

N.P. AIRAN & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

☎ : 2529794
(M):94074-13950

N.P. AIRAN
M.Com, F.C.A.

315, Silver Sanchora Castl
R.N.T. Marg, Indore

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited

Report on the audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2022, and total comprehensive income (comprising of 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 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and statement of changes in equity of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making



judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of 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 Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-B**"; and

(g) Since no managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2022 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors, the provisions of Section 197 is not applicable to the Company.

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

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



2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
4.
 - a. The management has represented 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 Company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures as 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 (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.
5. No Dividend is declared or paid by the company during the year.

For N.P. Airan & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 07116C



N.P. Airan

Proprietor

Membership No.076150

UDIN – 22076150AISOSSS1350

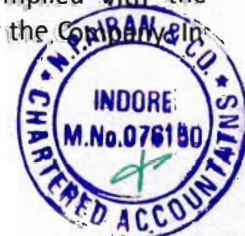
Place: Indore

Date: 02.05.2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Referred in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirement" of our report of even date to the members of Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2022)

- (I) (a) The Company has maintained proper record showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) As informed to us, the management of the Company has physically verified the fixed assets at reasonable intervals, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regards to the size of the Company and nature of its assets and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) As per the information and explanations given to us there is no immovable property.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended 31 March, 2022.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (II) (a) As explained to us, the business of Company is financing; hence the Company does not possess any inventory. Consequently the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable and hence, not commented upon.
- (b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (III) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Companies principal business of giving loans the requirements to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of all loans granted by the company are not prejudicial to the interest of the company.
- (c) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of such loans has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.
- (d) In respect of the aforesaid loans, there is no overdue amount of loans granted to companies in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Companies principal business of giving loans the requirements to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the order is not applicable.
- (f) The company has not granted any loans or advances which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment;
- (IV) As per the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loan and advances granted by the Company.



our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made any investment or provided guarantees during the year.

- (V) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and rules framed there under to the extent notified. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (VI) As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (VII) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed dues relating to Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duties of Customs, Duties of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable to it with appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed statutory dues payable which are outstanding as at March 31st, 2022 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable..
- (b) According to the information given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales Tax, Custom duty, Excise duty, Value added tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and Professional tax which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (VIII) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (IX) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution(s), bank(s), government(s) or dues to debenture holder(s).
- (b) According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us the company was applied for Term loans the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes during the year by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year.
- (f) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held



in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(X) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(XI) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us Company has no whistle-blower complaints received during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on these is not applicable to the Company.

(XII) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(XIII) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, wherever applicable. The details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under applicable Accounting Standards.

The provision of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the act is not applicable to the Company.

(XIV) (a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) Company is not required to appoint internal auditor Accordingly paragraph 3(xv)(b) of the Order is not applicable of the Company and hence, not commented upon.

(XV) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or Persons connected with them.

(XVI) (a) The Company is registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the 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. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(XVII) (C) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) As per the information and explanations received, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group.



- (XVII) The company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (XVIII) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (XIX) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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 cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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)

- a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there was no such unspent amount to be transferred to fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(xx)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b. The Company does not have ongoing projects under section 135 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(XXI) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, since the company does not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statement. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(xxi) of the Order are not applicable.

For N.P. Airan & Co.

Chartered Accountants
FRN - 07116C

N.P. Airan

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
Membership No.076150
UDIN – 22076150AISOSSS1350



Place: Indore
Date: 02.05.2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the of Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is 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 ('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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

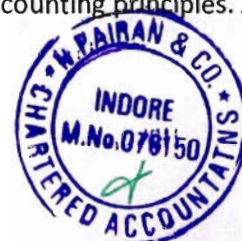
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 system 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the 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 system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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

