and proxy form is being sent to all the members whose name appears in the Register of Members as on **26th August, 2022** at the e-mail ids registered with the Company/ Depository Participant(s). For Members who have not registered their e-mail addresses, physical copies are being sent by the permitted mode. The Members may note that the Notice of AGM will also be available on the Company's website www.scintilla.co.in, website of the BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com, website of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited at www.cse-india.com and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com.
12. To support the "Green Initiative", Members who have not registered their email addresses are requested to register the same with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent/their Depository Participants, in respect of shares held in electronic mode, respectively.
13. The Chairman shall, at the meeting, at the end of discussion on the resolution on which voting is to be held, allow voting with the assistance of Scrutinizer, by use of Polling Paper for all the members.
14. The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Mr. Rajesh Ghorawat, Practicing Company Secretary as a Scrutinizer, for conducting poll during the Annual General Meeting and to oversee voting process.
15. The Voting Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the website of the Company at www.scintilla.co.in and on the website of National Securities

Depository Limited at www.evoting.nsdl.com immediately after the declaration of Result by the Chairman or any person authorized by him in writing.

16. The route map showing directions to reach the venue of the Annual General Meeting is annexed.
17. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 22nd September, 2022 to Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of AGM of the Company.

Voting Through Electronic Means:

18. Pursuant to Section 108 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management of Administration) Rules, 2014, Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standards on General Meetings, the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an arrangement with NSDL for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized agency. The manner of voting remotely is provided in the instructions for e-voting section which forms part of this Notice.
19. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on 21st September, 2022 being the cut-off date shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or voting during the AGM. Persons who are not Members as on the cut-off date, but have received this notice, should treat receipt of this Notice for information purpose only.
20. The Members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to AGM may also attend the AGM, but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again. During the voting period, Members can login to NSDL's e-voting platform any number of times till they have voted on the resolution. Once the vote on a resolution is casted by a Member, whether partially or otherwise, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast the vote again.
21. The Members whose names appear in the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners as on 21st September, 2022 are entitled to vote on resolutions set forth in the Notice. Eligible Members who have acquired shares after sending the Notice and holding shares as on the cut-off date may approach the Company for issuance of the User Id and Password for exercising their right to vote by electronic means.
22. The remote e-voting period begins on Sunday, 25th September, 2022 at 9.00 A.M. (IST) and ends on Tuesday, 27th September, 2022 at 5.00 P.M. (IST). The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date shall treat this notice for information purpose only.

23. The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date 21st September, 2022. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members maintained by Registrar and Share Transfer Agent or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date shall be entitled to avail the facility of e-voting.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING ARE AS UNDER:-

The remote e-voting period begins on Sunday, 25th September, 2022 at 9.00 A.M. (IST) and ends on Tuesday, 27th September, 2022 at 5.00 P.M. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the record date (cut-off date) i.e. 21st September, 2022, may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, being 21st September, 2022.

How do I vote electronically using NSDL e-Voting system?

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of "Two Steps" which are mentioned below:





Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode

In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	1. Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the " Beneficial Owner " icon under " Login " which is available under ' IDeAS ' section , this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on " Access to e-Voting " under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of

	<p>NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS Portal” or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. 3. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App “NSDL Speede” facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NSDL Mobile App is available on</p> <p>  App Store  Google Play </p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> </div>
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest, they can login through their user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/loginor www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi. 2. After successful login of Easi/Easiest the user will be also able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL. Click on NSDL to cast your vote.

	<p>3. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration</p> <p>4. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP i.e. NSDL where the e-Voting is in progress.</p>
<p>Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants</p>	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period</p>

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL</p>	<p>Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30</p>
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL</p>	<p>Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022-23058738 or 022-23058542-43</p>

B) Login Method for e-Voting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4. Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12***** then your user ID is IN300***12*****.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12***** then your user ID is 12*****
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
 - a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
 - b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
 - c) How to retrieve your 'initial password'?

