

CONTENTS

Company Information	01
Board's Report	02
Annexure to the Board's Report	09
Management Discussion and Analysis Report	14
Corporate Governance Report	17
Independent Auditor's Report	36
Financial Statements	50

COMPANY INFORMATION**BASIC INFORMATION**

CIN:	L65910WB1984PLC098684
Name of the Company:	Virat Leasing Ltd
Registered Office Address:	1, Crooked Lane, 3rd Floor, Room No.324, Kolkata-700069
Corporate Office Address:	Jajodia Tower, 3, Bentinck Street, 4th Floor, Room No. D-8, Kolkata-700001
Date of Incorporation:	27.07.1984
Authorized Share Capital:	Rs.13,00,00,000
Paid Up Share Capital:	Rs. 12,98,05,000
Website:	www.vll.co.in
Email Id:	info@vll.co.in
Banker:	ICICI Bank, City Union Bank

LISTING INFORMATION

ISIN:	INE347L01014
BSE Scrip Code:	539167

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rajeev Kothari	Managing Director
Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Non-Executive Director
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director (resigned w.e.f. 30th August, 2024)
Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director (Women)
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Virendra Kumar Goyal	Chief Financial Officer
Manisha Khandelwal	Company Secretary
Rajeev Kothari	Managing Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Chairman
Ritu Agarwal	Member
Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Member
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member

STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Chairman
Ritu Agarwal	Member
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Member
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member

NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Chairman
Ritu Agarwal	Member
Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Member
Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Member

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Name:	M/s Niche Technologies Private Limited
Address:	3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No.7A&7B, Kolkata-700017
Email Id:	nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com
Phone Number:	(033)22806616/6617/6618

Secretarial Auditor

Rajesh Ghorawat
Practicing Company Secretary
68, R. K. Chatterjee Road,
Kasba, Bakultala,
3rd Floor, Kolkata-700042

Statutory Auditors

M/s Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
74A, Park Street, Kolkata-700017

Internal Auditor

M/s Srimal Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
12A, Netaji Subhas Road,
Ground Floor, Room No. 3,
Kolkata-700001

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

Your directors' take pleasure in presenting the 40th (Fortieth) Annual Report of the Company along with the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended as on 31st March, 2024.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2024	Year ended as on 31 st March, 2023
Total Income	8,751.51	9,914.66
Total Expenses	9,847.09	10,419.34
Profit or Loss before Exceptional Extraordinary items	(1,095.58)	(504.68)
Profit or Loss before tax	(1,095.58)	(504.68)
Less: Tax Expenses	213.83	(7.90)
Profit or Loss after Tax	(1,309.41)	(496.78)
Other Comprehensive Income	61.66	37.94
Total Comprehensive Income	(1,247.75)	(458.84)

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

During the year under review, your company recorded a total income of Rs. 8,751.51 (in thousands) as compared to Rs. 9,914.66 (in thousands) in the previous financial year. However, the performance of the Company was satisfactory. The loss for the same period stood at Rs. 1,309.41 (in thousands) as compared to Rs. 496.78 (in thousands) in the previous financial year.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

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

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

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

SHARE CAPITAL**Equity Shares:**

The paid-up Equity Share Capital as on 31st March, 2024 was Rs. 12,98,05,000/-. There was no change in the Share Capital during the year under review.

Sweat Equity Shares:

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

Differential Voting Rights:

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

Employee Stock Options:

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

DIVIDEND

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

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

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

RESERVES

In view of losses incurred by the Company, your directors have not proposed to transfer any amount to Statutory Reserves.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT

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

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

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

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

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) INITIATIVES

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

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

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

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions entered with Related Parties during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in ordinary course of business and the provision of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted. There are no materially significant related party transactions during the period under review made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or other designated person which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC- 2 is not required. However, details of all related party transactions are given in Notes to Financial Statements for the financial year ended as on 31.03.2024.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COMMITTEES AND MANAGEMENT**Composition:**

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

Appointment

On recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Board has appointed Mr. Vidhu Bhushan Verma (DIN: 00555238) as an Additional Non-Executive Independent Director w.e.f. 30th August, 2024. His appointment as a Non-Executive Independent Director is subject to approval of Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Cessation/Resignation

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the second term of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 00583450) as a Non-Executive Independent Director shall be expiring at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board has accepted his resignation at their meeting held on 30th August, 2024 effective from the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Retirement by Rotation

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

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

Accordingly, Mr. Rajeev Kothari (DIN: 00147196), Managing Director, liable to retire by rotation, retires from the Board this year and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

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

Meetings of the Board & Committees:

The details of Board and Committee Meetings held during the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2024 and the attendance of the Directors are set out in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this report. The maximum time gap between any two Board Meetings was not more than 120 days as required under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors.

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

Declaration by Independent Directors

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

Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors

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

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

Annual Evaluation of Board's Performance

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

Directors' Responsibility Statement:

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

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

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Ahmed Awaishi was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company has tendered his resignation on 30th May, 2023 and Mr. Virendra Kumar Goyal was appointed in his place with immediate effect.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

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

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

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

ANNUAL RETURN

The Annual Return of the Company as on 31st March, 2024 in Form MGT - 7 is in accordance with Section 92(3) of the Act read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and is available on the website of the Company at www.vll.co.in.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. There was no Company which has become or ceased to be Company's Subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate during the Financial Year 2023-24.

DEPOSITS

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

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL AND ITS ADEQUACY

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

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

AUDIT AND ALLIED MATTERS**Statutory Auditor**

M/s Ghosh & Basu LLP, (FRN E300013) Chartered Accountants, was appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company at the 39th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 28th September, 2023 for a term of five consecutive financial years and shall be eligible to hold office from the conclusion of 39th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 44th Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2028 at such remuneration as may be decided by the Board in consultation with the Statutory Auditors.

At the Board Meeting held on 30th August, 2024, the existing Statutory Auditors being M/s Ghosh & Basu LLP, had tendered their resignation due to the developments in the Audit Firm ("M/s Ghosh & Basu LLP, Chartered Accountants") resulting in casual vacancy. The Board in order to fill the casual vacancy occurred due to resignation decided to appoint M/s Surajit Roy and Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 326099E) who shall hold office from the conclusion of ensuing Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2025, for a period of one financial year i.e., 2024-25, at such terms and conditions and on such remuneration as may be decided by the Board in consultation with the Statutory Auditors.

The Statutory Auditors Report to the Members for the year ended 31st March, 2024 does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer. Also there has been no instance of fraud reported by the statutory auditors for the period under review.

Internal Auditor

As recommended by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors had re-appointed M/s. Srimal Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Internal Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24 to conduct internal audit of the Company and their report on findings is submitted to the Audit Committee on periodic basis.

Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board of Directors had re-appointed Mr. Rajesh Ghorawat, Company Secretary in Practice, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2023-24 in the prescribed Form MR-3 is appended as 'Annexure – A' to this Board's Report.

COST RECORDS

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

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

We would like to mention that the forensic audit is completed and the final order has been received from BSE by the Company.

RBI GUIDELINES FOR NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES

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

DISCLOSURE ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

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

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

REMUNERATION RATIO TO DIRECTORS/KMP/EMPLOYEES

The disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197 of the Act read

with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached as 'Annexure– B' forming part of this report.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Secretarial Standards:

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

Proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:

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

APPRECIATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

For and on behalf of the Board
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

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

To
The Members of
Virat Leasing Ltd
1, Crooked Lane
3rd Floor, Room No-324
Kolkata – 700 069

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

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also based on the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 (“Audit Period”) generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 to the extent of Acts/provisions of the Acts applicable, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (“SCRA”) and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (“SEBI Act”):
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);

- d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review);
 - f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review); and
 - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review).
- (vi) Other applicable laws generally applicable to the Industry/Company.
- a) Reserve Bank of India Directions, Guidelines and Circulars applicable to the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC);

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

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

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

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

I further report that

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

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

The Company has submitted the Compliance Certificate to Stock Exchanges with regard to maintenance of Structured Digital Database (SDD) pursuant to Regulations 3(5) and 3(6) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

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

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

Date: 30.08.2024

Place: Kolkata

Rajesh Ghorawat

Practicing Company Secretary

FCS: 7226 COP: 20897

ICSI Peer Review No: 1992/2022

UDIN:F007226F001084381

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

To
The Members of
Virat Leasing Ltd
1, Crooked Lane
3rd Floor, Room No-324
Kolkata – 700 069

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

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

Date: 30.08.2024
Place: Kolkata

Rajesh Ghorawat
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 7226 COP: 20897
ICSI Peer Review No: 1992/2022
UDIN: F007226F001084381

Annexure B
PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

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

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

Name	Designation	Remuneration paid during FY 2023-24 (Rs.)	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees (Including Whole-time Directors)
Mr. Rajeev Kothari	Managing Director	-	-

- ii. The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year are given hereunder: Nil
- iii. The percentage of increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: Nil.
- iv. The number of permanent employees on the role of company as on 31st March, 2024 is 2.
- v. Average percentile increases already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Average percentage increase in salaries of employees other than managerial personnel during 2023 -24	Nil
The percentage increase in the Managerial Remuneration	Nil

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

For and on behalf of the Board
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

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

MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Global economic activity is experiencing a broad based and sharper than expected slowdown. The cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, increasingly visible impact of monetary policy tightening by most major central banks and stresses in the Chinese economy all weight heavily on the world economic outlook.

Global interest rates have peaked in the current monetary policy tightening cycle, though macroeconomic conditions remain too fragile and uncertain for a definite view on growth and inflation conditions going forward. Global economy faces multiple challenges, including prospects of slowing growth, large public debt, increasing economic fragmentation, and prolonging geopolitical conflicts. Less-supportive fiscal policies from countries, Cyber risk and climate-related risk are also factors affecting business. Global growth has stabilized towards the end of the year but the improvement is fragile.

Despite multiple geopolitical disruptions, global growth is expected to slowly but steadily recover. The global economy grew by 2.3 percent in 2023 and is projected to grow at the same rate in 2024 and 2025. Growth in advanced economies is expected to increase slightly from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025. Emerging and developing economies are projected to grow at 4.2 percent in both 2024 and 2025. There are significant variations in growth across different countries. In the United States, growth is projected to rise to 2.7 percent in 2024 before slowing to 1.9 percent in 2025. In the Euro area, growth is expected to increase from 0.4 percent in 2023 to 0.8 percent in 2024 and 1.5 percent in 2025. Growth in China is expected to slow to 4.6 percent in 2024 and 4.1 percent in 2025 due to the ongoing crisis in the property sector.

Despite global uncertainties, the Indian economy had a strong year in 2023. It closed the year with a GDP of US\$ 3.73 trillion and a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,610. The projected GDP growth rate was 6.3 percent, compared to the global average of 2.9 percent. Real GDP growth in India was 7.6 percent in FY 2023-24, up from 7 percent in FY 2022-23, according to the Second Advanced Estimate by the Central Statistical Organisation. This growth was driven by a 10 percent increase in capital formation (Capex), led by high public sector investment. Non-agricultural growth was strong, with industry growing by 9 percent and services by 7.5 percent.

Inflation remained at 5.4 percent in FY 2023-24, within the Reserve Bank of India's 6 percent upper limit. Inflation had exceeded this limit in July and August 2023 due to high prices of vegetables, pulses, and milk products. Food price inflation was high at 7.5 percent, while energy prices declined from September 2023. Core inflation was decreasing throughout FY 2023-24 but rose in the last two months, mainly due to services.

INDIAN ECONOMY

The Indian economy demonstrated resilience, recording a robust growth of 7.6 percent in FY24, surpassing the previous fiscal year. Strong domestic demand, favourable government policies and growth trends across critical sectors drove this increase. Despite the global economic slowdown, India's growth rate exceeds that of many comparable economies, indicating resilient domestic consumption and reduced reliance on global

demand. The Indian economy has risen from being 10th to 5th largest globally, the per capita income has doubled and increased to Rs. 1.97 lakhs in 9 years. Domestic consumption and infrastructure spending contributed to growth, and government initiatives such as Gati Shakti will boost industrial competitiveness and future growth.