For N.P. Airan & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 07116C

N.P. Airan



N.P. Airan

Proprietor

Membership No.076150

UDIN – 22076150AISOSSS1350

Place: Indore

Date: 02.05.2022

SWASTIKA FIN-MART PRIVATE LIMITED			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022			
CIN : U65923MP2009PTC022801			
₹ in Lakhs			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I. ASSETS			
1. Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	4.90	7.99
(b) Loans	3	2,880.07	2,605.55
(c) Trade Receivables		-	-
(d) Other Financial Assets	4	0.24	13.86
Total Financial Assets		2,885.21	2,627.40
2. Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	0.04	-
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	0.05	1.26
(c) Other Intangible Assets		-	-
(d) Other Non -Financial Assets	7	0.57	0.19
Total Non-Financial Assets		0.66	1.45
TOTAL ASSETS		2,885.87	2,628.85
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
1. Financial Liabilities			
(a) Payables			
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	8	627.51	1,225.15
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	9	1,179.46	451.60
Total Financial Liabilities		1,806.97	1,676.75
2. Non-Financial Liabilities			
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	10	16.52	11.29
(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	11	0.96	1.75
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Non-Financial Liabilities		17.48	13.04
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	211.00	211.00
(b) Other Equity	13	850.42	728.06
Total Equity		1,061.42	939.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,885.87	2,628.85
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-44		

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150



Place: Indore
Date: 02 May, 2022

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited

(Handwritten signatures)

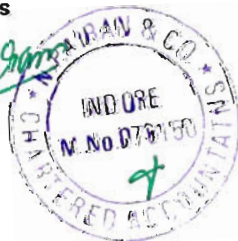
Sunil Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 01454595

SWASTIKA FIN-MART PRIVATE LIMITED			
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022			
₹ in Lakhs			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I. Revenue from Operations			
Interest Income	14	375.47	467.92
Others	15	7.39	4.14
Total Revenue from Operations		382.86	472.06
II. Other income	16	3.97	0.91
III. Total Income (I+II)		386.83	472.97
IV. Expenses:			
Fees and Commission Expense	17	1.23	10.37
Finance Costs	18	154.09	183.24
Impairment on financial instruments	19	(9.63)	4.24
Employee Benefit Expenses	20	42.61	81.39
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	6	0.26	0.40
Other Expenses	21	34.66	55.65
Total Expenses		223.22	335.29
V. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		163.61	137.68
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit/(Loss) before tax (V -VI)		163.61	137.68
VIII. Tax expenses:			
(1) Current Tax			
of Current Year		38.73	32.94
of Earlier Years		2.56	(0.16)
(2) Deferred Tax		(0.04)	-
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the Period (VII-VIII)		122.36	104.90
X. Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		122.36	104.90
XII. Earning per Equity Share:	22		
(1) Basic		5.80	4.97
(2) Diluted		5.80	4.97
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-44		

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

N.P.Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150



Place: Indore
Date: 02 May, 2022

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited

(Signature)
(Signature)

Sunil Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 01454595

SWASTIKA FIN-MART PRIVATE LIMITED		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022		
₹ in Lakhs		
Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Profit before Income Tax :	163.61	137.68
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	0.26	0.40
Loss/Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	(0.21)	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	163.66	138.08
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	727.09	(522.94)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	5.18
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial and Other Assets	(261.29)	1,492.67
Cash Generated from Operations	629.46	1,113.00
Income Tax Paid	(36.07)	(41.83)
Net Cash (outflow)/inflow from Operating Activities (A)	593.40	1,071.17
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	1.15	-
Net Cash (outflow)/inflow from Investing Activities (B)	1.15	-
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Increase/(Decrease) from Short Term Borrowings	(597.64)	(1,073.44)
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities (C)	(597.64)	(1,073.44)
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(3.09)	(2.27)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	7.99	10.26
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	4.90	7.99

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150

Place: Indore
Date: 02 May, 2022



For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited

Sunii Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 01454595

SWASTIKA FIN-MART PRIVATE LIMITED				
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022				
A. Equity Share Capital				₹ in Lakhs
Particulars	Equity Share Capital			
Equity shares of Rs 10 issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Balance as on 01 April, 2020	211.00			
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-			
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	211.00			
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-			
As at March 31, 2021	211.00			
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-			
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	211.00			
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-			
As at March 31, 2022	211.00			
B. Other Equity				₹ in Lakhs
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings		
April 1, 2020	116.57	506.60	-	623.16
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	116.57	506.60	-	623.16
Profit for the year	-	104.90	-	104.90
Transfer from Retained Earning during the year	20.98	(20.98)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	137.55	590.52	-	728.06
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	137.55	590.52	-	728.06
Profit for the year	0.00	122.36	-	122.36
Transfer from Retained Earning during the year	24.47	(24.47)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	162.02	688.41	-	850.42

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150

Place: Indore
Date: 02 May, 2022



For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited

Sunil Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 00015963



Anita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 01454595

Notes to Financial Statements

Note- 1: Company Overview, Basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

(A) Company Overview

Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited (The Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Swastika Investmart Limited and incorporated as per the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is carrying on Non Banking Finance Company ('NBFC') without accepting public deposits and holding certificate of registration from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) received on February 27, 2015.