- (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
 - (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**
6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:
 - a) Click on "**Forgot User Details/Password?**"(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - b) **Physical User Reset Password?**" (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
 - d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.
8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.
9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select "EVEN" of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting.
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.

6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to rgadvisory18@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "**Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter**" displayed under "**e-Voting**" tab in their login.
2. Any person holding shares in physical form and non-individual shareholders, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after the notice is sent through e-mail and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. 21st September, 2022, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or Issuer/RTA. However, if you are already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting, then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote. If you forgot your password, you can reset your password by using "Forgot User Details/Password" or "Physical User Reset Password" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no. 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 . In case of Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. 21st September, 2022 may follow steps mentioned in the Notice of the AGM under Step 1 : "Access to NSDL e-Voting system" (Above).
3. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "[Forgot User Details/Password?](#)" or "[Physical User Reset Password?](#)" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
4. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request to Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager, NSDL at evoting@nsdl.co.in

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to info@scintilla.co.in.
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to info@scintilla.co.in. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A) i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.**
3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE

Details of Directors seeking appointment / reappointment in Annual General Meeting in pursuance of Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Name of Director	Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal
Date of birth	03.11.1963	26.05.1958
Nationality	Indian	Indian
Date of first appointment on the board	29.01.1990	06.10.2016
Qualification	Commerce Graduate	Commerce Graduate
Experience in functional area	He has more than 25 years of experience and versatile knowledge in the fields of Accountancy, Statutory Compliance and Auditing.	He has more than 25 years of experience and versatile knowledge in the fields of Accountancy, Statutory Compliance, Auditing including Compliances. He strategized the Company's foray into Investments and Finance related activities
Relationship with other Directors	NIL	NIL
Shareholding in the Company	NIL	NIL
List of directorship held in other Listed Companies	3	2
Committee membership in other Listed Companies	7	6

Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act")

Item No. 4

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 150 and 152 read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a period of 5 (five) years and his tenure is supposed to be expiring at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

As per Section 149(10) of the Act, a Non-Executive Independent Director can be re-appointed for another term of upto a period of five (5) consecutive years by passing Special Resolution by the Company.

Based on performance evaluation and recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and as per the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 read with Schedule IV and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal is eligible for re-appointment as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.

The Company has received declaration from Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal that he is not disqualified from being reappointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Act and he is not debarred by SEBI or any other regulatory authority from holding the office of Director.

The Company has also received declaration from Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal that he meets the criteria of Independence as prescribed under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 (1)(b) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Company has received notice from a Member under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing the candidature of Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.

The Board considers that his continued association would be of immense benefit to the Company. Accordingly, the Board recommends the re-appointment of Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years w.e.f. 28th September, 2022, for approval of the Members of the Company by way of Special Resolution.

Copy of the draft letter for appointment of Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal, Non-Executive Independent Directors setting out the terms and conditions thereof is available for inspection without payment of any fee by the Members at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours on any working day, upto and including the date of AGM of the Company.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Brief profile of Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal, nature of his expertise in functional areas and names of listed companies in which he holds directorship and membership/chairmanship of Board Committees, shareholding and relationships between directors as required under SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015 and the Secretarial Standard – 2 and other provisions of applicable laws are annexed to the Notice.

The Board recommends the resolution set out in the Item No. 4 for approval of the Members as a Special Resolution.

Item No. 5

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 9th November, 2020 had already approved the proposal of disposal of investments held in subsidiaries namely M/s Jaimatarani Merchants Private Limited (Formerly known as Jaimatarani Merchants Limited) and M/s Mericogold Trading Private Limited (Formerly known as Mericogold Trading Private Limited). However, due to the prevailing conditions in the country occurred due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Company is unable to identify an appropriate buyer who shall agree to the terms and conditions of the Management. Moreover, the Company had already obtained approval from its Members at the previous Annual General Meeting but due to unavoidable circumstances the same could not be completed.