NBFC

As per RBI reports, NBFCs have solidified their foothold in the Indian financial sector by extending credit and financial products to previously unbanked and underserved areas. Substantial capital buffers, improving asset quality and robust earnings have increased the resilience of the NBFC sector: the Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio at 27.6 percent in September 2023 remains well above the regulatory minimum of 15 percent; the Gross Non-performing Assets ratio has declined from a high of 7.2 percent in December 2021 to 4.6 percent in September 2023; and Net Interest Margin and Return on Assets stood at 5.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, in September 2023.

The Supervisory and Regulatory (SBR) framework for NBFCs was issued on 22nd October, 2021 and became effective from 1st October, 2022. The initial assessment suggests that the NBFC sector has become stronger and resilient post introduction of the SBR framework. As on 30th September, 2023, NBFCs in the base, middle and upper layers constituted 6 percent, 71 percent and 23 percent of the total assets of NBFCs, respectively.

OUTLOOK

The Company's present business operations are preponderantly that of an investment company, future of which largely depends upon financial and capital markets. Your Company has investments in equity/debt instruments (including through mutual funds), financially sound companies and immovable properties. The income from interest and dividends will continue to contribute to the income of the Company. The management is optimistic about the future outlook of the Company. The Company will expand its activities, consistent with its status as a NBFC.

COMPANY'S OVERVIEW

Virat Leasing Limited was founded in 1984 and is a registered Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Company operates in the state of West Bengal and specialises in providing financial services. The mainstay of your Company's operations continued to be investments in various companies, under which steady interest income flows into the Company coupled with sustained appreciation in capital. During the year under review, your Company has earned income in the form of interest, and profit on sale of investments.

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

VLL constantly monitors the external environments and internal situation so that it is aware of the opportunities and threats that emerge. This enables the Company to tap into the positive prospects that come its way while overcoming or bypassing the challenge of threats.

Opportunities

Diverse loan book presence to accelerate growth
Efficient Business Model helps to minimise risk and operating cost
Adequate capitalisation to support medium-term growth plans
Operates in "B2B" business segment with huge growth potential

Threats

Unpredictable policy changes by the Government
Increasing competition from local and global players
Higher exposure to semi-formal and informal sector customers

SEGMENT WISE PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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

REGULATORY

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

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

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS & ITS ADEQUACY

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE

Statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates and expectations may be 'forward looking' within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results may differ from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations include changes in Government regulations and tax regime, economic developments within India and abroad, financial markets, etc.

The Company assumes no responsibility in respect of forward-looking statements that may be revised or modified in future on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The Management of the Company has used estimates and judgments relating to the financial statements on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order that the financial statements reflect in a true and fair manner, the state of affairs and profit/loss for the year. The narrative on our financial condition and result of operations should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes to these statements included in the Annual Report.

For and on behalf of the Board
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE:

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

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

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

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

Your Company's Board comprises of the appropriate mix of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors including one Women Independent Directors to maintain its independence. The Board consists of Five Directors out of which 1 is Executive Director, 1 is Non-Executive Director and remaining 3 are Non-Executive Independent Directors.

Category of Directors	No of Directors
Executive Director (ED)	1
Non-Executive Director	1
Non-Executive Independent Directors	3

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

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

Board confirms that the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in these regulations and that they are Independent of the Management.

The names and categories of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at Board Meetings held during the year and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) and the number of Directorships and Committee Chairmanships/Memberships held by them in other public limited companies as on 31st March, 2024 are given below.

Name of Director	Category	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at last AGM held on 28 th September, 2023	Directorship in other public companies	No. of Committee position held in other companies	
					Chairperson	Member
Mr. Rajeev Kothari (DIN: 00147196)	Executive Director (Managing Director)	5	Yes	-	-	-
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal (DIN: 00468744)	Non-Executive Director	5	Yes	3	1	4
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 00583450)	Non-Executive Independent Director	5	Yes	-	-	-
Ms. Ritu Agarwal (DIN: 08143534)	Non-Executive Independent Director	5	Yes	3	2	3
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal (DIN: 07382906)	Non-Executive Independent Director	5	Yes	2	-	4

Meetings of the Board of Directors

During the year under review, 5 (Five) Meetings of the Board of Directors were held on 30th May, 2023, 8th August, 2023, 1st September, 2023, 9th November, 2023 and 13th February, 2024 respectively. The gap between any two meetings does not exceed 120 days.

Directorships in Listed Entities as on 31st March, 2024

The details of Directorship held in other listed entities as on 31st March, 2024 are as under:

Name of Director	Name of the listed entity	Category of Directorship
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited	Managing Director
	Decillion Finance Limited	Managing Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Decillion Finance Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director
Ms. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Kaushal Investments Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director

Shareholding of Directors

Details of equity shares of the Company held by the Directors as on 31st March, 2024 are given below:

Name	Category	Number of Shares
Mr. Rajeev Kothari	Managing Director	4,000
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Non-Executive Director	NIL

Disclosures of Relationships between directors

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

Skills / Expertise / Competencies of the Board of Directors

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

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

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

Board Procedure

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

Code of Conduct for Board of Directors and Senior Management

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors and Senior Management (The Code). The Code has been communicated to the Directors and Senior Management. The Code has also been posted on the Company's website at www.vll.co.in. All Board of Directors and Senior Management have confirmed compliance with code for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

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

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

Independent Directors and Separate Meeting of Independent Directors

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

As stipulated by Regulation 25(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149(8) read with Clause VII of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors of the Company was held on 13th February, 2024 during the Financial Year, without the attendance of Non-Independent Director.

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

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

1. AUDIT COMMITTEE:

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

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Non-Executive Director	Member

Ms. Manisha Khandelwal, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer of the Company and acts as secretary to Committee.

There were 5 (five) meetings of the Audit Committee held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024 on 30th May, 2023, 8th August, 2023, 1st September, 2023, 9th November, 2023 and 13th February, 2024 respectively.

S. No.	Name of the Director	Number of Audit Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31 st March, 2024
1.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	5
2.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	5
3.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	5
4.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	5

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

The Chairman of Audit Committee was present at the Annual General Meeting held on 28th September, 2023. The minutes of Audit Committee Meetings are placed in the Board for noting.

Terms of Reference

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

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

recommendations to the Board to take steps in the matter;

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

Review of information by Audit Committee

- To review the following:
 - a) management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;

- b) statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the audit committee), submitted by management;
- c) management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
- d) internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses; and
- e) the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.
- f) statement of deviations:
- quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
 - annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

2. NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

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

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Non-Executive Director	Member

Ms. Manisha Khandelwal, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer of the Company and acts as Secretary to Committee.

Two Meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024 on 30th May, 2023 & 13th February, 2024 respectively.

S/N	Name of the Director	Number of Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31 st March, 2024
1.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	2
2.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	2
3.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	2
4.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	2

Terms of Reference

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

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

managerial Personnel and other employees;

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

Performance Evaluation

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

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

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

The performance evaluation process for the Financial Year 2023-24 has been completed.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

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

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

A. Remuneration to Executive Directors:

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

B. Remuneration to Non-Executive Independent Directors:

The Non-Executive Independent Directors are not paid any sitting fees or commission for attending the meetings of the Board and/or Committee thereof with the discretion of Board. The Non-Executive Independent Directors, in their individual capacity, did not have any pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company during the financial year 2023-24.

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

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

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

D. Remuneration paid or payable to Directors for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are as follows:

No remuneration was paid or payable to any Executive Director of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

5. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

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

Composition

Name of the Director	Category	Designation
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Chairman
Ms. Ritu Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	Non-Executive Independent Director	Member
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	Non-Executive Director	Member

Ms. Manisha Khandelwal, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer of the Company and acts as secretary to Committee.

One Meeting of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was held during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024 on 13th February, 2024.

S.No.	Name of the Director	Number of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings attended during the Financial Year ended 31 st March, 2024
1.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	1
2.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	1
3.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	1
4.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	1

Terms of Reference

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

- To resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer /

transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new / duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.

- To review measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders. To review adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- To review of various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants / annual reports / statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

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

The Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was present at the last AGM of the Company held on 28th September, 2023 to answer the queries of the security holders.

6. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS:

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

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

Financial Year	Date and Time	Venue	No of Special Resolutions passed
2022-2023	28 th September, 2023 at 3.00 p.m.	"Jajodia Tower", 3, Bentinck Street, 4th Floor, Room No. D-8 Kolkata 700001	1
2021-2022	29 th September, 2022 at 3.00 p.m.	"Jajodia Tower", 3, Bentinck Street, 4th Floor, Room No. D-8 Kolkata 700001	2
2020-2021	29 th September, 2021 at 4.00 p.m.	"Jajodia Tower", 3, Bentinck Street, 4th Floor, Room No. D-8 Kolkata 700001	-

b) Extraordinary General Meeting:

No Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders was held during the financial year 2023-24.

c) Postal Ballot

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

7. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:

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

The full Annual Report was made available on the website of the Company and also disseminated to the stock exchanges where shares of the Company are listed. The electronic copies of the annual report and the notice convening the 39th AGM were sent to all the members whose e-mail addresses were registered with the Company or their respective Depository Participants (DP) and also via physical mode whose e-mail addresses were not registered with the Company/ Depository Participants.

8. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION:

i. The particulars of the Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31st March, 2024 is as under:

Date of 40 th Annual General Meeting	Venue	Time
27th September, 2024	B B D Bag Professional Association", "Commerce House", 2A Ganesh Chandra Avenue, 4th Floor, Room No: 1, Kolkata-700013	12.00 noon

ii. **Financial Calendar:** Our tentative calendar for declaration of results for the financial year 2024-25 are given below:

Financial Calendar	Period	Declaration of Unaudited Results
1 st Quarter	1 st April to 30 th June	On or before 14 th August, 2024
2 nd Quarter	1 st July to 30 th September	On or before 14 th November, 2024
3 rd Quarter	1 st October to 31 st December	On or before 14 th February, 2025
Audited Financial Results	1 st January to 31 st March	On or before 30 th May, 2025

iii. The Company's financial year begins on 1st April and ends on 31st March of the following year.

iv. **Dates of Book Closure:** As mentioned in the Notice of this AGM.

v. **Dividend Payment Date:** Not Applicable.

vi. **Listing on Stock Exchange:** The Company's Shares are currently listed and traded on the following Stock Exchanges Listing Fees as applicable have been paid.

Name of the Stock Exchange	Address	Stock Code / Symbol
BSE Limited	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Kala Ghoda, Fort, Mumbai-400001	ISIN -INE347L01014, Scrip Code – 539167

vii. Market Price Data:

Monthly High and Low price of shares traded at BSE Ltd during the Financial Year 2023-24 are as:

Period	Monthly Low (Rs.)	Monthly High (Rs.)
Apr'2023	Since trading has not been done during these months, High low prices could not be ascertained	
May'2023		
Jun'2023		
Jul'2023		
Aug'2023		
Sep'2023		
Oct'2023		
Nov'2023		
Dec'2023		
Jan'2024		
Feb'2024		
viii. Suspension of Securities of the Company from Stock Exchange: The Securities of the Company are not suspended from trading on the stock exchanges.		
Mar'2024	18.75	29.03

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

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

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

Fax No.: (033) 2280 6619

E-Mail: nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com

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

xi. Dematerialization of Shareholding and Liquidity: 94,51,400 i.e., 72.81% of the Paid-Up Share Capital had been dematerialized, as at 31st March, 2024.