(B) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of Compliance :

The Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Basis of Preparation:

a) Compliance with Ind AS

These Financial Statements comprising of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These Financial Statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors at their meeting held on 14 May, 2021. These Financial Statements are presented in lakhs (INR), which is also the functional and presentation currency.

b) Historical cost convention

The Company follows the mercantile system of accounting and recognizes income and expenditure on an accrual basis. The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

c) Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. As per the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company presents the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity in the order of liquidity. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in note no. 29.

d) Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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



All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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

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

(ii) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

- a) Interest income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis.
- b) In case of Non Performing Assets (NPA), interest income is recognized upon realization as per the RBI Income Recognitions Norms & Guidelines for NBFCs.
- c) Dividend income is recognized only when the right to receive is established.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the company's accounting policy.

Own manufactured PPE is capitalized at cost including an appropriate share of overheads. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to construction or acquisition of PPE or bringing the PPE to working condition are allocated and capitalized as a part of the cost of the PPE.

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work-in-Progress".

Depreciation is recognized using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the asset ("asset component") is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use.

The estimated useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment is mentioned below:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer	3
Office Equipment	10

(iv) Intangible assets

An intangible asset shall be recognized if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and
- (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Computer software is capitalized where it is expected to provide future enduring economic benefits. Capitalization costs include license fees and costs of implementation/ system integration services. The costs are capitalized in the year in which the relevant software is implemented for use. The same is amortized over a period of its estimated useful life on straight-line method.

Other Intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any and are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on straight-line method. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



(v) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(vi) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

(vii) Leases

Ind AS 116 'Leases' has been introduced effective from 1st April, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases operating and finance lease.

(viii) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share, is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(ix) 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 for the jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, to unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Provision for Income tax is made on the basis of the estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Revised Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.



Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(x) Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

(xi) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. The Company assesses all receivables for their recoverability and accordingly recognizes provision for Non Performing and Doubtful Assets as per approved Company policies and guidelines. The Company ensures provisions made are not lower than as stipulated by RBI guidelines.

Contingent Liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

(xii) Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. Such financial assets are subsequently classified under following three categories according to the purpose for which they are held. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(a) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss.

(b) Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.



(c) Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss

At the date of initial recognition, financial assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortized Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables

A Receivable is classified as a 'Trade Receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets. The estimated impairment losses are recognized in a separate provision for impairment and the impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent changes in assessment of impairment are recognized in provision for impairment and the change in impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- (a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- (b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables Company applies 'Simplified Approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

De-recognition of Financial Asset

Financial Asset is primarily derecognized when:

- (i) The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a " pass-through" arrangement and either:
 - a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'Other Financial Liabilities':

(a) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial Liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

(b) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.



The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of Financial Liability

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

(xiii) Cash Flow Statement

A) Cash and Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

B) Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in the relevant Accounting

(xiv) Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates & Assumptions

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgments which have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statement:

a. Income Tax

Judgment of the Management is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the Financial Statements.

b. Contingencies

Judgment of the Management is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

c. Provision

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d. Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade Receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectible. Impairment is made on ECL, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.



