

INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED

(CIN: L65923MH1995PLC161968)

Regd. Office: Office No. 327, 3rd Fl, Goyal Trade Centre, Near Sona Talkies, Shantivan, Borivali (East),
Mumbai - 400 066 Website: Phone: 022-2828 0515

September 5, 2020

To,

The Listing Department,
BSE Limited
Department of Corporate Affairs
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400 001

Sub: Annual Report under Regulation 34(1) of the SEB (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
Ref: Company No. 531505

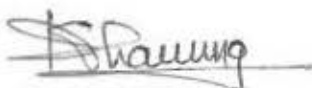
Dear Sir/Madam,

In terms of the requirement of Regulation 34(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, we are enclosing herewith soft copy of the Annual Report of the company for the year 2019-2020.

Kindly take this on your record.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For **INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED**



DIRECTOR
KISHAN SHARMA
DIN- 01168525



Encl: As Above



**TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
2019 - 2020**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Laxmi Narayan Sharma	Managing Director & CFO
Mr. Vinod Kumar Sharma	Chairman
Mr. Dineshchandra Babel	
Mr. Beni Prasad Rauka	
Mr. Kishan Sharma	
Ms. Poonam Sharma	

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Ramjeet Yadav

REGISTERED OFFICE

327, Goyal Trade Centre,
Near Sona Talkies, Shantivan,
Borivali (E), Mumbai - 400 066.

AUDITORS

S.K. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants,
G-5, Profit Center, Mahavir Nagar Road,
Mahavir Nagar, Kandivali (W), Mumbai-400 067.

BANKERS

HDFC Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.

SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

Link Intime Pvt Limited
C 101, 247 Park, LBS Marg
Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 083.

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INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED

CIN No.: L65923MH1995PLC161968

**Regd. Office: Office No 327, Goyal Trade Centre, Near Sona Talkies,
Shantivan, Borivali (E) Mumbai-400 066.**

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the members of INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED will be held at Shreyas Bungalow No. 70/74, Ground Floor, Near Gorai Bridge Bus Stop, Gorai Link Road, Borivali (West) Mumbai - 400092 on Tuesday, the 29th September, 2020 at 10 A.M. to transact following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement as at 31st March 2020 and the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020 and the Auditors' Report and Directors' report thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Kishan Sharma (holding DIN-01168525), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for reappointment.

NOTES:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. THE PROXIES IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE, SHOULD BE DULY STAMPED, SIGNED, COMPLETED AND LODGED AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NOT LESS THAN 48 HOURS BEFORE THE MEETING.
2. All documents referred in the Notice are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days except Saturdays between 11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. up to the date of Annual General Meeting.
3. Electronic copy of the Annual Report and notice for AGM 2020 is being sent to all the members whose email IDs are registered with the Company/Depository Participants(s) for communication purposes unless any member has requested for a hard copy of the same. For members who have not registered their email address, physical copies of the Annual Report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 is being sent in the permitted mode.
4. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to submit their e-mail address to the Company/RTA, duly quoting their Folio number and Members holding shares in electronic form who have not registered their e-mail address with their DP are requested to do so at the earliest, so as to enable the Company to send the said documents in electronic form, thereby supporting the green initiative of the MCA.
5. Register of Share transfer and members will remain closed from Tuesday 22nd September 2020 to Tuesday the 29th September 2020 (inclusive of both days).
6. Members seeking any information with regard to the Accounts are requested to write to the Company at an early date, so as to enable the Management to keep the information ready at the Meeting.
7. Members are requested to bring their Annual Report and the Attendance Slip with them at the Annual General Meeting.
8. In compliance with the provisions of the Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013, Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as substituted by the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically, through the e-voting services provided by NSDL, on all the resolutions set forth in this Notice. In order to enable its Members, who do not have the access to e-voting facility to send their assent or dissent in writing in respect of the resolutions as set out in this Notice, the Company is enclosing a Ballot Form with the Notice. Instructions for Ballot Form are given at the back of the said form and instructions for e-voting are given here in below. Resolution(s) passed by Members through Ballot Forms or e-voting is / are deemed to have been passed as if they have been passed at the AGM.
9. Mr. Dinesh Kumar Deora, Practicing Company Secretaries (Membership No. 5686), has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the voting and remote e-voting process (including the Ballot Form received from the Members who do not have access to the e-voting process) in a fair and transparent manner.
10. The facility for voting, either through electronic voting system or ballot or polling paper shall also be made available at the meeting and Members attending the meeting who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting or by ballot form shall be able to exercise their right at the meeting.

11. The Members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting or by ballot form prior to the meeting may also attend the meeting but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.
12. Members can opt for only one mode of voting, i.e., either by Ballot Form or e-voting. In case Members cast their votes through both the modes, voting done by e-voting shall prevail and votes cast through Ballot Form shall be treated as invalid.
13. Every member entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Company can inspect the proxies lodged at the Company at any time during the business hours of the Company during the period beginning twenty-four (24) hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the Annual General Meeting. However, a prior notice of not less than 3 (three) days in writing of the intentions to inspect the proxies lodged shall be required to be provided to the Company.
14. Members can avail the nomination facility by filing Form SH-13, as prescribed under Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 19 (1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, with the Company. Blank Forms will be supplied on request.
15. The instructions for e-voting are as under:
 - A. In case a Member receives an e-mail from NSDL (for Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / Depositories):
 - i. Open the e-mail and also open PDF file, namely, “IFL e-voting.pdf” with your Client ID or Folio No. as password. The said PDF file contains your user ID and password for e-voting. Please note that the password is an initial password.
 - ii. Open the internet browser and type the following URL: www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - iii. Click on Shareholder – Login.
 - iv. If you are already registered with NSDL for e-voting, then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote.
 - v. If you are logging in for the first time, please enter the user ID and password provided in the PDF file attached with the e-mail as initial password. The Password Change Menu will appear on your screen. Change to a new password of your choice, making sure that it contains a minimum of 8 digits or characters or a combination of both. Please take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
 - vi. Once the e-voting home page opens, click on e-Voting> Active Voting Cycles.
 - vii. Select “EVEN” (E-voting Event Number) of Indergiri Finance Limited. Now you are ready for e-voting as Cast Vote page opens.
 - viii. Cast your vote by selecting the appropriate option and click on “Submit” and also “Confirm” when prompted.
 - ix. Upon confirmation, the message “Vote cast successfully” will be displayed.
 - x. Once the vote on a resolution is cast, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.
 - xi. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG format) of the relevant Board Resolution and / or Authority letter, etc., together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer through e-mail to IFL.scrutinizer@gmail.com, with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in
 - xii. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the Downloads section of www.evoting.nsdl.com. or call on toll free no.: 1800-222-990.
 - B. In case a Member receives physical copy of the Notice of the AGM (for Members whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company / Depositories):
 - i. Initial password is provided in the enclosed ballot form: EVEN (E-voting Event Number) + USER ID and PASSWORD
 - ii. Please follow all steps from Sl. No. (ii) to Sl. No. (xii) above, to cast vote.