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

xii. Address for Correspondence:

Virat Leasing Limited

Registered Office Address: 1, Crooked Lane 3rd Floor, Room No-324 Kolkata-700069

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

Email: info@vll.co.in

Website: www.vll.co.in

xiii. Distribution of Shareholding:

The shareholding distribution of equity shares as on 31st March, 2024 is given below:

No of shares (Range)	No of shareholders	No of Equity shares held	Percentage of holding
1-500	315	18362	0.14
501-1000	2	1135	0.01
1001-5000	8	26528	0.20
5001-10000	3	22000	0.17
10001-50000	5	184800	1.42
50001-100000	20	1356400	10.45
100001 and above	34	11371275	87.60
Total	375	1,29,80,500	100.00

Category	No of Shares held	% of shareholdings
Promoters' Holding	-	-
Non-Promoters' Holding	1,29,80,500	100.00
Total	1,29,80,500	100.00

9. DISCLOSURES:

- a. There are no materially significant related party transactions during the period under review made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or other designated person which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. The Company has the Related Party Transaction Policy which has been hosted on the website of the Company at www.vll.co.in. There is no transaction of a material nature with any related party, which was in conflict with the interest of the Company. In any case, disclosures regarding the transactions with related parties are given in the notes to the accounts of Financial Statements.
- b. The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as well as the other applicable regulations and guidelines of Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and other Statutory Authorities. Consequently, there are no strictures or penalties imposed on Company for any matter relating to Capital Market during last three years except for below mentioned:
- The BSE Ltd has imposed a fine of Rs. 36,850/- for delay in appointment of Company Secretary & Compliance Officer under regulation 6 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 during the year 2022-23. The default mentioned had occurred due to unavoidable circumstances. The Company has also paid the fines imposed to BSE Ltd.
- Further, the Company is undergoing forensic audit as instructed by BSE Ltd.
- c. The Company has adopted Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower policy and affirms that no personal has been denied access to the Audit Committee. This policy has been posted on the website of the Company.
- d. The Company has complied with all mandatory requirements under the applicable provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations.
- e. The Company has adopted Policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries which has been placed in the website of the Company www.vll.co.in.
- f. The Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A) during the financial year 2023-24.

- g. The Company has received a certificate from a Company Secretary in Practice certifying that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Company by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.
- h. The Board had accepted all recommendation of mandatory committees during the financial year 2023-24.
- i. Details of total fees for all services, paid by the Company to the Statutory Auditors have been provided under Notes to the Financial Statement forming part of this Annual Report.
- j. Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:**
- number of complaints filed during the financial year - NIL
 - number of complaints disposed of during the financial year - N.A.
 - number of complaints pending as on end of the financial year – NIL
- k. The loans /advances are provided to firms/ Companies in which the directors of the Company are interested and the same has been disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements.
- l. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and related rules, as amended from time to time.
- m. There has been no instance of non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report and the Company has fully complied with the applicable requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Clauses (b) to (i) of Sub-Regulation 2 of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations as on 31st March, 2024.
- n. Disclosure on discretionary requirements as specified in Part E of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations:**
- **Shareholders' Rights**
The Company's Financial Results are uploaded on its website www.vll.co.in. Hence, Financial Results are not sent to the Shareholders. However, the Company furnishes the Financial Results on receipt of request from the shareholders.
 - **Modified opinion in Audit Report**
The Statutory Auditors have provided an unmodified opinion in their Audit Reports on the financials the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024.
 - **Reporting of Internal Auditor**
Internal Audit Report are directly to the Board.

10. CODE OF CONDUCT:

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

Management is appended to this Report.

11. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE FROM THE AUDITORS:

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

**For and on behalf of the Board
Virat Leasing Limited**

**Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024**

**Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196**

**Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744**

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

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

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

For Virat Leasing Limited

**Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024**

**Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196**

Certification by Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer
(Under Regulation 17(8) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015)

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

For and on behalf of the Board
Virat Leasing Limited

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Virendra Kumar Goyal
CFO
PAN: ALJPC2548K

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To
The Members of
Virat Leasing Limited

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement.
2. We, Ghosh & Basu LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of Virat Leasing Limited ("the Company") have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on 31st March, 2024, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para-C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the Listing Regulations).

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Opinion

7. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46 (2) and Para –C and D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations during the year ended 31st March, 2024.
8. We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Restriction on Use

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

For Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: E300013

Manas Ghosh
Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

Membership No.: 015711
UDIN: 24015711BKG7915

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

[Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To,
The Members of
Virat Leasing Limited
1, Crooked Lane
3rd Floor, Room No-324
Kolkata-700069

I have examined the relevant registers, minutes, forms, returns filed and records maintained and declarations made by the Directors and explanations given by **M/s. Virat Leasing Limited (CIN L65910WB1984PLC098684)** and having its Registered Office at 1, Crooked Lane, 3rd Floor, Room No-324, Kolkata – 700069 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before me for the purpose of issuing this Certificate in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me by the Company & its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2024 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	DIN	Date of Appointment in Company
1.	Mr. Rajeev Kothari	00147196	20/03/2006
2.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Goyal	00468744	22/08/2002
3.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	00583450	22/08/2002
4.	Ms. Ritu Agarwal	08143534	09/11/2020
5.	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Kejriwal	07382906	05/04/2021

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion based on my verification.

This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Rajesh Ghorawat
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 7226; CP: 20897
Peer Review No. 1992/2022
UDIN: F007226F001084357

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.08.2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF VIRAT LEASING LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Virat Leasing Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive income /(loss) (comprising of Net Loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Description of Key Audit Matter

Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans (refer note no 5.4(f), note no 10 and 35(2) of the financial statements

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	<p>Management estimates impairment provision using Expected Credit loss model for the loan assets. Measurement of loan impairment involves application of significant judgement by the management. The most significant judgements are:</p> <p>Timely identification and classification of the impaired loans.</p> <p>Determination of probability of defaults (PD) and estimation of loss given defaults (LGD) based on the premise that loans made by the company are unsecured and relevant factors</p> <p>The estimation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on financial instruments involve significant judgments and estimates. Following are points with increased level of audit focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of assets to stage 1, 2 or 3 using criteria in accordance with Ind AS 109 • Accounting interpretations, assumptions and data used to build the models; • Inputs and judgements used by the management at various assets stages • The disclosures made in the financial statements for ECL especially in relation to judgements and estimates made by the management in determination of the ECL. <p>Considering the significance of such allowances to the overall financial statements and degree of judgement and estimation involved in computation of expected credit losses, this area is considered as key audit matter.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In our audit approach we assessed the basis upon which the ECL model is build and discussed with the management of the Company in order to understand the mechanics of ECL deployed by the company to measure the loan impairment. 2) We examined that Board does not have approved policy for computation of ECL, but have in place the internal guidelines for computation of ECL. These internal guidelines address procedures and controls for assessing and measuring the credit risk on its loan portfolio. 3) We evaluated the operating effectiveness of controls across the process relevant to ECL including the judgments and estimates. 4) We evaluated the nature of loan assets of the company and held discussions with the management and assessed that the company has only one class of loan i.e. unsecured loans repayable on demand and 12 month ECL is just the same as lifetime ECL, because the all the loans are repayable on demand, which is shorter than 12 months as a result life time of a loan is that short period required to transfer cash when demanded by the company. 5) We tested the completeness of loans and advances included in the Expected Credit Loss calculations as of March 31, 2024 by reconciling it with the balances as per loan balance register as on date. 6) We tested assets on sample basis to verify that they were allocated to the appropriate stage. 7) For samples of exposure, we tested the appropriateness of determining EAD, PD and LGD. 8) For forward looking assumptions used in ECL calculations, we held discussions with management, assessed the assumptions used to determine the probability weights assigned to the possible outcomes. During our examination we assessed that company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. 9) We performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision considering the Company's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macro-economic environment. However, we could not assess the appropriateness of the future scenarios and assumptions made by the management as we do not have the access of the detailed data (like Income tax

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.		<p>returns, financial statements, projected financial statements, cash flow statements etc.) of the borrowers of the company.</p> <p>10) We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in compliance with accounting standards in relation to judgements used in estimation of ECL provisions.</p>

Statutory and Legal Matters (Refer Note no. 34(1)(c)

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	<p>The Company received a notice from BSE dated August 10, 2017 regarding issue related to suspected shell companies. BSE requested to submit various documents from time to time in this regard along with the queries and other information from the Company. Further BSE appointed M/s BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out the forensic audit of the Company. Further forensic auditors issued their report dated March 11, 2020 to which the company has filed its response to the exchange and Exchange vide letter dated January 19, 2023 at the request of the company accepted to conduct fresh forensic audit and new forensic auditor M/s C.P Jain & Co, Chartered Accountants were appointed on January 23, 2023. Further the aforesaid auditors issued their final report on July 08, 2023. Further the company filed the representations before the BSE ("the Exchange") pursuant to the issuance of the forensic audit report and the Exchange vide its letter dated December 12, 2023 disposed of the representation filed by the Company and revoked the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors from selling their holding in the company which was imposed by the Exchange vide its interim order dated February 15, 2018.</p>	<p>How the matter was addressed in our audit <u>Our audit procedures include:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We have checked up the order of the BSE issued pursuant to the SEBI's aforesaid directions and other relevant correspondence with the BSE and with the forensic auditors appointed by the BSE in this regard since inception. 2) We have also checked all the relevant legal petitions, applications, affidavits, rejoinders, inter- locutory applications as filed by the Company with Hon'ble High Court at Kolkata. 3) We communicated with the Management and those charged with Governance with respect to this matter and the Company has been generally regular in replying to all the queries raised and all the documents sought by the Exchange (BSE) and by the forensic auditors. We examined the forensic audit report issued by M/s BDO India LLP on March 11, 2020 and the company has filed its response and objections with the Exchange (BSE Ltd) against the findings of the forensic auditors vide their forensic audit report dated March 11, 2020. Thereafter the Company requested the Exchange to conduct fresh forensic audit as most of the matters were not taken up by the erstwhile auditors. M/s C.P Jain & Co, Chartered Accountants were appointed on January 23, 2023 by the Company and the forensic audit was completed the aforesaid mentioned auditors issued their audit report on July 08, 2023. 4) Further we checked the Exchange letter dated December 12, 2023 which disposed of the representation filed by the Company and revoked the restrictions imposed on the Promoters and Directors from selling their holding in the company which was imposed by the Exchange vide its interim order dated February 15, 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safe guarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used* and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis* of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, applicable from 01st April, 2021, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financials statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, effective from 01st April 2021, in our opinion and to best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company did not have any significant pending litigations as at March 31, 2024, which may effect on its financial position in a substantial way.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses, during the year ended March 31, 2024.
 - c) During the year no amounts were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, so the question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - d) **Omitted by the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules 2021, effective from 01st April, 2021**
 - e) (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 37(1)(15)(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 37(1)(15)(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

- f) No dividends were declared or paid during the year by the Company, hence compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- g) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 effective from 1st April 2023, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company have used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software in compliance to the Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (or maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as applicable to the company with effect from April, 2023). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Since this is the first year of implementation of Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 hence reporting requirement for preservice of Audit trail by the company is not applicable for the FY-2023-2024.

- 3) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

For and on behalf of

Ghosh Basu & LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: E300013

CA. Manas Ghosh

Partner

Membership Number: 015711

UDIN: 24015711BKGTNA6230

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29-05-2024

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to *paragraph 2 (f) under* Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Audit Report of even date to the members of **VIRAT LEASING LIMITED ("the Company")** on the financial statements as on and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report the following:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **VIRAT LEASING LIMITED ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2024 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 and the Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential component of stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements.

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statement is a process designed to provide

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'Guidance Note').