6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

March 31,2022

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block			
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	Dep. for the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
A. Tangible Assets												
Computer	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.62	0.20	-	0.82	-	0.20		
Office Equipment	1.33	-	1.26	0.07	0.27	0.06	0.31	0.02	0.05	1.06		
Total - A	2.15	-	1.26	0.89	0.89	0.26	0.31	0.84	0.05	1.26		
B. Other Intangible Assets												
Computer Software	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	0.34	-	-		
Total - B	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	0.34	-	-		
Total A + B	2.49	-	1.26	1.23	1.23	0.26	0.31	1.18	0.05	1.26		

March 31,2021

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block			
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2021	As at 01.04.2020	Dep. for the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	
A. Tangible Assets												
Computer	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.35	0.27	-	0.62	0.20	0.47		
Office Equipment	1.33	-	-	1.33	0.14	0.13	-	0.27	1.06	1.19		
Total - A	2.15	-	-	2.15	0.49	0.40	-	0.89	1.26	1.66		
B. Other Intangible Assets												
Computer Software	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	0.34	-	-		
Total - B	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	0.34	-	-		
Total A + B	2.49	-	-	2.49	0.83	0.40	-	1.23	1.26	1.66		



2. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	3.11	6.15
Cash on Hand	1.79	1.84
Total	4.90	7.99

3. LOANS (At Amortised Cost)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A) Loans to Others		
(a) Secured, Considered Good (Loan against property and shares)	2,189.96	2,585.18
(b) Unsecured, Considered Good	675.70	31.84
(c) Loans Receivables have significant increase in Credit Risk	33.60	6.68
(d) Loans Receivables-Credit Impaired	4.08	20.92
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	(23.27)	(39.07)
Total	2,880.07	2,605.55
B) Loans In India		
Public Sector	-	-
Others	2,903.34	2,644.62
Total (Gross)	2,903.34	2,644.62
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(23.27)	(39.07)
Total (Net)	2,880.07	2,605.55

4. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Margin A/c	-	13.86
Other receivables	0.24	-
Total	0.24	13.86

5. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	-	-
Add/ (Less): Difference Between Written Down Value of Fixed Assets as per the Companies Act, 2013 and Income Tax Act, 1961	0.04	-
Total	0.04	-

7. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Other Advances	0.42	0.04
Prepaid Expenses	0.15	0.15
Total	0.57	0.19

8. BORROWINGS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
At Amortised Cost		
Demand Loans		
From Other Parties (Unsecured)		
Dhar Coal Products Pvt Ltd	350.00	1,074.00
Vijay and Company	15.00	-
Vikas International Pvt.Ltd	173.00	-
Tirupati Finance	79.51	79.51
Kialight Multiventures Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	-
A-1 Acid Limited	-	71.64
Total	627.51	1,225.15



Borrowing In India	627.51	1,225.15
Borrowing outside India		
Total	627.51	1,225.15

9. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Auditor's Remuneration	0.27	0.27
Interest Payables	45.95	50.35
Salary Payables	0.35	1.33
Other Payables	1,132.89	399.65
Total	1,179.46	451.60

10. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income Tax	38.73	29.41
less: Advance Tax	(11.00)	(10.00)
less: Tax Deducted at Source	(10.41)	(7.32)
less: Income tax Refund	(0.80)	(0.80)
Total	16.52	11.29

11. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory Dues Payable	0.96	1.75
Total	0.96	1.75

12. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

12.1 : Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Authorized 22,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (Previous Year 22,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	225.00	225.00
Issued 21,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (Previous Year 21,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	211.00	211.00
Subscribed & Paid up 21,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid (Previous Year 21,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	211.00	211.00
Total	211.00	211.00

Note: The Company has only one class of shares. Each holder of shares is entitled to one vote per share

12.2 : Reconciliation of the number of Shares as at the beginning and at the end of the Fin

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Equity Shares (2021-22)	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	21,10,000	211.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	21,10,000	211.00

Particulars	Equity Shares (2020-21)	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	21,10,000	211.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	21,10,000	211.00



12.3 : Shareholders holding more than 5% of Shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Swastika Investmart Limited	21,10,000	100

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Swastika Investmart Limited	21,10,000	100

12.4 : Details of shares held by promoters/promoter group

Particular	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Swastika Investmart Limited - Number of shares % of total shares % Change during the year	21,10,000 100% -

13. OTHER EQUITY

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Reserves & Surplus*		
Statutory Reserves (A)	162.02	137.55
Retained Earnings (B)	688.40	590.52
Total	850.42	728.06

* For movement, refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

(A) Statutory Reserves

₹ in Lakhs

Opening balance	137.55	116.57
Add: Addition during the year	24.47	20.98
Closing balance	162.02	137.55