C. Other Instructions

- i. The e-voting period commences on Saturday, September 26, 2020 (9.00 A.M. IST) and ends on Monday, September 28, 2020 (5.00 P.M. IST). During this period, Members holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on September 22, 2020 i.e. cut-off date, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the Member, he / she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast vote again.
- ii. The voting rights of members shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on cut-off date. A person, whose name is recorded in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting, voting through ballot form, as well as voting at the meeting through ballot.
- iii. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in. However, if you are already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote.

If you forget your password, you can reset your password by using “Forgot User Details / Password” option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.

- iv. The Scrutinizer shall, immediately after the conclusion of voting at the general meeting, would count the votes cast at the meeting, thereafter unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least two witnesses not in the employment of the Company and make, not later than three days of conclusion of the meeting, a consolidated Scrutinizer’s report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, to the Chairman or a person authorised by him in writing who shall countersign the same.
- v. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer’s Report shall be placed on the Company’s website www.indergiri.com and on the website of NSDL www.evoting.nsdl.com immediately after the result is declared. The Company shall simultaneously forward the results to BSE Limited (“BSE”) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“NSE”), where the shares of the Company are listed.

16. Provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of unclaimed dividend are not applicable to the Company, as the Company has not declared any dividend in last seven years.

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22nd August, 2020

Laxminarayan Sharma
Managing Director
DIN: 01731396

Kishan Sharma
Director
DIN: 01168525

Information on Directors being appointed/re-appointed as required under regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standards- 2 on General Meetings:

Name of the Director	Mr. Kishan Sharma	
Date of Birth	07/2/1961 (59 Years)	
Nationality	Indian	
Date of appointment on the board	23rd June 1995	
Qualifications	Qualified Chartered Accountant	
Expertise in specific functional area	More than 34 years in Finance, Investment Banking, accounting and audit.	
Number of shares held in the Company	103860	
Number of Meetings of the Board attended/held	25/05/19, 10/08/19, 09/11/19, 08/02/2020	
Terms and conditions of appointment and remuneration	Non-Executive Promoter director, Remuneration -Nil	
Relative of any other Director/ Manager/KMP	L. N. Sharma and Poonam Sharma	
Directorships held in other public companies (excluding foreign companies and Government Bodies)	1.	Vaibhav Transport Private Limited
	2.	Indergiri Securities Private Limited
	3.	Indergiri Share and Stock Brokers Private Limited
	4.	Kaizen Finance Private Limited
	5.	Bagra Financial Services Private Limited
	6.	Cogent Private Limited
Chairman/ member in the committees of the Boards of companies in which he is Director (includes only Audit Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee) ** Information are provided only in respect of listed Company	1.	Member in Indergiri Finance Ltd of following committees
	2.	Audit committee
	3.	Stakeholder' Relationship Committee
		Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Note: Pursuant to Regulation 26 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation 2015, only two committees viz., Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship committee have been considered.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members,

The Directors are pleased to present Twenty Sixth Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial results of the company are summarized as below:

(₹ in lacs)

	Year Ended 31/03/2020	Year Ended 31/03/2019
Income	40.99	45.60
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1.36	4.54
Profit after Tax and adjustments	1.00	3.31
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	1.00	3.31

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

During the FY 2020, your company has earned a net profit of 1.00 lacs after taking into account tax provision as against 3.31 lacs during FY 2019.

DIVIDEND

In view of inadequate profits, the Board of Directors is not in a position to recommend any dividend for the year.

RESERVES

No amount is proposed for transfer to the General Reserve Account during the financial year 2020.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Company does not have any subsidiary company hence the requirement of consolidated financial statement pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company does not fall under the preview of the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

DEPOSITS

The Company being a Non-Deposit Accepting Non-Banking Finance Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under review and shall not accept any deposits from the public without obtaining prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company is operating with its own limited resources. As the Financial market is facing lot of challenges interest rates are constantly changing, recoveries have become major concern, therefore survival of small NBFC with limited resource is becoming difficult. In the present scenario and based on the present business model the growth potential in its business is limited.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company Mr. Kishan Sharma, retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and offers himself for reappointment.

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR(S)

The Independent Directors of your Company have given the certificate of independence to your Company stating that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

FORMAL ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAM

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has undertaken an Annual Evaluation of its own performance, its various Committees and individual Directors. The Board expressed its satisfaction of the evaluation process & outcome.

The Board Evaluation policy can be accessed on your Company's website at www.indergiri.com

On appointment, the concerned Director is issued a Letter of Appointment setting out in detail, the terms of appointment, duties, responsibilities and expected time commitments. The details of program for familiarization of Independent Directors with the Company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company and related matters are put up on the website of the Company at link: http://www.indergiri.com/images/policies/Familiarisation_Programme_for_Independent_Director.pdf

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises Mr. Vinod Kumar Sharma as the Chairman and Mr. Beni Prasad Rauka, Mr. Kishan Sharma and Mr. Dineshchandra Babel as members of the Committee. In terms of Section 178(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of Listing Regulations, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee should comprise of at least three Directors; all of whom should be Non-Executive Directors. At least half of the Committee members should be Independent with an Independent Director acting as the Chairman of the Committee.