For and on behalf of

Ghosh Basu & LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: E300013

CA. Manas Ghosh

Partner

Membership Number: 015711

UDIN: 24015711BKGTTNA6230

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29-05-2024

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of VIRAT LEASING LIMITED ("the Company") on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we report the following:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment. Further the Company does not have intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has physically verified all the major property, plant and equipment as per phased program of verification. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were reported on such verification by the management
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the records/deeds provided to us, we report that the title deeds of all the immovable properties other than self-constructed immovable properties (Office Building) are held in the name of the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, plant and equipment during the year
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the records /deeds provided to us, we report that the title deeds of all the immovable properties other than self-constructed immovable properties (Building and Factory sheds etc.) are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. (a) The Company is in the business of providing loans, making investments in shares and securities and does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause (ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. (a) Since the Company's principal business is to give loans, the provisions of clause (iii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to it.
 - (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the procedures performed by us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the loans are repayable on demand and schedule of payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts are generally regular during the year
 - (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no amount is overdue in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans.

- (e) Since the Company's principal business is to give loans, the provisions of clause (iii) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the company
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to Related parties (as defined in Section 2(76) of the Act) which are repayable on demand. Required details in respect thereof are as follows:

Particulars	All parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate number of loans /advances in nature of loans			
Repayable on demand (A)	105,372.62	Nil	44,419.41
Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A) + (B)	105,372.62	Nil	44,419.41
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans	100%	Nil	42.15%

- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the applicable provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act with respect to the loans given, and investments made. Further the Company has not given guarantees or provided security. The Company is a non-banking financial company, due to which its investments are exempted under Section 186(11) (b). The Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186(1) of the Act. Accordingly, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, as applicable.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, provident fund, employee state insurance Goods and Services Tax, and other statutory dues as may be applicable to it and the extent of the arrears of outstanding Statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned were not for a period of more than six months from the date, they become payable.
- As informed, the provisions of provident fund, employee state insurance and Goods and Services Tax are currently not applicable to the Company
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations give to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions recorded in the books of account which reflected income surrendered or disclosed during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961. Refer note no **37 (1)** financial statements.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender or financial institutions during the year. The Company does not have any borrowings from banks, or from Government.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender. Refer Note No. **37(1)** to the Financial Statements.
- (c) The Company has neither taken any term loan during the year nor there are unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year; hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, been used for long term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments or term loans and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.
- xi. a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of

Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

- (c) As represented to us by the management there are no instances of whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable for all transactions with the related parties and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. The Company has engaged a firm of Chartered Accountants to carry out internal audit and who submit their report to the Audit Committee and to the Board of Directors.
- (b) The reports of the internal auditors for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them.
- xvi. (a) In our Opinion, the Company being a non-deposit taking non-systematically important Non-Banking Financial Company and is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Company has duly obtained the required registration.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the Regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India hence Para 3(xvi)(c) and Para 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 1028.63 Lakhs in the current financial year and Rs 437.81 Lakhs in the previous financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one

year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- xx.** The Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company, hence reporting under {Para 3(xx)(a)} and {Para 3(xx)(b)} of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi.** The Company does not have any subsidiaries or associates or joint ventures, the accounts of which are to be consolidated and as such there are no consolidated financial statements. Hence reporting under {Para 3(xxi)} of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of

Ghosh Basu & LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: E300013

CA. Manas Ghosh

Partner

Membership Number: 015711

UDIN: 24015711BKGTNA6230

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29-05-2024

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
I. ASSETS					
(1) Financial Assets					
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	8	213.80		322.76	
(b) Receivables	9				
(i) Trade receivables		702.00		1,345.00	
(c) Loans	10	1,00,103.99		98,561.57	
(d) Investments	11	58,899.20		60,374.79	
(e) Other financial assets	12	239.74	1,60,158.73	239.74	1,60,843.86
(2) Non-Financial Assets					
(a) Current tax assets (net)	13	473.57		1,475.91	
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	14	2,085.61		2,075.06	
(c) Property, plant and equipment	15	1,304.47		1,371.42	
(d) Other non- financial assets	16	897.22	4,760.87	14.87	4,937.26
Total Assets			1,64,919.60		1,65,781.12
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Liabilities					
(1) Financial Liabilities					
Payables	17				
(a) Trade payables					
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
(b) Borrowings (other than debt instruments)	18	8,094.83		7,715.80	
(c) Other financial liabilities	19	100.31	8,195.15	98.41	7,814.21
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities					
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	20	10.47	10.47	5.18	5.18
Total Liabilities			8,205.62		7,819.39
(3) Equity					
(a) Equity share capital	21	1,29,805.00		1,29,805.00	
(b) Other equity	22	26,908.99		28,156.73	
Total Equity			1,56,713.99		1,57,961.73
Total Liabilities and Equity			1,64,919.60		1,65,781.12
Corporate Information	1				
The accompanying notes 2 to 37 are an integral part of the financial statements					

As per our report of even date attached
For Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: E300013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

C A. Manas Ghosh
Partner
Membership No- 015711
UDIN: 24015711BKGTTNA6230

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 29.05.2024

Manisha Khandelwal
Company Secretary

Virendra Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the years ended 31st March 2024

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Revenue from operations			
i) Interest income	23	8,701.67	9,820.40
ii) Dividend	24	-	62.27
iii) Net gain on fair value change	25	-	-
iv) Other operating income	26	-	-
I Total Revenue from operations		8,701.67	9,882.66
II Other Income	27	49.85	32.00
III Total Income(I+II)		8,751.51	9,914.66
Expenses:			
i) Finance cost	28	542.16	527.62
ii) Net loss on fair value change	25	5,744.00	7,907.50
iii) Impairment of financial instruments	29	81.18	214.81
iv) Employee benefit expense	30	1,267.66	275.78
v) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	15	66.95	66.87
vi) Other expenses	31	2,145.15	1,426.76
IV Total Expenses		9,847.09	10,419.34
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		-1,095.58	-504.68
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit /(Loss) before tax (V + VI)		-1,095.58	-504.68
VIII Tax expense :	32		
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-10.55	-7.90
(3) Tax adjustment for earlier years		224.38	-
Total tax expense		213.83	-7.90
IX Profit /(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII - VIII)		-1,309.41	-496.78
X Profit /(Loss) for the year		-1,309.41	-496.78
XI Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	33		
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		61.66	-86.08
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be recycled to profit or loss		-	-124.02
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be recycled to profit or loss		-	-
Total other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (A)+(B)		61.66	37.94
XII Total Comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the year (X + XI)		-1,247.75	-458.84
<i>(Comprising of profit /(loss) and other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year)</i>			
XII Earnings per equity share(Nominal value per share Rs 10 /-)			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 34 (4))		(0.10)	(0.04)
Number of shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (Refer Note no 34 (4))		12,980.50	12,980.50
Corporate Information	1		
The accompanying notes 2 to 37 are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached
For Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: E300013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

C A. Manas Ghosh
Partner
Membership No- 015711
UDIN: 24015711BKGTTNA6230

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 29.05.2024

Manisha Khandelwal
Company Secretary

Virendra Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2024

(a). Equity Share capital:

For the year ended 31st March, 2024				Amount in '000
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
1,29,805.00	-	-		1,29,805.00
For the year ended 31st March, 2023				Amount in '000
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2023
1,29,805.00	-	-		1,29,805.00

(b). Other equity :

Amount in '000

	Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	General reserve	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	25,956.07	1,275.75	1,019.93	-95.02	28,156.73
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					
Restated balance at the beginning of the period					
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2024					
Profit for the year		-1,309.41			-1,309.41
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-		-
Transfer to /from capital reserve					
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year				61.66	61.66
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings		-		-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	25,956.07	-33.66	1,019.93	-33.36	26,908.99

(b).Other equity : (Cont)

Amount in '000

	Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve		
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	25,956.07	1,772.53	1,019.93	-132.96	28,615.58
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					
Restated balance at the beginning of the period					
Changes in equity during the year ended 31st March, 2023					
Profit for the year		-496.78			-496.78
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-		-
Transfer to/from capital reserve					
Other Comprehensive income/loss for the year				37.94	37.94
Transfer from/to other Comprehensive income/retained earnings		-		-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	25,956.07	1,275.75	1,019.93	-95.02	28,156.73

As per our report of even date attached
For Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: E300013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

C A. Manas Ghosh
Partner
Membership No- 015711
UDIN: 24015711BKGTNA6230

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 29.05.2024

Manisha Khandelwal
Company Secretary

Virendra Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Rs in ' 000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024		Year ended 31st March 2023	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before exceptional items and tax		-1,095.58		-504.68
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before exceptional items and tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities</i>				
Finance costs	542.16		527.62	
Depreciation	66.95		66.87	
Interest on TDS/IT refund	-49.85		-	
Rental Income	-		-32.00	
Service charge on Rental income	-		-	
Sundry balances written back	-		-	
		559.25		562.50
Operating profit/loss before working capital changes		-536.32		57.81
<i>Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to cash flow provided by changes in working capital</i>				
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans	-1,542.42		-4,081.35	
Decrease/ (Increase) in investments	1,537.25		3,850	
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	643.00		1,025	
(Increase) /Decrease in other financial Assets	-		(16.00)	
Decrease / (Increase) in other non-financial assets	120.00		(740)	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	1.90		29.28	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non-financial liabilities	5.29		-21.71	
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	-		-1,875.00	
		765.02		-1,829.63
Cash generated from operations		228.69		-1,771.82
Tax Expense		-		85.31
Income tax of earlier years		224.38		-
Exceptional items		-		-
Net cash generated from operating activities	A	4.31		-1,857.13
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investments in Property, plant and equipment	-		-	
Service charges on rental income	-		-	
Other balances	-		-	
Rental Income	-		32.00	
Interest on TDS/IT refund	49.85		-	
Net cash used in investing activities	B	49.85		32.00
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Borrowings (other than debt instruments)	379.04		473.80	
Interest Expense	-542.16		-527.62	
Net cash (used in) financing activities	C	-163.12		-53.83
Net decrease/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		-108.96		-1,878.96
Opening cash and cash equivalents		322.76		2,201.73
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement		213.80		322.76

Notes:

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	70.61	149.34
Cash on hand	143.19	173.42
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 8)	213.80	322.76
Add : Deposits with banks (with more than 12 months maturity) and interest accrued there upon.	-	-
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	213.80	322.76

As per our report of even date attached
For Ghosh & Basu LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: E300013

C A. Manas Ghosh
Partner
Membership No- 015711
UDIN: 24015711BKGTNA6230

Place of Signature : Kolkata
Date : 29.05.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s Virat Leasing Limited

Rajeev Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 00147196

Jitendra Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00468744

Manisha Khandelwal
Company Secretary

Virendra Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**Note No : 1 Corporate Informations**

VIRAT LEASING LIMITED (“the Company”) is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1, Crooked Lane, 3rd Floor Room No-324, Kolkata-700 069, West Bengal, India. The Company’s shares are listed on the BSE Ltd (The Bombay Stock Exchange)

The Company is a Non-Deposit taking Systematically not important Non-Banking Financial Company and is Registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is engaged in the business of making investments in shares and Securities, extending loans and advances and other financial services activities, except insurance and pension, funding activities, n.e.c. The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 29, 2024 and is subject to the adoption and approval by the shareholders in the ensuing 40th Annual General Meeting

Note No. : 2 Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP).

Historical Cost Convection

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

Use of Estimates and Judgement

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

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

judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements including notes thereon are presented in Indian Rupees (“Rupees” or “Rs.”), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements including notes thereon have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless stated otherwise.

Note No. : 3 Presentation of Financial Statement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements of the Company are presented in order of liquidity and in accordance with Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable to NBFCs, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in **Note 35(1)**

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

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

Note No. : 4 Statement of Compliance With Ind AS

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act to the extent applicable and applicable guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI')

Note No. : 5 Significant Accounting Policies

5.1 Revenue recognition

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

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer:

A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract:

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

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

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

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

Revenue includes the following:

i) Interest Income

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

a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

- b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows
- c. Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost (net of provision) of the financial asset.

II) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised on the date when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured.

in case of interim dividend, on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors; whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

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

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

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in net gain /loss on fair value changes. However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortized cost is presented separately under the respective head in the statement of profit and loss.