Therefore, the Board again proposes for approval of disposal of investments held in subsidiaries at such terms and conditions as it may deem fit without getting any further approval of Members at any time.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

The Board recommends the resolution set out in the Item No. 5 for approval of the Members as a Special Resolution.

Item No. 6

As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), transactions with related parties which are on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business, are exempted from the obligation of obtaining prior approval of shareholders. However, such transactions, if material, require prior approval of shareholders, notwithstanding the fact that the same are at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business, as per the requirements of the provisions of Regulation 23(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

As per the amendments to clause (zc) of Regulation 2(1) read with the proviso to Regulation 23(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure

Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which was effective from 1st April, 2022, provides transaction with a related party shall be considered material if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds Rs. 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower.

SEBI, vide its Circular dated 30th March, 2022, has clarified that a Related Party Transaction approved by the Audit Committee prior to 1st April, 2022, which continues beyond this date and if it becomes material as per the materiality threshold provided above, requires approval of the Members in the first General Meeting to be held after 1st April, 2022.

The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), primarily engaged in the business of financing/investing, needs various corporate having presence in urban and semi-urban areas of India. Considering the nature of business and operations, the Company enters into various Related Party Transactions in the ordinary course of business.

As per Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with SEBI Circular No SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2022/40 dated 30th March, 2022, approval of the Members is sought for arrangements/ transactions/contracts undertaken whether by way of continuation/ modification/ratification of earlier arrangements/ transactions/contracts and for transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company with Related parties mentioned above in financial year 2022-23.

The details required as under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2021/662 dated 22nd November, 2021 in connection with the Material Related Party Transactions is given below.

Details of Summary of information provided by the management to the Audit Committee:

Name of the Related Party and its relationship with the listed entity including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise):

Goyal Toys LLP	Firm in which Director is a Partner
Laxmidhan Properties Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Littlestar Tracom LLP	Firm in which Director is a Partner
Moti Finvest Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Sumit Goyal	Son of Managing Director
Virendra Kumar Goyal	Brother of Managing Director
Virendra Kumar Goyal (HUF)	Brother of Managing Director
VZ Vanijya LLP	Entity influenced by the Director
Yashoyog Commercial LLP	Firm in which Director is a Partner
Balaji Enterprises	Entity influenced by the Director

Centuple Commercial LLP	Firm in which Relative is a Partner
Icon Commotrade LLP	Firm in which Relative is a Partner
Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Managing Director (KMP)
Mayborn Investments Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Manoj Biyani	Chief Financial Officer (KMP)
Surbhi Rajgadia	Company Secretary (KMP)
Shreyans Stockinvest Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Ultra Dealers Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
ABM Finlease Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Daffodil Dealtrade Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Goyal Commercial Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Virat Leasing Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Littlestar Tracom LLP	Entity influenced by the Director
Vibgyor Commotrade LLP	Entity influenced by the Director
Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited	Entity influenced by the Director
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP	Entity influenced by the Director
Decillion Finance Ltd	Entity influenced by the Director
Lifestyle Vanijya LLP	Entity influenced by the Director
Spectrum Pestorgan Pvt. Ltd	Entity influenced by the Director

Type of transaction:

- Purchase/ sale of securities from/ to related parties
- Granting of loan to each related party
- Availing of loan from related parties
- Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel
- Rent Paid
- Expenses incurred/re-imbursed for availment/providing of services.

Material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction:

Material terms and conditions are based on the contracts which inter alia include the rates which are based on prevailing market price and commercial terms as on the date of entering into the contract. The particulars of the proposed transaction are mentioned above.

Tenure of the proposed transaction:

Recurring in Nature during the year financial year 2022-23.

Value of the proposed transaction:

Upto Rs. 5 Crores for each related party transaction.

If the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity:

Not applicable as the Company is Non-Banking Financial institution (NBFC) Company.