The Nomination and remuneration policy of the Board has provided as “**Annexure C**” to this Report.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

Four meetings (25.05.2019, 10.08.2019, 09.11.2019, 08.02.2020) of the board were held during the year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FY 2019-20

Indergiri Finance Limited is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) under Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and Paid-up Equity share capital of our company as on 31.03.2020 was Rs. 50,610,000 & net worth of the company was Rs. 51,103,526. Accordingly, provisions as specified in regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation 2 of regulation 46 and para C, D, E of Schedule V are not applicable to us. In view of this report on Corporate Governance in our Annual Report of FY 2020.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors confirm that:

- a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 2020, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that no material departures have been made from the same;
- b) they have 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 profits of the Company for that period;
- c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- e) they have laid down internal financial controls for the Company and such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively; and
- f) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company as part of the ‘vigil mechanism’ has in place a ‘Whistle Blower Policy’ to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The Whistle Blower Policy has been approved by the Board at its meeting held on 31st May, 2014 and has been placed on the website of the Company.

This vigil mechanism of the Company is overseen by the Audit Committee and provides adequate safeguard against victimization of employees and directors who avail of the vigil mechanism and also provide direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in exceptional circumstances.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company has an elaborate Risk Management procedure, which is based on three pillars: Business Risk Assessment, Operational Controls Assessment and Policy Compliance processes. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis. The Company has set up a Risk Management Committee to monitor the risks and their mitigating actions and the key risks are also discussed at the Audit Committee. Some of the risks identified by the Risk Management Committee relate to competitive intensity and resource availability to expand business.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Company's internal control systems are commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations. These are routinely tested and certified by Statutory as well as Internal Auditors and cover all functions and areas.

Significant audit observations and follow up actions thereon are reported to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment and monitors the implementation of audit recommendations, including those relating to strengthening of the Company's risk management policies and systems.

POLICY ON PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

As per the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 ('Act') and Rules made thereunder, your Company has approved the "IFL Policy on Prevention and Redressal Sexual Harassment at Workplace". During the year under review, there were no complaints received against any employee.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. S.K. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Mumbai (Firm Registration No. 108724W) were reappointed as Statutory Auditors of your Company at the 25th Annual General Meeting held on 13th September, 2019 for a term of five consecutive years.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The Report given by the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company is part of the Annual Report. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their Report.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed Dinesh Kumar Deora, practicing company secretary to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2019-20. The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 is annexed herewith marked as "Annexure A" to this Report.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE

The Company conducts its internal audit and compliance functions within the parameters of regulatory framework which is well commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of operations. The internal controls and compliance functions are installed, evolved, reviewed, and upgraded periodically.

The Company has appointed Manoj Sharma & Associates, Chartered Accountants, to conduct internal audit covering all areas of operations of the Company. The reports are placed before the Audit Committee of the Board.

The Audit Committee reviews the performance of the audit and compliance functions, the effectiveness of controls and compliance with regulatory guidelines and gives such directions to the Management as necessary / considered appropriate. The Company has framed a compliance policy to effectively monitor and supervise the compliance function in accordance with the statutory requirements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, your Company has formulated a Policy on Related Party Transactions which is also available on Company's website http://www.indergiri.com/images/policies/IFL_Policy_on_Related_Party_Transactions.pdf

The Policy intends to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions between the Company and Related Parties. All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were in Ordinary Course of the Business and on Arm's Length basis. No Material Related Party Transactions, i.e. transactions exceeding ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover as per the last audited financial statements, were entered during the year by your Company. Accordingly, the disclosure of Related Party Transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable.

All related party transactions are placed before the Audit Committee as also the Board for their approval on quarterly basis. Transactions with related parties, as per the requirements of Accounting Standard 18, are disclosed to the notes to accounts annexed to the financial statements.

ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The provisions of Section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made there under relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption do not apply to your Company as it is not a manufacturing Company.

However, your Company has been increasingly using information technology in its operations and promotes conservation of resources. During the year under review, there was no foreign earning or expenditure in the Company.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL AND ITS ADEQUACY

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 disclosures.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The provisions of Section 186 of the Act pertaining to investment and lending activities is not applicable to the Company since the Company is an NBFC whose principal business is investment and lending.

INSURANCE

The Company does not possess any material properties, which need insurance.

STANDARD ASSETS' PROVISIONING AND STATUTORY RESERVE

The Company has made Statutory Reserve (SR) pursuant to the provisions of Section 45 IC (1) of RBI Act and accordingly transferred 20% on its net profit for FY 2020 to Statutory Reserve.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Extract of Annual Return of the Company in Form MGT-9 is annexed herewith as "**Annexure B**" to this Report.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

None of the employees was in receipt of remuneration in excess of limits prescribed under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Company gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and supports extended by the Banker, Shareholders and Clients of the Company and place on record its appreciation for the active support and assistance of the employees for the performance.

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2020

Laxminarayan Sharma
Managing Director
DIN: 01731396

Kishan Sharma
Director
DIN: 01168525

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INDIAN ECONOMY

India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic powers in the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its robust democracy and strong partnerships. The Indian economy registered a slowdown in 2019-20 with GDP growth falling from 6.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 5 per cent in the first quarter of 2019-20 and to 4.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2019-20. A weak rural demand and the stress on the financial sector are being cited as key contributing factors for the sluggish growth.

COVID-19

The economic impact of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1% according to the Ministry of Statistics. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this drop is mainly due to the coronavirus pandemic effect on the Indian economy. Notably India had also been witnessing a pre-pandemic slowdown, and according to the World Bank, the current pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook.

The government has taken a slew of measures to revamp the financial sector, address the Non- Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) crisis, reduce the stress in the real estate sector and speed up the resolution process under insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). The Measures taken by the government are supported by an accommodative monetary policy.