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

IV) Other Income

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

5.2 Property plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably.

This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of PPE, and also costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

During the year, in terms of Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets, the company is not required to determine impairment loss the impairment loss in respect of its assets.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Freehold land is not depreciated (Company does not own freehold land at the reporting date) Lease-hold land are amortised over the lease term (Company does not hold lease-hold land at the reporting date) Depreciation on other items of PPE is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate their cost, net of their residual value over the estimated useful life of the respective asset as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives are determined based on assessment, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The estimated useful lives considered are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Office Building	30 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments including Air Conditioners	5 years

There exists no restrictions or any encumbrances on title by way of any security/ pledge of any property or plant & Equipment against any liability of the company.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at-least at the end of each financial year and are adjusted, wherever appropriate and required.

Capital work in progress ('CWIP')

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost, if any. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to Capital work in progress on acquisition of related assets.

Further, when work on capital work in progress is completed and it meet the criteria of the asset, then it is transferred to Property plant and equipment Further the company does not have any capital work in progress

5.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment loss previously recognized is reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

5.4 Financial Instruments

(I) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in subsequent notes. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the company accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain/(loss) on fair value changes.

(ii) Classification of financial instruments

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

- 1. Financial assets to be measured at amortised cost**
- 2. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**
- 3. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss account**

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

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

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

The Company also assesses the contractual terms of financial assets on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely for the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

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

iii) Financial Assets and Liabilities

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These financial assets comprise bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets. Financial Assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates and represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

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

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

Debt instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments

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

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

(c) Items at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets are classified as FVTPL if these do not meet the criteria for classifying at amortized cost or

FVOCI. Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

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

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

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

Financial instruments held for trading

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

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

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

(e) Derivatives

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

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

(f) Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Company recognises loss allowances (provisions) for expected credit losses on its financial assets that are measured at amortised costs or at transaction cost which may approximate fair value. However at the reporting date, the company does not have any exposure to non-fund exposures.

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

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

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

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit.

loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all

possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

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

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

Stage 1

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

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

Stage 2

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

Stage 3

All exposures assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred are classified in this stage. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount 90 days past due from the date of demand is considered as default for classifying a financial instrument as credit impaired.

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

The mechanics of ECL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trade Receivables

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

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Based on Company's past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Company does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period.

(I) Write-offs

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

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

(ii) Fair value measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Expenses

(I) Finance costs

Finance costs represents Interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

Since the borrowings are for short duration and repayable on demand, hence EIR approximates the contractual interest cost All other expenses are recognised as incurred

(ii) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Defined contribution plans

The Company does not have any obligation towards defined contribution plans

c) Defined benefit plans

The Company does not have any obligation towards defined benefit plans

(iii) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of profit and 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.

a) Current tax

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

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

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

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from

the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goods and services tax / value added taxes paid on incurring expenses

Since the Company is not required to get registered under Goods and Services Tax Act, (GST ACT), GST paid on expenses incurred are charged to statement of profit and loss

5.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet comprise cash on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments (if any) with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of changes in value.

5.7 Leases

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contain, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether:

- A)** The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
- B)** The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use, and
- C)** The Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

With effect from April 1, 2019, new Ind AS 116 -Leases has come into effect replacing Ind AS 17

Ind AS 116 - Leases introduces a single, on- balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard - i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. However the company does not have any lease contracts as a lessee, hence there is no impact in the financial statements of the Company

5.8 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the passage of time is recognized as finance costs.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 Earnings per Share

a) Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (excluding other comprehensive income)

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

5.10 Exceptional Items

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

- 1) Written down of inventories to net reliable value or of PPE to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs
- 2) restructuring of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;
- 3) disposals of items of PPE
- 4) disposals of investments
- 5) discontinued operations
- 6) litigations settlements; and
- 7) other reversals of provisions

In case the company has more than one such item of income/expense of the above nature which is exceptional, then such items are disclosed on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. Details of the all individual items are disclosed in the notes. However, the Company does not have any exceptional items to report during the current reporting period.

5.11 Contingencies and events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

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

5.12 Dividends on Ordinary Shares

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

5.13 Rounding of amounts

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

5.14 Recent Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards. The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence

of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

6. Segment Information

Primary Segment

The Company's primary business segments are reflected based on the principal business carried out i.e. Investments & Financing. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business.

The risk and returns of the business of the Company is not associated with geographical segmentation, hence there is no secondary segment reporting based on geographical segment.

As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

7. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

7.1 Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test.

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

7.2 Fair Value Measurement

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

7.3 Impairment of financial asset

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary. The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 5.2 (iii)(f) Overview of ECL principles.

7.4 Contingent liabilities and Provisions other than Impairment on Loan Portfolio

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

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

Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

7.5 Effective Interest Rate (EIR)

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

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

Note No. : 8 Cash and cash equivalents**(Rs in 000)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with bank (current account)	70.61	149.34
Cash on hand	143.19	173.42
	213.80	322.76

Note No. : 9 Receivables**(I) Trade receivables****(Rs in 000)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Trade receivables considered good-secured	-	
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	702.00	1,345.00
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	
Trade receivables credit-impaired	-	
Total	702.00	1,345.00
Allowances for impairment loss	-	-
Total	702.00	1,345.00

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Out of the above Trade receivables		
Trade receivables from Related parties	-	1,345.00

No trade or other receivable are due by directors or other officers of the NBFC or any of them either severally or jointly with any person, or debts due by firms including LLP, private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, or a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

The Company does not felt necessary to provide for Expected credit loss on trade receivables, as historic credit loss over the preceding three to five years on the total balance of non-credit impaired trade receivables is close to Nil

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade receivables

Particulars	Amount
Impairment allowance measured as per simplified approach	
Impairment allowance as on April 01, 2022	
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on April 01, 2023	Nil
Add: Addition during the year	Nil
Less: Reduction during the year	Nil
Impairment allowance as on March 31, 2024	Nil

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

Additional disclosure pursuant to MCA Notification dated 24th March 2021

Amount in '000

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2023-24	702.00	-	-	-	-	702.00
F.Y 2022-23	1,345.00	-	-	-	-	1,345.00
(ii) Undisputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Trade receivables - considered good						
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed - Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk						
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed - Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
F.Y 2023-24	702.00	-	-	-	-	702.00
F.Y 2022-23	1,345.00	-	-	-	-	1,345.00

Note No. : 10 Loans

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
(A)		
i) Bills purchased and bills discounted	-	-
ii) Loans repayable on demand	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
iii) Term loans	-	-
iv) Leasing	-	-
v) Factoring	-	-
v) Others	-	-
Total (A) Gross	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
Less: Impairment loss allowance	5,268.63	5,187.45
Total (A) Net	1,00,103.99	98,561.57

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost
(B)		
i) Secured by tangible assets	-	-
ii) Unsecured	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
Total (B) Gross	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
Less: Impairment loss allowance	5,268.63	5,187.45
Total (B) Net	1,00,103.99	98,561.57
(C)		
i) Public sector	-	-
ii) Others	-	-
Retail	27,848.32	39,334.71
Corporates	77,524.30	64,414.31
Total (C) Gross	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
Less: Impairment loss allowance	5,268.63	5,187.45
Total (C) Net	1,00,103.99	98,561.57

Particulars	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
	At amortised cost	At amortised cost	Percentage to the Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans	Percentage to the Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans
Out of the above loans				
Promoters	Nil	Nil	NIL	NIL
KMPs	9,410.03		8.93%	
Other related parties	35,009.38	37,278.71	33.22%	35.93%
	44,419.41	37,278.71	42.15%	35.93%

Credit quality of assets

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

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
Stage wise break up of loans		
Low credit risk (Stage 1)	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02
Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)	-	-
Credit impaired (Stage 3)	-	-
Total	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02

(Rs in '000)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount as follows

Particulars	As at March, 2024			As at March, 2023				
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,03,749.02	-	-	1,03,749.02	99,452.86	-	-	99,452.86
New assets originated or purchased	73,191.51	-	-	73,191.51	51,971.55	-	-	51,971.55
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-70,896.27	-	-	-70,896.27	-47,675.39	-	-	-47,675.39
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-671.65	-671.65	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	1,06,044.27	-	-671.65	1,05,372.62	1,03,749.02	-	-	1,03,749.02

(Rs in '000)

Reconciliation of ECL Balance

Particulars	As at March, 2024			As at March, 2023				
	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total	Stage 1 collective	Stage 2 collective	Stage 3 collective	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	5,187.45	-	-	5,187.45	4,972.64	-	-	4,972.64
New assets originated or purchased	3,659.58	-	-	3,659.58	2,598.58	-	-	2,598.58
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-3,544.81	-	-	-3,544.81	-2,383.77	-	-	-2,383.77
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year and reversal of ECL on account of recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-33.58	-33.58	-	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	5,302.21	-	-33.58	5,268.63	5,187.45	-	-	5,187.45

Credit quality of assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's internal policy and year end stage classification. The amount presented are gross of impairment allowances. Company's internal guidelines on ECL allowances are set out in Note no 5.4 (f) and Note no. 34(1)

Particulars	Amount In Rs 000	
	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
Provision as per RBI Prudential Norms		
Standard Asset	263.43	259.37
Sub-Standard Asset	-	-
Doubtful Asset	-	-
Loss Asset	-	-
Total	263.43	259.37

Notes

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

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

Note No. : 11 Investments

Particulars	As at March, 2024						
	Amortised cost	At fair value			Sub-Total	Others	Total
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5		
i) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii) Debt securities (Quoted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii) Equity instruments (quoted)	-	1,149.20	-	1,149.20	-	1,149.20	
iv) Equity instruments (unquoted)	-	3,950.00	53,800.00	57,750.00	-	57,750.00	
v) Subsidiaries (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vi) Associates (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (A) Gross	-	5,099.20	53,800.00	58,899.20	-	58,899.20	
i) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Investments in India	-	5,099.20	53,800.00	58,899.20	-	58,899.20	
Total (B) Gross	-	5,099.20	53,800.00	58,899.20	-	58,899.20	
Less: Allowance for impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total - Net (D)= (A)-(C)	-	5,099.20	53,800.00	58,899.20	-	58,899.20	

Note No. : 11 Investments (Contd...)

Particulars	As at March, 2023					Total
	Amortised cost	At fair value		Sub-Total	Others	
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
1	2	3	4 = 2 + 3	5	6 = 1 + 5	
i) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Debt securities (Quoted)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Equity instruments (quoted)	-	1,149.20	-	1,149.20	-	1,149.20
iv) Equity instruments (unquoted)	-	13,300.59	49,300.00	62,600.59	-	62,600.59
v) Subsidiaries (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Associates (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) Gross	-	14,449.79	49,300.00	63,749.79	-	63,749.79
i) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Investments in India	-	14,449.79	49,300.00	63,749.79	-	63,749.79
Total (B) Gross	-	14,449.79	49,300.00	63,749.79	-	63,749.79
Less: Allowance for impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Net (D)= (A)-(C)	-	14,449.79	49,300.00	63,749.79	-	63,749.79

As per Ind As 109, equity instruments measured at other than at cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss do not require a separate evaluation of impairment amount. Hence, in such cases, the disclosure pertaining to impairment shall not be applicable.