(B) Retained Earnings

₹ in Lakhs

Opening balance	590.51	506.59
Add: Net profit for the year	122.36	104.90
Less: Trf to Statutory Reserve	(24.47)	(20.98)
Closing balance	688.40	590.52

14. REVENUE FROM OPERATION

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest Income on Loan	375.47	467.92
Total	375.47	467.92

15. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

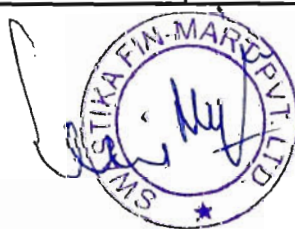
₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Processing Fees Foreclosure Charges	7.39	4.14
Total	7.39	4.14

16. OTHER INCOME

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit on Sale of PPE	0.21	-
Excess Provision Written Back	1.79	-
Other Income	1.97	0.90
Total	3.97	0.91



17. FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Commission	1.02	6.75
Commission (Others)	0.21	3.62
Total	1.23	10.37

18. FINANCE COST

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest Expenses	152.68	181.51
Bank Charges	1.41	1.73
Total	154.09	183.24

19. IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for ECL on Trade Receivable	(9.63)	4.24
Total	(9.63)	4.24

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries and Incentives	42.61	81.39
Total	42.61	81.39

21. OTHER EXPENSES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer note 21.1 below)	0.27	0.27
Connectivity Charges	7.70	7.88
Conveyance Expense	0.04	0.03
Electricity Charges	5.58	5.58
Loss on F&O Trading	-	1.14
Membership Fees & Subscription	0.30	0.24
Office Maintenance	0.15	13.10
Professional Expenses	10.02	11.93
Rent	6.84	6.84
Repairs, Maintenance and Software Maintenance	2.50	3.29
Travelling Expenses (Others)	0.75	0.40
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.51	4.95
Total	34.66	55.65

21.1 Details of Auditor's Remuneration

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory Audit Fees	0.17	0.17
Tax Audit Fees	0.10	0.10
Total	0.27	0.27

22. EARNING PER SHARE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(A) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	122.36	104.90
(B) No. of Equity Share outstanding during the year.	21,10,000	21,10,000
Basic earnings per share (₹) (FV of ₹ 10 each)	5.80	4.97



23. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**
The Company does not have any Contingent Liability.

24. **INCOME TAX**

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current Tax:		
Current Tax on profit for the year	38.73	32.94
Adjustments for the current tax of prior periods	2.57	(0.15)
Deferred Tax:		
Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (Assets)	(0.04)	0
Total	41.26	32.79

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before Income Tax Expense	163.61	137.68
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 2021-22 25.17% (2020-21 25.17%)	41.18	34.65
Tax Effect of :		
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior period	2.57	(0.15)
Effect of Income not considered for Tax Purposes	(2.49)	(1.73)
Effect of Non deductible expenses for tax purposes	0	0.02
Income Tax Expenses	41.26	32.79

Note: The figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary.

25. **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

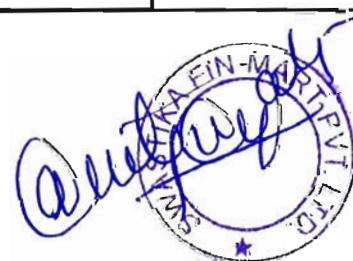
₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Debt (Total Borrowings)	627.51	1,225.15
Total Equity	1,061.42	939.06
Debt Equity Ratio	0.59	1.30

26. **Disclosures under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-



27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk, investment of surplus liquidity and other business risks effecting business operation. The Company's risk management is carried out by the management as per guidelines and policies approved by the Board of Directors.

(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. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), deposits with banks and loans given.

Credit Risk Management

For financial assets the Company has an investment policy which allows the Company to invest only with counterparties having high credit ratings or with higher credentials. The Company reviews the creditworthiness of these counterparties on an ongoing basis. Another source of credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables as the company having collateral against the receivables in normal course. This credit risk has always been managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to whom credit is extended in the normal course of business. The Company estimates the expected credit loss based on past data, available information on public domain and experience. Expected credit losses of financial assets receivable are estimated based on historical data of the Company. The Company has provisioning policy for expected credit losses. There is no credit risk in bank deposits which are demand deposits.