NBFC- INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

Against this global backdrop, the growth in India stayed fairly resilient. India was the fastest growing large economy with a stable currency that performed better than most other emerging market currencies. The domestic macro-economic conditions also remained stable. A significant drop in commodity costs led by crude oil and other interventions resulted in lower consumer inflation which allowed easing of interest rates in the economy. However, a second consecutive year of drought and a low increase in support prices have led to a sharply slower growing rural economy compared to earlier years.

The trend of slowdown in global growth continued during the year. The government has taken a slew of measures to revamp the financial sector, address the Non- Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) crisis, reduce the stress in the real estate sector and speed up the resolution process under insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). The Measures taken by the government are supported by an accommodative monetary policy.

The Government has taken a series of measures to generate demand and ease the liquidity by ensuring public sector banks lend further to NBFCs, introducing partial credit guarantee scheme, organizing loan mela etc. Structurally, the government made it easier for MSMEs to survive the environment by providing more subsidies to some sectors and build more platforms for small-scale industries to expand.

Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are an integral part of the country's financial system because of their complementary as well as competitive role. Therefore, the RBI's emphasis on its commitment to not let any NBFC fail came as a strong signal from the government that it firmly stands behind the sector. Due to the easier liquidity provisions, the flow of funds to NBFCs from banks improved by over 30 per cent in just a year. As a result, the sector now stands on a firm footing with the right regulatory provisions in place along with liquidity windows which have allowed NBFCs to raise funds. Overall, the signs are encouraging as the asset quality for SME lending remains stable and lower than commercial lending non-performing asset rates in India.

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS, RISKS & CONCERNS, PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

Opportunities: So far, NBFCs have scripted a great success story. Their contribution to the economy has grown in leaps and bounds from 8.4% in 2006 to above 29% in March 2019. In terms of financial assets, NBFCs have recorded a healthy growth a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19% over the past few years. With the ongoing stress in the public sector banks due to mounting bad debt, their appetite to lend (especially in rural areas) is only going to deteriorate, thereby providing NBFCs with the opportunity to increase their presence. The success of NBFCs can be clearly attributed to their better product lines, lower cost, wider and effective reach, strong risk management capabilities to check and control bad debts, and better understanding of their customer segments.

Threats: In order to compete in this changing lending landscape, NBFCs need to realise the immense value of alternative data and analytics to develop advanced credit scoring models that leverage both traditional and non-traditional data sources. NBFCs will need to develop behaviour-based credit risk models on the lines of those developed by online lenders, which incorporate the social graph, personal network, employment history and educational background of the borrower into their credit scoring rules.

Risk, Concerns and Risk Management: A NBFC contains both internal risk and external risk. NBFCs have been found to be constantly facing problems with managing their liquidity positions owing to multiple factors such as increase in borrowing costs, asset -liability mismatches, repricing risks, nature of assets and reluctance of lenders/investors.

The Company operates within its available resources and all risk mitigations are paid attention to ensure proper recovery of its investment and funds. Key initiatives also included comprehensive checklist for monitoring operational risks, comprehensive review of all operational and financial controls under IFC. The Company on regular basis reviews its Risk Management Policy and takes proactive steps to safeguard and minimize any adversity.

FINANCIAL

The financial performance of the Company is given as under: -

PERFORMANCE	Year Ended 31/03/2020 Amount in ₹	Year Ended 31/03/2019 Amount in ₹
Gross Profit before Depreciation and Provisioning	157,192	472,450
Less: Depreciation	21,331	18,032
Less: Provision for Income Tax (net of MAT Entitlement) including deferred tax and earlier year tax liability	35,518	123,272
Net Profit/(Loss)	100,343	331,146

OUTLOOK

The Company operates with its own limited resource; based on the present business model the growth potential in its business is limited. IFL expects to maintain its performance in FY 2020-21. The approach would be to continue with the growth momentum while balancing risk.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an Internal Control System which is commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. Internal controls and systems are part of the principles of good governance, and should be exercised within a framework of proper checks and balances. Your Company remains committed to ensuring a reasonably effective internal control environment that provides assurance on the operations and safeguarding of its assets. The internal controls have been designed to provide assurance with regard to recording and providing reliable financial and operational information, complying with the applicable statutes, safeguarding assets, executing transactions with proper authorisation and ensuring compliance within the policies of the Company.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Statutory Auditors are periodically appraised of the internal audit findings and corrective actions taken. During the year M/s. Manoj Sharma & Associates, Chartered Accountants, reviewed the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls as per Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company's vision is to become an employer of choice by providing a compelling employee value proposition. It strives to attract the best talent and ensures employees' development, retention and contribution to the Company's success. The HR policies and practices are focused on creating a happy, engaged and productive workforce. Company's current business activity does not require any technology up gradation or modernization.

DISCLAIMER

Statements made in this Management Discussion and Analysis Report may contain certain forward-looking statements based on various assumptions on the Company's present and future business strategies and the environment in which it operates. Actual results may differ substantially or materially from those expressed or implied due to risk and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include the effect of economic and political conditions in India and abroad, volatility in interest rates and in the securities market, new regulations and Government policies that may impact the Company's businesses as well as the ability to implement its strategies.

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2020

Laxminarayan Sharma
Managing Director
DIN: 01731396

Kishan Sharma
Director
DIN: 01168525

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

[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]

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

To,

The Members,

INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED

Mumbai

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Indergiri Finance Limited (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 there on.

Based on our verification of the Company’s books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 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:

We 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, 2020 according to the provisions of:

- 1 The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- 2 The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) and the rules made there under;
- 3 The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed there under;
- 4 The provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial borrowings were not applicable to the Company under the financial year under report;
- 5 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 (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
- 6 Provisions of the following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI’) were not applicable to the Company under the financial year under report:-
 - a. The Securities Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company;

- i. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- ii. Professional Tax Act, 1975.
- iii. The Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948.
- iv. Bombay Stamps Act, 1958.

- v. Acts prescribed under Direct Tax and Indirect Tax Laws by the Central and respective State Governments.
- vi. Indian Stamp Act, 1999.
- vii. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
- viii. Indian Contract Act, 1872.

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

1. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
2. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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

We 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, 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 decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We 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.

We further report that during the audit period, there was no specific action was taken by the Company having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines.