Investments at FVTOCI (Non-trade)	Quantity of shares are in numbers		(Rs in '000)		
Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2024	Quantity	As at 31st March 2023
Equity (Quoted)					
Hindustan National Glass & Industries Ltd	10	1,36,000	1,149.20	1,36,000	1,149.20
Total			1,149.20		1,149.20
Aggregate Market value of Quoted shares			1,149.20		1,149.20

Equity (Unquoted) at FVTOCI (Non-trade)	Quantity of shares are in numbers		(Rs in '000)		
Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2024	Quantity	As at 31st March 2023
ABM Finlease Pvt. Ltd. (Including bonus shares nos 22250)	10	24,750	325.00	22,250	-
Fast Flow Commodeal Ltd.	100	40,000	3,375.00	40,000	3,375.00
Shreyans Stockinvest Pvt.Ltd.(incl. bonus share)	10	18,070	250.00	18,070	250.00
Manaksia Limited	10	-	-	755	50.59
Total			3,950.00		3,675.59
Break-up value of unquoted shares			8,096.05		

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

Other Equity instruments (Pref shares) (Unquoted) (Non-trade) at FVTOCI					
Vibgyor Dealtrade Pvt Ltd	10			30,000	6,000.00
Ashok vatika Agro	10			2,500	250.00
Total					6,250.00

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

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

(Rs in '000)

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

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2024	Quantity	As at 31st March 2023
Equity Unquoted					
Mayborn Investment Pvt Ltd.	10	-	-	3,000	300.00
Polar Elektric Ltd.	10	43,300	43,300.00	43,300	43,300.00
Manikan Devcon	10	-	-	3,000	700.00
ABM Finlease Pvt.Ltd.	10	-	-	50,000	5,000.00
Total			43,300.00		49,300.00
Break-up value of unquoted shares			4,036.43		

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

Other Trade investments at FVTPL (Stock-in-trade) (Pref shares) Unquoted

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Face Value	Quantity	As at 31st March 2024	Quantity	As at 31st March 2023
Preference Unquoted					
Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt. Ltd	10	12,500	2,500.00		
Zigma Commosales Pvt. Ltd	10	40,000	8,000.00	-	-
Total			10,500.00		-
Aggregate Break up value (Unquoted Pref)			525.00		

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

Note No. : 12 Other financial assets

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Outstanding rental income	33.00	33.00
Security deposit (CESC & BSNL)	206.74	206.74
	239.74	239.74

Note No. : 13 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Tax deducted at source	759.06	2,153.25
Less : Provision for Income Tax for earlier years	285.49	677.34
	473.57	1,475.91

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

As at 31st March 2024

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Impact of difference between tax base and accounting base of Fixed assets	81.74	9.88	0.00	0.00	91.62
Investment	-851.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	-851.12
	-769.37	9.88		0.00	-759.49
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
ECL	1,305.68	20.43	0.00	0.00	1,326.11
	1,305.68	20.43	0.00	0.00	1,326.11
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilites/ (Income) Expense	-2,075.06	-10.55		0.00	-2,085.61
As at 31st March 2023					
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Impact of difference between tax base and accounting base of Fixed assets	68.79	12.95	0.00	0.00	81.74
Investment	-641.78	0.00	0.00	-209.33	-851.12
	-572.99	12.95	0.00	-209.33	-769.37
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
ECL	1,284.84	20.85	0.00		1,305.68
	1,284.84	20.85	0.00	0.00	1,305.68
Net deferred tax (Asset) Liabilites/ (Income) Expense	-1,857.83	-7.90	0.00	-209.33	-2,075.06

NOTE NO : 15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Rs in 000)

Particulars	Office Building	Furniture & Fixture	Office equipments including AC	Total
Gross block				
Gross carrying amount as at April 1, 2023	1,313.39	233.58	58.95	1,605.92
Additions during the year		-		-
Disposals /Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	1,313.39	233.58	58.95	1,605.92
Depreciation /amortisation/ impairment				
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation as at April 1, 2023	145.45	75.99	13.06	234.50
Depreciation for the year	41.59	21.62	3.73	66.95
Disposals /Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation as at March 31, 2024	187.05	97.61	16.79	301.45
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	1,126.34	135.97	42.16	1,304.47
Net carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	1,167.94	157.59	45.89	1,371.42

Note No. : 16 Other non-financial assets**(Rs in 000)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balance with taxation authorities		
Income tax refundable	884.18	-
TDS (Rectification pending)	13.04	14.87
	897.22	14.87

Note No. : 17 Trade Payables**(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
	-	-

Additional disclosure pursuant to MCA Notification dated 24th March 2021**Amount in '000**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed - Trade payables - considered good					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed - Trade payables having significant increase in credit risk					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed - Trade payables - Credit impaired					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Trade payables - considered good					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed - Trade payables having significant increase in credit risk					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed - Trade payables - Credit impaired					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
F.Y 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2024, March 2023. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note No. : 18 Borrowings (other than debt instruments)

Amount in '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Short term borrowings (unsecured)		8,094.83		7,715.80
		8,094.83		7,715.80

Note No. : 19 Other financial liabilities

Amount in '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Advance received		29.49		
Liabilites for Expenses		70.82		98.41
		100.31		98.41

Note No. : 20 Other non- financial liabilities

Amount in '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
TDS Payable		10.47		5.18
		10.47		5.18

Note No. : 21 Equity Share capital

Amount in '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of par value 10 /- each	13,000.00	1,30,000.00	13,000.00	1,30,000.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of par value 10 /- each	12,980.50	1,29,805.00	12,980.50	1,29,805.00
		1,29,805.00		1,29,805.00

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	RS	No of Shares	RS
At the beginning of the year	12,980.50	1,29,805.00	12,980.50	1,29,805.00
At the end of the year	12,980.50	1,29,805.00	12,980.50	1,29,805.00

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

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

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

Name of the shareholder	31st March 2024		31st March 2023	
	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares
Fantastic Hirise Private Limited	1264968	9.75	1264968	9.75
Kothsons Finance and Consultancy Private Limited	1111000	8.56	0	0

(g) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Name of the Promoter	31st March 2024			31st March 2023		
	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year	No of shares held	% of holding	% change in year
	NIL			NIL		

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

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
	No of Shares	No of Shares
(a) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash	NIL	NIL
(b) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid by way of bonus shares	NIL	NIL
(c) Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	NIL	NIL

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

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

(l) There are no forfeited shares by the Company

Note No. : 22 Other equity

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
General Reserve		
Balance as per last account	25,956.07	25,956.07
Add: During the year		-
Less: Utilized during the year	- 25,956.07	- 25,956.07
Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 45-IC of the RBI Act 1934		
Balance as per last account	1,019.93	1,019.93
Add: Transfer from Profit or loss	- 1,019.93	- 1,019.93
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last account	1,275.75	1,772.53
Add : Net Profit for the Year	-1,309.41	-496.78
Less: Transfer to Statutory Reserve	- -33.66	- 1,275.75
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as per last account	-95.02	-132.96
Add : Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	61.66	37.94
Less : Transfer to retained earnings	- -33.36	- -95.02
	26,908.99	28,156.73

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

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013

2) Statutory Reserve

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

Since the company has reported net loss hence no amount were transferred to Statutory reserve for the F.Y 2023-2024

3) Retained Earnings

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

4) Other Comprehensive Income

Items of Other Comprehensive income represents the fair value changes (both realised/unrealised and net of income tax) in equity instruments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI as per the business model assessment of the Company and are not recycled to profit and loss. However the same can be transferred within equity as permitted by the Ind AS.

Revenue from operations**Note No. : 23 Interest Income****(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
(a) Interest Income		
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loans	8,701.67	9,820.40
	8,701.67	9,820.40
	8,701.67	9,820.40

Note No. : 24 Dividend**(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
a) Dividend income		
From investments in Shares & Securities	-	62.27
	-	62.27

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

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Net gain /(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through Profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio		
Investments	-5,744.00	-7,907.50
Derivatives		
a) Net gain/(loss) from trade in Future and options	-	-
b) Fair value changes in other derivatives	-	-
Total Net Gain /(Loss) on fair value changes	-5,744.00	-7,907.50
Fair value changes		
(i) On trading portfolio		
Investments		
(a) Realised	-5,744.00	-7,907.50
(b) Unrealised	-	-
	<u>-5,744.00</u>	<u>-7,907.50</u>
(ii) Derivatives		
(a) Realised	-	-
(b) Unrealised	-	-
Total Net Gain /(Loss) on fair value changes	-5,744.00	-7,907.50

Note No. : 26 Other Operating Income

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Reversal of impairment lossess	-	-
	-	-

Note No. : 27 Other Income

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
(a) Interest		
Income tax refund	49.85	-
TDS	-	-
	<u>49.85</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Other interest		
Rental income	-	32.00
	49.85	32.00

Note No. : 28 Finance cost

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest Expense	542.16	527.62
	542.16	527.62

Note No. : 29 Impairment of financial assets (expected credit loss)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
ECL on loans	81.18	214.81
Less: transferred to other income	-	-
	81.18	214.81

Note No. : 30 Employee benefit expense

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Salaries and bonus	1,221.20	252.94
Staff welfare	46.46	22.84
	1,267.66	275.78

Note No. : 31 Other expenses

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Payments to auditor		
As auditor for statutory audit	20.00	20.00
Others	12.00	12.00
Internal audit fees	32.00	32.00
Accounting charges	12.98	12.98
Advertising	25.00	25.00
Annual fees (CCB)	20.28	17.29
Bank charges	5.90	5.90
Bad debts	0.86	1.23
Brokerage	671.65	
Conveyance	-	12.00
Demat charges	84.87	75.89
Depository Charges	2.10	1.95
Office expenses	118.00	128.00
Electricity charges	-	4.57
Office & Establishment charges	0.59	0.81
Filing fees	202.36	175.50
Listing fees	4.80	15.70
General Expenses	383.50	354.00
Telephone expenses	92.61	212.47
Trade licence	4.23	4.59
Securities transaction charges	2.15	2.15
Professional fees	0.11	2.26
MAINTENANCE CHARGES	401.75	278.68
Printing & Stationery	5.84	-
Postage & couriers	29.94	23.15
Registrar fees	7.68	6.79
Professional tax	26.55	26.55
Website maintenance charges	2.50	2.50
	6.90	4.80
	2,145.15	1,426.76
	1,040	10.40

Note No. : 32 Tax expense

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Current tax		
Taxation for earlier years	224.38	
Deferred tax (refer note no 14)	-10.55	-7.90
	213.83	-7.90
	213.83	-7.90

Reconciliation of total Income tax expense

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
Profit before tax for Computation	-1,095.58
Add: Depreciation as per books	66.95
Add: Expected credit losses	81.18
Less: Depreciation as per Income tax act	106.21
Profit before tax for Computation	-1,053.66
CurrentTax @ 25.17%	NIL
Add: Realised gain on equity instruments (LTCG)	61.66
Tax on LTCG	Nil
Total current tax	NIL
Tax of earlier years	224.38
Deferred taxes (note no 14)	-10.55

Note No. : 33 Other comprehensive income /(loss)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value gain /(loss) of non-current Investments (Realised)	61.66	920.32
Fair value gain /(loss) of non-current Investments (Unrealised)	-	-1,006.40
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	37.94
	61.66	-124.02
Total other Comprehensive Income	61.66	37.94

Note No. : 34 Other Disclosures

1. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

a) Contingent liabilities :

NIL

b) Commitments :

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

c) Other Statutory & Legal Matters

There has been no significant and/or material order(s) passed by any Regulators/Courts/Tribunals impacting the status.

Further the Company received a notice from BSE dated August 10, 2017 regarding issue related to suspected shell company and appointment of forensic auditor thereon. BSE requested to submit various documents from time to time in this regard along with the queries and other information from the Company. The Company replied to all the reasonable queries issued by the BSE.

Further BSE appointed M/s. BDO India LLP, Chartered Accountants to carry out the forensic audit of the Company. Without prejudice to the interests of the Company, the Company has then from time to time provided all the necessary informations/ documents explanations as required by the forensic auditors and by the Exchange. Within the rights which are available to the Company, the company has sought legal advisory through its Counsels, and represented before the Exchange and the Courts from time to time.

Further BDO India LLP issued a forensic audit report on March 11, 2020 to which the Company has filed its response with BSE and requested the exchange to carry out the fresh forensic audit of the company.

Further the exchange (the 'BSE') wide letter dated Jan 19, 2023 suggested the name of the new forensic auditor

M/s C.P Jain & Co, Chartered Accountants to carry out the fresh forensic audit of the company and the aforesaid audit was completed by the auditors vide their report dated July 8, 2023.