Loan Against Securities

Company has large number of customer base with shared credit risk characteristics. Loans against securities are repayable by customer unconditionally in full on demand at the absolute discretion of the Group. Loan against securities are secured by collaterals. For the computation of ECL, the loans against securities are classified into three stages same as above.

For the computation of ECL, the loans against securities are classified into three stages :-

Stages as per Ind AS 109	Receivable
Stage 1	0 to 30 days past due
Stage 2	31 to 90 days past due
Stage 3	More than 90 days past due

0

Following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on Loan

Stages	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Stage 1	2,189.96	2,585.18
Stage 2	675.70	31.84
(c) Loans Receivables have	37.68	27.60
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(23.27)	(39.07)
Total Carrying Value	2,880.07	2,605.55

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, other bank balances and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Refer Note No.29 for analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

(C) Interest Risk

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed to various types of borrowings as stated in Note No. 9.

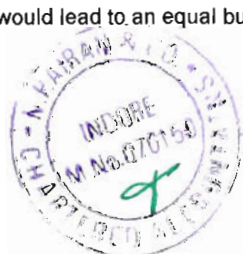
The Company's exposure to interest rate risks at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable Rate Borrowings	627.51	1,225.15

Sensitivity Analysis on Rate Borrowings

The Company is exposed to various types of borrowings as stated in Note No. 9, respectively. The sensitivity analysis demonstrates a reasonably possible change in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant. For the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, every 0.25% increase in the interest rate would decrease the companies profit approximately by Rs. Rs. 4.11 Lakhs and 8.47 Lakhs respectively. A 0.25% decrease in the interest rate would lead to an equal but opposite effect.



30. Related Party disclosures as required under Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

S.No.	Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
(i)	Key Management Personnel/individuals having control or significant influence.	
	Mr. Sunil Nyati Mrs. Anita Nyati Mr. Chandrashekhar Bobra Mr. Kailash Chander Sharma	Director Director Independent Director Former Director
(ii)	Group Companies	
	Swastika Investmart Limited Swastika Insurance Broking Services Limited Swastika Investmart (IFSC) Private Limited.	Holding Company Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary

* Mr.Kailash Chander Sharma has been resigned from the position of Director w.e.f Jan 20, 2022.

b) Details of Transactions during the year with related parties:

S.No.	Related parties	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transactions during the year	₹ In Lakhs	
				For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(i)	Transactions with holding and fellow subsidiaries				
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Expenses Recovered	48.00	84.00
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Loan Given	8,604.06	4352.84
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Amount Received Against Loan Given	8,604.06	4352.84
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Interest Income	6.68	53.98
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Brokerage Expense	-	0.21
	Swastika Insurance Broking Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Loan Given	47.00	14.50
	Swastika Insurance Broking Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Amount Received Against Loan Given	47.00	14.50
	Swastika Insurance Broking Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Interest Income	0.25	0.16

c) Balances at end of the year with Related Parties.

(i)	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	-	13.86
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Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2022, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

31. Lease

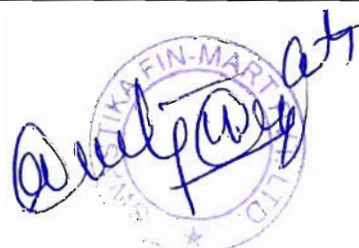
The Company has obtained premises for its business operations under lease. Such leases are generally have a lease term of 12 months or less with the option of premature cancellation of agreement on mutual consent of both the parties without having any purchase option. Lease payments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Rent" in Note no. 22.