For DM & Associates Company Secretaries LLP

Company Secretaries

ICSI Unique Code L2017MH003500

Dinesh Kumar Deora

Partner

FCS NO 5683

C P NO 4119

UDIN Number: F005683B000353316

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th June, 2020

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date that is annexed as Annexure - I and forms an integral part of this report.

ANNEXURE - I

To,
The Members,
INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED
Mumbai

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We 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. We believe that the processes and practices, followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we 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 and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our 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.

For DM & Associates Company Secretaries LLP
Company Secretaries
ICSI Unique Code L2017MH003500

Dinesh Kumar Deora
Partner
FCS NO 5683
C P NO 4119
UDIN Number: F005683B000353316

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th June, 2020

**ANNEXURE “B” TO THE DIRECTOR’S REPORT
FORM NO. MGT 9 EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN**

As on financial year ended on 31.03.2020

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company
(Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1	CIN	L65923MH1995PLC161968
2	Registration Date	27/01/1996
3	Name of the Company	Indergiri Finance Limited
4	Category	Public Listed Company
5	Sub-category	Company Limited by Shares
6	Address of the Registered office	Office No. 327, 3rd Fl, Goyal Trade Centre, Near Sona Talkies, Shantivan, Borivali (East), Mumbai - 400 066.
7	Contact details	022-2828 0515, E-mail: info@indergiri.com , Website: www.indergiri.com
8	Whether listed company	Listed
9	Name of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Link Intime Private Limited
10	Address	C 101, 247 Park, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai 400 083
11	Contact details	022-49186000

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Finance & Investment	64920	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES – NIL

IV. Shareholding Pattern

(Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Shareholding

Sr No	Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2019				Shareholding at the End of the year - 2020				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(A)	Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group									
[1]	Indian									
(a)	Individuals / Hindu Undivided Family	508420	1800	510220	10.0814	509120	1100	510220	10.0814	0.0000
(b)	Central Government / State Government(s)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(c)	Financial Institutions / Banks	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(d)	Any Other (Specify)									
	Bodies Corporate	1610000	0	1610000	31.8119	1610000	0	1610000	31.8119	0.0000
	Sub Total (A)(1)	2118420	1800	2120220	41.8933	2119120	1100	2120220	41.8933	0.0000
[2]	Foreign									
(a)	Individuals(Non-Resident Individuals / Foreign individuals)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(b)	Government	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(c)	Institutions	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(d)	Foreign Portfolio Investor	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(e)	Any Other (Specify)									
	Sub Total (A)(2)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)=(A)(1)+(A)(2)	2118420	1800	2120220	41.8933	2119120	1100	2120220	41.8933	0.0000

Sr No	Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2019				Shareholding at the End of the year - 2020				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(B)	Public Shareholding									
[1]	Institutions									
(a)	Mutual Funds / UTI	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(b)	Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(c)	Alternate Investment Funds	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(d)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(e)	Foreign Portfolio Investor	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(f)	Financial Institutions / Banks	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(g)	Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(h)	Provident Funds/ Pension Funds	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(i)	Any Other (Specify)									
	Sub Total (B)(1)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
[2]	Central Government/ State Government(s)/ President of India									
	Sub Total (B)(2)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
[3]	Non-Institutions									
(a)	Individuals									
(i)	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh.	286487	384200	670687	13.2521	297007	373600	670607	13.2505	-0.0016
(ii)	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	1163261	0	1163261	22.9848	1246504	0	1246504	24.6296	1.6448
(b)	NBFCs registered with RBI	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(d)	Overseas Depositories (holding DRs) (balancing figure)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
(e)	Any Other (Specify)									
	Hindu Undivided Family	121699	0	121699	2.4046	38436	0	38436	0.7595	-1.6451
	Non Resident Indians (Non Repat)	300	0	300	0.0059	600	0	600	0.0119	0.0060
	Clearing Member	6900	0	6900	0.1363	5100	0	5100	0.1008	-0.0355
	Bodies Corporate	886133	91800	977933	19.3229	887733	91800	979533	19.3545	0.0316
	Sub Total (B)(3)	2464780	476000	2940780	58.1067	2475380	465400	2940780	58.1067	0.0000
	Total Public Shareholding(B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)+(B)(3)	2464780	476000	2940780	58.1067	2475380	465400	2940780	58.1067	0.0000
	Total (A)+(B)	4583200	477800	5061000	100.0000	4594500	466500	5061000	100.0000	0.0000
(C)	Non Promoter - Non Public									
[1]	Custodian/DR Holder	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
[2]	Employee Benefit Trust (under SEBI (Share based Employee Benefit) Regulations, 2014)	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	4583200	477800	5061000	100.0000	4594500	466500	5061000	100.0000	

ii) Shareholding of Promoter-

Sr No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2019			Shareholding at the End of the year - 2020			
		No of Shares Held	% of the Total of the Company	% of Shares Pledged /encumbered to total shares	No of Shares Held	% of the Total of the Company	% of Shares Pledged /encumbered to total shares	% change in shareholding during the year
1	Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	460000	9.0891	0	460000	9.0891	0	0
2	Indergiri Share & Stock Brokers P Ltd	392500	7.7554	0	392500	7.7554	0	0
3	Beni Prasad Rauka	380860	7.5254	0	380860	7.5254	0	0
4	Manoo Finance & Investment Pvt Ltd	360000	7.1132	0	360000	7.1132	0	0
5	Bagra Financial Services Pvt Ltd	200000	3.9518	0	200000	3.9518	0	0
6	Kaizen Finance Private Ltd	112000	2.213	0	112000	2.213	0	0
7	Kishan Radheshyam Sharma	103860	2.0522	0	103860	2.0522	0	0
8	Pranoo Financial Services Private Limited	85500	1.6894	0	85500	1.6894	0	0
9	Sudha Kishan Sharma	17700	0.3497	0	17700	0.3497	0	0
10	Neha K Sharma	5400	0.1067	0	5400	0.1067	0	0
11	Ramawatar Sharma	600	0.0119	0	600	0.0119	0	0
12	Sharda Rauka	600	0.0119	0	0	0	0	-0.0119
13	L N Sharma	500	0.0099	0	500	0.0099	0	0
14	Urmila Vishnu Rauka	400	0.0079	0	400	0.0079	0	0
15	Vishnu Prasad Rauka	300	0.0059	0	900	0.0178	0	0.0119
	Total	2120220	41.8933	0	2120220	41.8933	0	0

iii) Change Promoter holding- There is change in shareholding of promoters.