Further the Exchange (the 'BSE') wide letter dated Dec 12, 2023 decided the outcome of the aforesaid audit and revoked the restrictions imposed on the the Promoters and Directors of the Company, earlier i.e., the Promoters and Directors be permitted only to buy the Securities and of the Company and that, they shall not sell their existing holding in the Company passed by the Exchange vide its interim order dated February 15, 2018, stand revoked and the representations filed by the Company were accordingly disposed of.

2) MSME

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2024, March 2023. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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

(I) Nature of provision

Provision for contingencies

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

(ii) Movement in provision:-

Particulars	Duties & Taxes	Other Litigation Claims	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2023		NIL	
Provided during the year		NIL	
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2024		NIL	
Non-current		NIL	
Current			
Balance as at 1st April, 2022		NIL	
Provided during the year			
Used during the year		NIL	
Reversed during the year			
Balance as at 31st March, 2023		NIL	
Non-current			
Current		NIL	

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

Particulars		2023-2024	2022-2023
(a) Amount used as the numerator			
Profit after Tax -	(A)	-1,309.41	-496.78
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding			
used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings Per Share	(B)	12,980.50	12,980.50
Add: Weighted average number of dilutive potential equity shares		-	-
(C) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding			
used as the denominator for computing Basic Earnings Per Share	(C)	12,980.50	12,980.50
(d) Nominal value of equity shares	(Rs)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share	(A)/(B)	(0.10)	(0.04)
Diluted earnings per share	(A)/(C)	(0.10)	(0.04)

5) Segment Reporting:

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

As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108

6) Related party disclosures :	
(a) Name of the related parties and description of relationship	
(i) Subsidiary Company : (Control exists)	Not Applicable
(ii) Associate Company : (Significant influence can be exercised)	Not Applicable
(iii) Key Mangerial personel (KMP)	(1) Rajeev Kothari (Managing Director) (2) Jitendra Kumar Goyal (Non-Executive Director) (3) Manisha Khandelwal (Company Secretary) (4) Virendra Kumar Goyal (Chief Financial Officer) (5) Ahmed Awaishi (Chief Financial Officer-Resigned)
(iv) Other related parties Close members of KMP	(1) Sumit Goyal (Son of Director) (2) Renu Goyal (Wife of Director) (3) Varsha Jain (Daughter of Director) (4) Virendra Kumar Goyal HUF (Karta is Brother of Director) (5) G Jitendra HUF (Karta is a Director) (6) Y.K. Goyal & Sons HUF (Karta is a Director)
(v) Significant Influence entities	(1) Decillion Finance Limited (2) Fastflow Commodeal Limited (3) Goyal Toys LLP (4) Moti Finvest Private Limited (5) Rambhakta Enterprises LLP (6) VZ Vanijya LLP (7) Yashoyog Commercial LLP (8) Centuple Trading LLP (9) Centuple Commercial LLP (10) Goyal Commercial Private Limited (11) Littlestar Tracom LLP (12) Mayborn Investments Private Limited (13) Aurelian Commercial LLP (14) Ultra Dealers Private Limited (15) ABM Finlease Private Limited (16) Scintilla Commercial & Credit Limited (17) Spectrum Pestrogan Pvt Ltd (18) Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited (19) Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt Ltd (20) Dignity Dealtrade Pvt Ltd (21) Daffodil Dealtrade Pvt. Ltd (22) Kaushal Investments Ltd

	(23) Lifestyle Vanijya LLP
	(24) Zigma Commosales Private Limited
	(25) Horizon Agro Processing Private Limited
	(26) Anjaniputra Promoters Private Limited
	(27) Laxmidhan Properties Private Limited
	(28) Shreyans Stockinvest Pvt Ltd
	(29) Sumit Technisch & Engineering Pvt Ltd
	(30) Aurelian Trading LLP
	(31) Merit Commosales LLP
	(32) Twinkle Vintrade LLP
	(33) Daulat Vintrade LLP
	(34) Suncity Dealers LLP
	(35) Silverlake Tradelinks LLP
	(36) Success Dealers LLP
	(37) Icon Commotrade LLP
	(38) Skylight Vintrade LLP
	(39) Maruti Tie-Up LLP
	(40) Yashoyog Investments
	(41) Planet Dealtrade LLP
	(42) KVZ Enterprises
	(43) Rubicam Agencies Private Limited
	(44) Ashok Vatika Agro Farms Private Limited
	(45) HSF Food Pro-tech Private Limited
	(46) Balaji Enterprises

(b) Transactions with related party

Rs. In '000

Nature of the transaction/ Name of the related party	Subsidiary	Close Relatives to KMP	Significant influence	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
ABM Finlease Private Limited-Purchase of Investments	-	-	325.00	-
Ashok Vatika Agro Farms Private Limited-Sale of Investments	-	-	325.00	-
Sumit Technisch & Engineering Pvt Ltd-Advance Received	-	-	75.00	-
Sumit Technisch & Engineering Pvt Ltd-Advance Repaid	-	-	75.00	-
Centuple Trading LLP- Loan Given	-	-	1,024.46	-
Centuple Trading LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	1,024.46	-
Decillion Finance Limited-Advance Received	-	-	100.00	-
Decillion Finance Limited-Advance Repaid	-	-	100.00	-
Yashoyog Commercial LLP-Loan Taken	-	-	4,000.00	-
Yashoyog Commercial LLP-Loan Repaid	-	-	4,000.00	-
Yashoyog Commercial LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	1,345.00	-
Centuple Commercial LLP-Expenses	-	-	187.00	-
Centuple Commercial LLP-Repaid	-	-	162.00	-
Planet Dealtrade LLP-Loan Taken	-	-	325.00	-
Planet Dealtrade LLP-Loan Repaid	-	-	325.00	-
Yashoyog Investments-Loan Given	-	-	13,028.88	-
Yashoyog Investments-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	10,759.91	-
Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited-Advance Received	-	-	176.37	-

(b) Transactions with related party

Rs. In '000

Nature of the transaction/ Name of the related party	Subsidiary	Close Relatives to KMP	Significant influence	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
Tubro Consultants & Enterprises Private Limited-Advance Repaid	-	-	205.86	-
Maruti Tie-Up LLP-Loan Given	-	-	16,454.29	-
Maruti Tie-Up LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	171.51	-
Icon Commotrade LLP-Loan Given	-	-	1,591.36	-
Icon Commotrade LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	1,517.01	-
Icon Commotrade LLP-Loan Given	-	-	300.00	-
Icon Commotrade LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	300.00	-
Balaji Enterprises-Loan Given	-	-	3,550.10	-
Balaji Enterprises-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	5,167.31	-
Fastflow Commodeal Limited-Loan Given	-	-	11.44	-
Fastflow Commodeal Limited-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	443.62	-
Goyal Toys LLP-Loan Given	-	-	3,420.82	-
Goyal Toys LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	105.18	-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal-Loan Given	-	-	143.75	-
Jitendra Kumar Goyal-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	4,000.00	-
Moti Finvest Private Limited-Loan Given	-	-	73.18	-
Moti Finvest Private Limited-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	8,646.20	-
Moti Finvest Private Limited-Loan Taken	-	-	18,271.01	-
Moti Finvest Private Limited-Loan Repaid	-	-	18,271.01	-
Planet Dealtrade LLP-Loan Given	-	-	5,823.71	-
Planet Dealtrade LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	1,521.88	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Paid	-	-	10,633.40	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	10,515.71	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Taken	-	-	6,500.00	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Repaid	-	-	6,500.00	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Paid	-	-	7,664.00	-
Rambhakta Enterprises LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	7,664.00	-
Daffodil Dealtrade Pvt. Ltd-Loan Taken	-	-	4,160.00	-
Daffodil Dealtrade Pvt. Ltd-Loan Repaid	-	-	4,160.00	-
Daffodil Dealtrade Pvt. Ltd-Loan Given	-	-	2,000.00	-
Daffodil Dealtrade Pvt. Ltd-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	2,000.00	-
Renu Goyal-Loan Given	-	-	-	476.87
Renu Goyal-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	-	1,600.00
Sumit Goyal-Loan Given	-	-	-	474.15
Sumit Goyal-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	-	4,450.00
Varsha Jain-Loan Given	-	-	-	234.10
Varsha Jain-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	-	2,182.68
Virendra Kumar Goyal-Loan Given	-	-	-	1,014.60
Virendra Kumar Goyal-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	-	3,300.00
Virendra Kumar Goyal HUF-Loan Given	-	-	-	6,086.80
Virendra Kumar Goyal HUF-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	-	2,546.11
VZ Vanijya LLP-Loan Given	-	-	1,013.56	-
VZ Vanijya LLP-Loan Repaid by Party	-	-	1.36	-
Vibgyor Commotrade Pvt Ltd-Sale of Investments	-	-	6,000.00	-

(c) Details of Remuneration paid/payable to KMP

Year ended 31st March 2024				Rs. In '000	
Particulars	Ahmed Awaishi	Virendra Kumar Goyal	Manisha Khandelwal	Rajeev Kothari	
Short-term employee benefits					
Salary	10.00	1,000.00	180.00	-	
Commission	-	-	-	-	
Perquisites	-	-	-	-	
Post-employment benefits					
Contribution to Provident Fund,	-	-	-	-	
Gratuity and other Funds *	-	-	-	-	

* The said amount does not includes amount in respect of gratuity and leave as the same are not ascertainable

d) The transactions with related parties have been entered at an amount which are not materially different from those on normal commercial terms.

e) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in current year and previous year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

f) The remuneration of directors is determined by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

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

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

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

A) Financial instruments by category

As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value
1) Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	213.80	-	-	-	213.80
Trade receivables	9	702.00	-	-	-	702.00
Loans	10	1,00,103.99	-	-	-	1,00,103.99
Investments	11	-	5,099.20	53,800.00	-	58,899.20
Other financial assets	12	239.74	-	-	-	239.74
TOTAL		1,01,259.53	5,099.20	53,800.00	-	1,60,158.73
2) Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	17	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	18	8,094.83	-	-	-	8,094.83
Other financial liabilities	19	100.31	-	-	-	100.31
TOTAL		8,195.15	-	-	-	100.31

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Cost	Total Carrying Value
1) Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	322.76	-	-	-	322.76
Trade receivables	9	1,345.00	-	-	-	1,345.00
Loans	10	98,561.57	-	-	-	98,561.57
Investments	11	-	11,074.79	49,300.00	-	60,374.79
Other financial assets	12	239.74	-	-	-	239.74
TOTAL		1,00,469.07	11,074.79	49,300.00	-	1,60,843.86
2) Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	17	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	18	7,715.80	-	-	-	7,715.80
Other financial liabilities	19	98.41	-	-	-	98.41
TOTAL		7,814.21	-	-	-	7,814.21

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investment in equity shares which are unquoted or for which quoted prices are not available at the reporting dates. Carrying value of investments in unquoted shares approximates cost at which they are purchased.

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2024:

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	1,149.20	-	3,950.00	5,099.20
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	-	-	53,800.00	53,800.00
Total	1,149.20	-	57,750.00	58,899.20

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31st March, 2023:**(Rs in '000)**

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1) Financial assets				
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTOCI	1,149.20	-	9,925.59	11,074.79
(ii) Investments in Equity Instruments				
At FVTPL	-		49,300.00	49,300.00
Total	1,149.20	-	59,225.59	60,374.79

Above investments excludes subsidiaries, since they are carried at cost

There have been no transfer between Level 1 and Level 3 for the years ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

Certain investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for long term strategic purposes, hence. The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments at FVOCI since, it provides a more meaningful presentation. Further investments which are held for trading and company considers them as stock in trade are designated through FVTPL Level 1 investments are valued at the quoted closing price on stock exchange. Investments included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(ii) Financial assets not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets. These are financial assets whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, due to their short term nature.