32. Other Statutory Information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company 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 not) that the Funding Party 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.
- The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that 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 of the Income Tax Act, 1961

33. Ratios

S.No.	Particular	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for variance (if above 25%)
a	Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR)	Tier I capital + Tier II capital	Risk Weighted assets	47%	32%	15%	-
b	Tier I CRAR	Tier I capital	Risk Weighted assets	47%	32%	15%	-



34. Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India notification DNBR (PD) CC. No.0029/03.10.001/ 2014-15 dated April 10 2015

A. Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPA's)

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	0.80%	1.48%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs		
	a) Opening Balance	59.43	54.25
	b) Additions during the year	0.10	5.57
	c) Reductions during the year	21.84	0.39
	d) Closing Balance	37.68	59.43

B. Movement of Contingent Provision

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Movement of Contingent provision against standard Assets		
	a) Opening Balance	10.33	16.38
	b) Additions during the year	1.14	-
	c) Reductions during the year	-	(6.06)
	d) Closing Balance	11.46	10.33

35. **Exposure to Capital Market**

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Direct Investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds.	96.95	25.89
(iii)	Advances for any other purpose where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken a primary security	15.52	55.13
(iv)	Advances for any other purpose to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances.	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stock brokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stock brokers and market makers.	-	-
(vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	-	-
(viii)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds(both registered and unregistered)	-	-

36. Exposure to Real Estate sector, both Direct and Indirect

The Company does not have exposure to Real Estate Sector, direct or indirect.

37. **Customer Complaints**

Sr. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	No of Complaints Pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No of Complaints received during the year	-	-
c)	No of Complaints redressed during the year	-	-
d)	No of Complaints Pending at the end of the year	-	-



38. Details of non-performing financial assets purchases / sold

The company has neither purchased nor sold any non-performing financial assets during the previous year.

39. Registration under Other Regulators

The Company is incorporated as per the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 and carrying on business as Non Banking Finance Company ('NBFC') without accepting public deposits and holding certificate of registration from Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

40. Penalties imposed by RBI and Other Regulators

No penalties have been imposed by RBI and other regulators during the FY 2021-22 and FY 2020-21.

41. Advance against Intangible Securities

Company has not given any loans against intangible securities.

42. The previous year figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary.

43. Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India notification DNBR (PD)CC.No.0044/03.10.119/2015-16 dated July 01, 2015.

₹ in Lakhs

S.No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(1)	Liabilities side : Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company 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) Other Loans (Represents Working Capital Demand Loans and Cash Credit from Banks)		
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		533.00	1,145.64
		94.51	79.51
(2)	Assets side: Break-up of Loans and Advances including Bills Receivables [other than those included in (4) below]: (a) Secured (b) Unsecured	2,189.96 713.38	2,585.18 59.44
(3)	Break up of Leased Assets and Stock on Hire and Other Assets counting towards AFC activities (i) Lease Assets including Lease Rentals Accrued and Due: a) Financial Lease b) Operating Lease (ii) Stock on Hire including Hire Charges under Sundry Debtors: a) Assets on Hire b) Repossessed Assets (iii) Other Loans counting towards AFC Activities a) Loans where Assets have been Repossessed b) Loans other than (a) above	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -
(4)	Break-up of Investments (net of provision for diminution in value): Current Investments: I. Quoted: i. Shares: a) Equity b) Preference ii. Debentures and Bonds iii. Units of Mutual Funds iv. Government Securities v. Others (please specify)	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -



ii. Unquoted:	-	-
i. Shares:	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others (please specify)	-	-
Long Term Investments:	-	-
I. Quoted:	-	-
i. Shares:	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others (please specify)	-	-
ii. Unquoted:	-	-
i. Shares:	-	-
a) Equity	-	-
b) Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of Mutual Funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others (please specify)	-	-
1. Related Parties	-	-
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-
(b) Companies in the same Group	-	-
(c) Other Related Parties	-	-
2. Other than Related Parties	-	-
Investor Group-wise Classification of all Investments (Current and Long Term) in Shares and Securities (both Quoted and Unquoted)	-	-
1. Related Parties	-	-
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-
(b) Companies in the same Group	-	-
(c) Other Related Parties	-	-
2. Other than Related Parties	-	-
(5) Other Information	-	-
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets	-	-
(a). Related party	-	-
(b). Other than related party	37.68	59.43
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets	-	-
(a). Related party	-	-
(b). Other than related party	20.16	30.69
(iii) Assets Acquired in Satisfaction of Debt	-	-

44. The previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to this year's classifications.

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150

Place: Indore
Date: 02 May, 2022



For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Fin. Mart Private Limited

(Handwritten signatures)

Sunita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati
(Director)
DIN : 01454595