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders:

(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sr No	Name & Type of Transaction	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2019		Transactions during the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year - 2020	
		No. of Shares Held	% of Total Shares of the Company	Date of Transaction	No. of Shares	No of Shares Held	% of Total Shares of the Company
1	Shailesh Rajesh Agrawal	252100	4.9812			252100	4.9812
	At the End of the Year					252100	4.9812
2	Carnation Commodities	251680	4.9729			251680	4.9729
	At the End of the Year					251680	4.9729
3	Vishesh Developers Pvt Ltd	248408	4.9083			248408	4.9083
	Transfer			30 Sep 2019	1000	249408	4.9280
	At the End of the Year					249408	4.9280
4	Pritam Dutt	162586	3.2125			162586	3.2125
	At the End of the Year					162586	3.2125
5	Hariom Sharma	149600	2.9559			149600	2.9559
	At the End of the Year					149600	2.9559
6	Hemant Dembla	118232	2.3361			118232	2.3361
	At the End of the Year					118232	2.3361
7	Sharda Gupta	0	0.0000			0	0.0000
	Transfer			30 Sep 2019	83243	83243	1.6448
	At the End of the Year					83243	1.6448
8	Bridgeway Fiduciary Advisors Private Ltd	83125	1.6425			83125	1.6425
	At the End of the Year					83125	1.6425
9	Arora Sundri Dilip	81900	1.6183			81900	1.6183
	At the End of the Year					81900	1.6183
10	Scriptech Wealth Management Services (P) Ltd	76060	1.5029			76060	1.5029
	At the End of the Year					76060	1.5029
11	Hargovind Gupta Huf	83243	1.6448			83243	1.6448
	Transfer			04 Oct 2019	(83243)	0	0.0000
	At the End of the Year					0	0.0000

*The shares of the Company are traded on day to day basis hence date wise increase/decrease in shareholding is not indicated.

V. Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Sr No	Name & Type of Transaction	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2019		Transactions during the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year - 2020	
		No. of Shares Held	% of Total Shares of the Company	Date of Transaction	No. of Shares	No of Shares Held	% of Total Shares of the Company
1	Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	460000	9.0891			460000	9.0891
	At the End of the Year					460000	9.0891
2	Indergiri Share & Stock Brokers P Ltd	392500	7.7554			392500	7.7554
	At the End of the Year					392500	7.7554
3	Beni Prasad Rauka	380860	7.5254			380860	7.5254
	At the End of the Year					380860	7.5254
4	Manoo Finance & Investment Pvt Ltd	360000	7.1132			360000	7.1132
	At the End of the Year					360000	7.1132
5	Bagra Financial Services Pvt Ltd	200000	3.9518			200000	3.9518
	At the End of the Year					200000	3.9518
6	Kaizen Finance Private Ltd	112000	2.2130			112000	2.2130
	At the End of the Year					112000	2.2130
7	Kishan Radheshyam Sharma	103860	2.0522			103860	2.0522
	At the End of the Year					103860	2.0522
8	Pranoo Financial Services Private Limited	85500	1.6894			85500	1.6894
	At the End of the Year					85500	1.6894
9	Sudha Kishan Sharma	17700	0.3497			17700	0.3497
	At the End of the Year					17700	0.3497
10	Neha K Sharma	5400	0.1067			5400	0.1067
	At the End of the Year					5400	0.1067
11	Vishnu Prasad Rauka	300	0.0059			300	0.0059
	Transfer			26 Apr 2019	600	900	0.0178
	At the End of the Year					900	0.0178
12	Ramawatar Sharma	600	0.0119			600	0.0119
	At the End of the Year					600	0.0119
13	L N Sharma	500	0.0099			500	0.0099
	At the End of the Year					500	0.0099
14	Urmila Vishnu Rauka	400	0.0079			400	0.0079
	At the End of the Year					400	0.0079
15	Sharda Rauka	600	0.0119			600	0.0119
	Transfer			19 Apr 2019	(600)	0	0.0000
	At the End of the Year					0	0.0000

i) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel**(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):**

SN	Name of the Director / Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Increase/ (Decrease) in Shareholding during the year specifying the Reason for increase / decrease		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	Reason	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	Kishan Sharma	1,03,860	2.05	NIL	No Change	1,03,860	2.05
2	L. N. Sharama	500	0.01	NIL	No Change	500	0.01
3	Beni Prasad Rauka	3,80,860	7.53	NIL	No Change	3,80,860	7.53

V. INDEBTEDNESS -

The Company does not have any borrowing.

₹ in Lakh

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	-	-	-	-
* Reduction	-	-	-	-
Net Change	-	-	-	-
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Ramjeet Yadav (CS)	L.N. Sharma, (MD)
1	Gross salary	Rupees	Rupees
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	360,000	360,000
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-
4	Commission	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-
	Total (A)	360,000	360,000

B. Remuneration to other directors: NIL during the year.**C. Remuneration to key managerial personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD- NIL during the year VII.****PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:**

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority	Appeal made,
		Description		[RD / NCLT/ COURT]	if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					

ANNEXURE “C” TO THE DIRECTOR’S REPORT

INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED.

(CIN: L65923MH1995PLC161968)

Nomination and Remuneration Policy (‘Policy’)

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 (SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015), the Board of Directors of every listed Company shall constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Company has constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee as required by the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and the Companies Act, 2013.