Details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction:

Not Applicable

Details of financial indebtedness Incurred:

Not Applicable

Applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security:

Not Applicable

The purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the related party transaction:

Not Applicable

Justification as to why the Related Party Transaction is in the interest of the listed entity:

The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), primarily engaged in the business of financing/investing, needs various corporate having presence in urban and semi-urban areas of India. Considering the nature of business and operations of the Company, transactions as mentioned above will help for meeting its business requirements and overall business performance of the Company.

A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any such report has been relied upon:

Not Applicable

Any other information:

Nil

The Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company have approved the Related Party Transactions at their meetings held on 13th August, 2022 and have noted that such transactions may, in aggregate, cross the applicable materiality thresholds as mentioned above.

Details of Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company holding Directorships in the concerned Related Party(ies) are given below:

S/N	Name of the Company/LLP	Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company holding Directorships in the concerned Related Party(ies)
1	Goyal Toys LLP	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
2	Moti Finvest Private Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
3	Yashoyog Commercial LLP	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
5	Mayborn Investments Private Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
6	Shreyans Stockinvest Private Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
7	ABM Finlease Private Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal

8	Goyal Commercial Private Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
9	Virat Leasing Limited	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
10	Rambhakta Enterprises LLP	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
11	Decillion Finance Ltd	Jitendra Kumar Goyal
12	Lifestyle Vanijya LLP	Jitendra Kumar Goyal

Your Board of Directors considered the same and recommends passing of the resolution contained in Item No. 6 of the accompanying Notice as a Special Resolution.

Other than those mentioned above, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

For **Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited**

Sd/-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00468744

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th August, 2022

Attendance Slip

(Please fill in attendance slip and hand it over at the entrance of the meeting Hall.)

I hereby record my presence at the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Company being held on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 at 12.00 noon at "Oswal Chambers", Eitma, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata – 700 001 and at any adjournment thereof.

DP-ID*	
No. of shares held	Client ID*
Member / Proxy Name <i>(Please mention in block letters)</i>	Member / Proxy Signature

* Applicable for Members holding Shares in electronic form.

THIS SECTION IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FORM NO MGT-11 - PROXY FORM

[Pursuant to Section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies
(Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

Name of the member(s)			
Registered Address			
E-mail id			
Registered Folio No.			
DP-ID		Client ID	

I/We, being the member(s) holding _____ equity shares of Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited hereby appoint:

Mr. _____ residing at _____ having email-id _____ as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 at 12.00 noon at "Oswal Chambers", Eitma, 5th Floor, 2, Church Lane, Kolkata – 700 001 and any adjournment thereof, in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

ItemNo.	Resolutions
1.	To consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 st March 2022.
2.	To consider and adopt the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 st March 2022.
3.	To appoint a director in place of Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
4.	To re-appoint Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906) as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years w.e.f. 28 th September, 2022.
5.	To approve the disinvestment of shares held in Subsidiary Companies.
6.	To approve existing as well as proposed material related party transactions for the financial year 2022-23.

Revenue Stamp of Re. 1/-

Signature of Shareholder

Signature of proxy holder(s)

Date: _____, 2022

Notes:

- The Proxy form duly completed must be deposited at the corporate office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.
- This form of proxy will be valid only if it is duly complete in all respects, properly stamped and submitted as per the applicable law. Incomplete form or form which remains unstamped or inadequately stamped or form upon which the stamps have not been cancelled will be treated as invalid.
- Undated proxy form will not be considered valid.
- If Company receives multiple proxies for the same holdings of a member, the proxy which is dated last will be considered valid; if they are not dated or bear the same date without specific mention of time, all such multiple proxies will be treated as invalid.
- Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so wishes. When a member appoints a Proxy and both the member and Proxy attend the Meeting, the Proxy will stand automatically revoked.
- In the case of joint-holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all the joint-holders should be stated.
- This form of proxy shall be signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing, or if the appointer is a body registered, be under its seal or be signed by an officer or an attorney duly authorized by it.
- A proxy need not be a member of the Company and shall prove his identity at the time of attending the Meeting.

Route Map