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

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

Note No. : 35 Risk Management**1) Financial risk management**

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

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

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

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss to the Company. The Company's main income generating activity inter-alia is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances which are in entirety payable on demand.

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

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

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

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

The mechanics of ECL

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

Probability of default (PD) - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given

time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

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

The outstanding balance (including the interest accrued but not due and interest overdue) at the reporting date is considered EAD by the Company. Since all the loans given by the company are repayable on demand, in this specific of on-demand repayable loan there are two options

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

Hence the company examines whether the borrower has sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan immediately. If the borrower has sufficient liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) to repay the outstanding loan including interest accrued therein, then ECL is close to zero, because probability of default is zero. The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL. Calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

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

Considering that the PD determined above factors in amount at default, there is no separate requirement to estimate EAD. However, the probability of loss (PD) is not zero, if the company assess that the borrower has no sufficient liquid assets to repay the loan when demanded and accordingly the Company estimates the PD based on historical observed default rates adjusted for forward looking estimates, based upon macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in and the relationship between key economic trends like GDP, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation and most importantly the competitive advantage and disadvantage the company has in comparison to its peer group(s). Based upon the above facts, the Company has assessed the following PD Percentage as at 31st March, 2024, while PD percentages for 31st March 2023 and on the date of transition remain same at 5%

Category

Loans: Unsecured and repayable on demand

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

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

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

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

	31st March, 2024		
Pools	Stage1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%
	31st March, 2023		
Pools	Stage1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	5%	5%	100%

Loss given default (LGD) - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. Since the company's loan portfolio mainly comprises of unsecured loans (repayable on demand), Loss given default (LGD) is always close to 100%.

Pools	31-03-2024	31-03-2023
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand	100%	100%

Probability of default is consistent as mentioned above and LGD are always near to 100% since the loans are unsecured. Further the company is assessing on the continuous basis the likelihood of increased credit risk and reasonable hair cuts in view of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Further refer note no 10 which provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loan

Probability of default is consistent as mentioned above and LGD are always near to 100% since the loans are unsecured. Further the company is assessing on the continuous basis the likelihood of increased credit risk and reasonable hair cuts in view of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Further refer note no 10 which provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loan

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and do not involve significant financing cost, further all the receivables are of short term in nature, hence transaction value approximates fair value for trade receivables. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Based on Company's past history and the model under which it works, where it obtains most of the revenues on cut off dates or on settlement date, the Company does not provide for loss allowances during the reporting period.

b) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

Refer note 36 for analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

c) Market Risk

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

(i) Equity price

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

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to Interest rate risk if the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing deposits with bank and loan given to customers. Such instrument exposes the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Management believes that the interest rate risk attached to these financial assets is not significant due to the nature of these financial assets.

d) Operational And Business Risk

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

2) Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of recurring business plan coupled with long term and short term Strategic investments and expansion plans.

The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, short term borrowings and through use of bank overdrafts if required. For the purpose of the Company's capital

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirement of the financial covenants if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

Note No. : 36 MATURITY ANALYSIS

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

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	213.80	213.80	-
Trade receivables	702.00	702.00	-
Loans	1,00,103.99	1,00,103.99	-
Investments	58,899.20	53,800.00	5,099.20
Other financial assets	239.74	33.00	206.74
	1,60,158.73	1,54,852.79	5,305.94
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	473.57	473.57	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,085.61	-	2,085.61
Property plant and equipment	1,304.47	-	1,304.47
Other non- financial assets	897.22	-	897.22
	4,760.87	473.57	4,287.30
Total Assets	1,64,919.60	1,55,326.37	9,593.24
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	8,094.83	8,094.83	-
Other financial liabilities	100.31	100.31	-
	8,195.15	8,195.15	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	10.47	10.47	-
	10.47	10.47	-
Total Liabilities	8,205.62	8,205.62	-
Net Assets	1,56,713.99	1,47,120.75	9,593.24

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		
	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months
I. Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	322.76	322.76	-
Trade receivables	1,345.00	1,345.00	-
Loans	98,561.57	98,561.57	-
Investments	60,374.79	49,300.00	11,074.79
Other financial assets	239.74	33.00	206.74
	1,60,843.86	1,49,562.33	11,281.53
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	1,475.91	1,475.91	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,075.06	-	2,075.06
Property plant and equipment	1,371.42	-	1,371.42
Other non- financial assets	14.87	-	14.87
	4,937.26	1,475.91	3,461.35
Total Assets	1,65,781.12	1,51,038.25	14,742.87
II. Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	7,715.80	7,715.80	-
Other financial liabilities	98.41	98.41	-
	7,814.21	7,814.21	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	5.18	5.18	-
	5.18	5.18	-
Total Liabilities	7,819.39	7,819.39	-
Net Assets	1,57,961.73	1,43,218.86	14,742.87

Note No. : 36 (2) Disclosure Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Circular Dated 13 March, 2020

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

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

Note No. : 36 (2) Disclosure Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Circular Dated 13 March, 2020

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

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

Asset classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 Provisions and IRACP NORMS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,05,372.62	5,268.63	1,00,103.99	263.43	5,005.20
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,05,372.62	5,268.63	1,00,103.99	263.43	5,005.20
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Sub-Standard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
more than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for loss		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and provisioning(IRACP)	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	1,05,372.62	5,268.63	1,00,103.99	263.43	5,005.20
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,05,372.62	5,268.63	1,00,103.99	263.43	5,005.20

Particulars	Amount In Rs 000	
	As at March, 2024	As at March, 2023
Provision as per RBI Prudential Norms		
Standard Asset	263.43	259.37
Sub-Standard Asset	-	-
Doubtful Asset	-	-
Loss Asset	-	-
Total	263.43	259.37

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

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

Note No 37 (1)

Additional Regulatory Information

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

These are as follows;

1) Title deeds of Immovable Property

Title deeds of immovable properties in the case of office building are held in the name of the company

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

The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) during the current reporting period and also reporting period and also for previous year's reporting period

3) Fair valuation of Investment property

The company has not classified any property as Investment property, hence fair valuation of Investment property by a registered valuer as defined under Rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 does not arise

4) Intangible Assets under development

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

5) Details of Benami Property held : Additional Disclosure

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

6) Capital Work in Progress

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

7) Loans or advances to specified persons

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

Refer note no 34 (6) and Note 10 for further details.

8) Undisclosed Income

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

9) Borrowings secured against current assets

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

10) Wilful Defaulter

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

11) Relationship with Struck off Companies

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

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

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

13) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

14) Utilization of Borrowings

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

15) Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

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

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

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Hence no disclosure is required as such.

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

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

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Hence no disclosure is required as such.

16) Details of Crypto Currency Or Virtual Currency

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

17) Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

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

SCHEDULE TO THE BALANCE SHEET OF VIRAT LEASING LIMITED AS ON 31.03.2024 AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH 13 OF A NON-BANKING FINANCIAL (NON-DEPOSIT ACCEPTING OR HOLDING) COMPANIES PRUDENTIAL NORMS (RESERVE BANK) DIRECTIONS, 2015

LIABILITIES SIDE

PARTICULARS (Rs. In '000)

1	LOANS AND ADVANCES AVAILED BY THE NBFCs INCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ACCRUED THERE ON BUT NOT PAID:	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING	AMOUNT OVERDUE
a	DEBENTURES		
	● SECURED	-	-
	● UNSECURED (OTHER THAN FALLING WITHIN THE MEANING OF PUBLIC DEPOSITS*)	-	-
b	DEFERRED CREDITS	-	-
c	TERM LOANS	-	-
d	INTER-CORPORATE LOANS AND BORROWINGS	-	-
e	COMMERCIAL PAPER	-	-
f	OTHER LOANS (SPECIFY NATURE)	-	-
	*Please see note- 1 below		

ASSETS SIDE

2	BREAKUP OF LOANS AND ADVANCES INCLUDING BILLS RECEIVABLES OTHER THAN THOSE INCLUDED IN (4) BELOW:	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING
	● SECURED	-
	● UNSECURED	1,00,103.99
3	BREAKUP OF LEASED ASSETS AND STOCK ON HIRE AND OTHER ASSETS COUNTING TOWARDS AFC ACTIVITIES:	
a	LEASE ASSETS INCLUDING LEASE RENTALS UNDER SUNDRY DEBTORS	
	● FINANCIAL LEASE	-
	● OPERATING LEASE	-
b	STOCK ON HIRE INCLUDING HIRE CHARGES UNDER SUNDRY DEBTORS	
	● ASSETS ON HIRE	-
	● REPOSSESSED ASSETS	-
c	OTHER LOANS COUNTING TOWARDS AFC ACTIVITIES	
	● LOANS WHERE ASSETS HAVE BEEN REPOSSESSED	-
	● LOANS OTHER THAN (a) ABOVE	-

4	BREAK UP OF INVESTMENTS:			
	CURRENT INVESTMENTS			
1.	QUOTED			
	● SHARES			
	i. EQUITY		-	
	ii. PREFERENCE		-	
	● DEBENTURES AND BONDS		-	
	● UNITS OF MUTUAL FUND		-	
	● GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		-	
	● OTHERS		-	
2.	UNQUOTED			
	● SHARES			
	i. EQUITY		43,300.00	
	ii. PREFERENCE		10,500.00	
	● DEBENTURES AND BONDS		-	
	● UNITS OF MUTUAL FUND		-	
	● GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		-	
	● OTHERS		-	
	LONG TERM INVESTMENTS			
1.	QUOTED			
	● SHARES			
	i. EQUITY		1,149.20	
	ii. PREFERENCE		-	
	● DEBENTURES AND BONDS		-	
	● UNITS OF MUTUAL FUND		-	
	● GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		-	
	● OTHERS		-	
2.	UNQUOTED			
	● SHARES			
	i. EQUITY		3,950.00	
	ii. PREFERENCE		-	
	● DEBENTURES AND BONDS		-	
	● UNITS OF MUTUAL FUND		-	
	● GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		-	
	● OTHERS		-	
5	BORROWER GROUPWISE CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS FINANCED AS (2) AND (3) ABOVE: Please Note 2 below			
	CATEGORY	AMOUNT NET OF PROVISIONS		
		SECURED	UNSECURED	TOTAL
1.	RELATED PARTIES**			
	(a) SUBSIDIARIES	NIL	NIL	NIL
	(b) COMPANIES IN THE SAME GROUP	NIL	NIL	NIL
	(c) OTHER RELATED PARTIES	-	42,198.44	42,198.44
2.	OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	-	57,905.55	57,905.55
	TOTAL	-	1,00,103.99	1,00,103.99

6 INVESTOR GROUPWISE CLASSIFICATION OF ALL INVESTMENTS (CURRENT AND LONG TERM) IN SHARES AND SECURITIES (BOTH QUOTED AND UNQUOTED): Please see note 3 below as per Accounting Standard of ICAI			
CATEGORY		MARKET VALUE / BREAKUP OR FAIR VALUE OR NAV	BOOK VALUE (NET OF PROVISION)
1.	RELATED PARTIES**		
	(a) SUBSIDIARIES	NIL	NIL
	(b) COMPANIES IN THE SAME GROUP	NIL	NIL
	(c) OTHER RELATED PARTIES	3,379.00	14,450.00
2.	OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES	10,427.67	44,449.20
	TOTAL	13,806.67	58,899.20
7 OTHER INFORMATION:			
PARTICULARS			AMOUNT
I	GROSS NON-PERFORMING ASSETS		
	(a) RELATED PARTIES		NIL
	(b) OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES		NIL
II	NET NON-PERFORMING ASSETS		
	(a) RELATED PARTIES		NIL
	(b) OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES		NIL
III	ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF DEBTS		NIL

NOTES:

- As defined in paragraph 2 (1) (xii) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve bank) Directions, 1998.
- Provisioning Norms shall be applicable as prescribed in Non-Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2007.
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of Investments and other asset as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debts. However, market value in respect of quoted investment and break-up/ fair value/ NAV in respect of unquoted investment should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (4) above.