This Committee has formulated the policy in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read along with the applicable rules thereto and Regulation 19 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Role of the Committee

Term of reference of the committee, as below:

- (1) formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
- (2) formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
- (3) devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
- (4) identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
- (5) 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.
- (6) implementation of Employee Stock Option Scheme as per scope provided in ESOP Scheme

Definitions

- i. “Board” means Board of Directors of the Company.
- ii. “Company” means “Indergiri Finance Limited.”
- iii. “Employees’ Stock Option” means the option given to the Directors, Officers or Employees of a company or of its holding company or subsidiary company or companies, if any, which gives such Directors, Officers or Employees, the benefit or right to purchase, or to subscribe for, the shares of the company at a future date at a pre-determined price.
- iv. “Independent Director” means a director referred to in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. “Key Managerial Personnel” (KMP) means
 - a) Chief Executive Officer or the Managing / Executive Director or the Manager (Managerial Person),
 - b) Company Secretary,
 - c) Whole-time Director,
 - d) Chief Financial Officer and
 - e) Such other officer as may be prescribed.
- vi. “Committee” shall mean the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of Board of Directors of the Company, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Agreement.
- vii. “Policy or This Policy” means, “Nomination and Remuneration Policy.”
- viii. “Remuneration” means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for services rendered by him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- ix. “Senior Management” means, personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors. This would include all members of management one level below the executive directors, including all the functional heads.

Interpretation

Terms that have not been defined in this Policy shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Act, 1992, Listing Agreement and Regulations as notified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India from time to time.

Appointment and Removal of Managerial Person, Director, Key Management Personnel and Senior Management

i. Appointment criteria and qualifications:

- a) The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Managerial Person, Director, KMP or Senior Management Personnel and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.
- b) The Committee has discretion to decide the adequacy of qualification, expertise and experience for the concerned position.

ii. Term / Tenure:

- a) The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Managerial Personnel for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term.
- b) The Company shall appoint or re-appoint a person as its Managerial Person by passing of a special resolution and disclosure of such appointment in the Directors Report forming part of the Annual Report.
- c) No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive Terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director. Term can be for a maximum period of five years.

Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly.

- d) At the time of appointment of Independent Director, it should be ensured that number of Boards on which such Independent Director serves, is restricted to seven listed companies as an Independent Director and three listed companies as an Independent Director in case such person is serving as a Whole-time Director of a listed company.

iii. Removal:

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, rules made there under or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Managerial Person, Director, KMP or Senior Management subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations.

iv. Retirement:

The Managerial Person, Director, KMP and Senior Management shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Managerial Person, Director, and KMP, Senior Management in the same position / remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company.

Disqualifications for Appointment of Directors:

Pursuant to section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013

i. A person shall not be eligible for appointment as director of the company if:

- a) he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- b) he is undischarged insolvent;
- c) he has applied to be adjudicated as an insolvent and his application is pending;
- d) He has been convicted by a court of any offence, weather involving moral turpitude or otherwise, and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than six months and a period of five years has not elapsed from the date of expiry of the sentence:

Provided that if a person has been convicted of any offence and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for a period of seven years or more, he shall not be eligible to be appointed as a director in any company:

- 1) An order disqualifying him for appointment as a director has been passed by a court or Tribunal and the order in force;
- 2) He has not paid any calls in respect of any shares of the company held by him whether alone or jointly with others and six months have elapsed from the last day fixed for the payment of the call;
- 3) He has been convicted of the offence dealing with related party transactions under section 188 at any time during the last preceding five years; or
- 4) He has not complied with sub-section (3) of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- ii. A person who has been a Director of the company which:
 - a) Has not filed financial statements or annual returns for any continuous period of three financial years; or
 - b) Has failed to repay the deposits accepted by it or pay interest thereon or to redeem any debentures on the due date or pay interest due thereon or pay dividend declared and such failure to pay or redeem continues for one year of more, shall be eligible to be re-appointed as a director of that company or appointed in other company for a period of five years from the date on which the company fails to do so.
- iii. A person shall not be eligible for appointment and continuance as a Director, if he / she is not found 'fit and proper' as per criteria laid down by the Company.

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to Managerial Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.

The remuneration and commission to be paid to the Managerial Personnel shall be as per the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

Increments to the existing remuneration / compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders in the case of Managerial Personnel.

Remuneration to Managerial Personnel, KMP, Senior Management and other Employees. Fixed Pay

Managerial Personnel shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force. The break-up of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to provident fund, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and approved by the shareholders and Central Government, wherever required.

Minimum Remuneration

If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Managerial Personnel in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the prior approval of the Central Government.

Provisions for excess remuneration

If any Managerial Personnel draws or receives, directly or indirectly by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or without the prior sanction of the Central Government, where required, he / she shall refund such sums to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company. The Company shall not waive recovery of such sum refundable to it unless permitted by the Central Government.

The remuneration to Personnel of Senior Management and other employees shall be governed by the IFL HR Policy.

Remuneration to Non-Executive / Independent Director Remuneration / Commission

The remuneration / commission shall be in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

Sitting Fees

The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof.

Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the maximum amount as provided in the Companies Act, 2013, per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time. The sitting fee paid to Independent Directors and Women Directors, shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors.

Limit of Remuneration / Commission

Remuneration / Commission may be paid within the monetary limit approved by shareholders, subject to the limit not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company computed as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Deviations from the Policy

Deviations on elements of this policy in extraordinary circumstances, when deemed necessary in the interests of the Company, will be made if there are specific reasons to do so in an individual case.

Amendments

The Remuneration policy may be reviewed by the Board of the Company on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Board.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indergiri Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone

Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Indergiri Finance Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2020, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the Government and Local Administration, the audit processes were carried out based on the remote access to the extent available/feasible and necessary records made available by the management through digital medium.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors' Response
1	<p>Impairment of loans:</p> <p>Management estimates impairment provision using Expected Credit loss model for the loan exposure. Measurement of loan impairment involves application of significant judgement by the management. The most significant judgements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely identification and classification of the impaired loans, and • Determination of probability of defaults (PD) and estimation of loss given defaults (LGD) based on the value of collaterals and relevant factors <p>The estimation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on financial instruments involve significant judgements and estimates. Following are points with increased level of audit focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of assets to stage 1, 2, or 3 using criteria in accordance with Ind AS 109 which also include considering the impact of recent RBI's Covid-19 regulatory circulars; • Accounting interpretations, modelling assumptions and data used to build and run the models; • Measurement of individual borrowers' provisions including Covid-19 impact assessment of multiple economic scenarios; 	<p>Principal audit procedures performed:</p> <p>We examined Board Policy approving methodologies for computation of ECL that address policies, procedures and controls for assessing and measuring credit risk on all lending exposures, commensurate with the size, complexity and risk profile specific to the Company. The parameters and assumptions used and their rationale and basis are clearly documented.</p> <p>We evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of controls across the processes relevant to ECL, including the judgements and estimates.</p> <p>These controls, among others, included controls over the allocation of assets into stages including management's monitoring of stage effectiveness, model monitoring including the need for post model adjustments, model validation, credit monitoring, multiple economic scenarios, individual provisions and production of journal entries and disclosures.</p> <p>We tested the completeness of loans and advances included in the Expected Credit Loss calculations as of 31 March 2020 by reconciling it with the balances as per loan balance register and loan commitment report as on that date.</p> <p>We tested assets in stage 1, 2 and 3 on sample basis to verify that they were allocated to the appropriate stage.</p> <p>For samples of exposure, we tested the appropriateness of determining EAD, PD and LGD.</p> <p>For exposure determined to be individually impaired, we tested a samples of loans and advances and examined management's estimate of future cash flows, assessed their reasonableness and checked the resultant provision calculations.</p>

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors' Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs and Judgements used in determination of management overlay at various asset stages considering the current uncertain economic environment with the range of possible effects unknown to the country arising out of the COVID 19 Pandemic and The disclosures made in financial statements for ECL especially in relation to judgements and estimates by the Management in determination of the ECL. Refer note 33 to the standalone financial statements. 	<p>We performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision levels at each stage including management's assessment on Covid-19 impact to determine if they were reasonable considering the Company's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macroeconomic environment.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in compliance with the Ind AS 107 in relation to ECL especially in relation to judgements used in estimation of ECL provision.</p>

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the Management 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 in the 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 for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 34 to the Financial Statements, which describes that the potential impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Company's standalone financial statements are dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income, statement of Changes in Equity and statement of the Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 29 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor education and protection fund by the company.

For S.K. RATHI & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 108724W

Chartered Accountant

(CA Surendra Kumar Rathi)

Partner

Membership Number: 031071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/05/2020

Annexure A- To the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' our report in the members of Indergiri Finance Limited ("The Company") for the year ended on 31st March 2020, We report that:-

- (i) (a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
- (c) The company does not hold any immovable property. Hence, clause 3(i)(c) about title deeds of immovable properties is not applicable in the present case.
- (ii) Company has inventory in electronic mode hence verification of inventory has been done through demat statements at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed.
- (iii) The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (a) as the company has not granted any loans to parties covered under section 189 clause 3(iii)(a) which deals with terms and conditions of the grant of such loans is not applicable;
 - (b) as the company has not granted any loans to parties covered under section 189 clause 3(iii)(b) which deals with schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest is not applicable;
 - (c) as the company has not granted any loans to parties covered under section 189 the question of amount being overdue does not arise;
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and hence provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the aforesaid Order in this regard are not applicable to the Company. Further, the Company has complied with provision of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the investments made by it.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not accepted any deposits. Hence, clause 3(v) which deals with directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under, are not applicable
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (l) of section 148 of the Companies Act.
- (vii) According to the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, as at 31-03-2018, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - a) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us no dues of income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or cess that have not been deposited on account of any disputes except as follows:

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dispute	Amount Rs in lakhs	Amount paid under Protest (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.73	0.35	AY 2011-12	C.I.T. (Appeals) -9, Mumbai Dt.26/02/2019
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.47	1.42	AY 2014-15	C.I.T. (Appeals) -9, Mumbai Dt.07/01/2017
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.32	Nil	AY 2012-13	CIT(A) 20, Mumbai

- (viii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions and bank.
- (ix) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money during the year under review.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the management.

- (xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, clause 3(xii) will not be applicable
- (xiii) The Company has entered into the transaction with the related parties in compliance with the provisions of the Section 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Name of Related Party Designation

1. L. N. Sharma Director

Sr. No.	Nature of Payments	Amount
1	Basic Remuneration	1,44,000
2	Attire Allowance	36,000
3	Medical Reimbursement	15,000
4	Conveyance	19,200
5	Education Allowance	2,400
6	House Rent Allowance	72,000
7	Others	71,400

- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the aforesaid Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or the persons connected with him and hence provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the aforesaid Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The company is registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the registration is enforced for the same.

For S.K. RATHI & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 108724W

Chartered Accountant

(CA Surendra Kumar Rathi)

Partner

Membership Number: 031071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/05/2020

Annexure B- to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indergiri Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.K. RATHI & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 108724W

Chartered Accountant

(CA Surendra Kumar Rathi)

Partner

Membership Number: 031071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/05/2020

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)	As at 31 March 2019 (₹)
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,01,214	73,621
(b) Loans	4	4,94,55,778	4,98,16,634
(c) Investments	5	1,50,000	1,50,000
(d) Other financial assets	6	1,63,500	1,55,700
Total financial assets		4,99,70,492	5,01,95,955
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Inventories	7	5,46,567	6,58,424
(b) Current tax assets (net)	8	12,75,859	10,32,310
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	4,73,938	4,83,315
(d) Property, plant and equipment	10	1,22,456	1,43,787
(e) Other non-financial assets	11	1,52,610	47,723
Total non-financial assets		25,71,430	23,65,559
Total assets		5,25,41,922	5,25,61,514
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
Trade payables	12		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Other financial liabilities	13	14,07,875	15,55,330
Total financial liabilities		14,07,875	15,55,330
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	14	30,519	3,000
Total non-financial liabilities		30,519	3,000
Total liabilities		14,38,394	15,58,330
(3) EQUITY			
(a) Equity	15	5,06,10,000	5,06,10,000
(b) Other equity	16	4,93,526	3,93,184
Total equity		5,11,03,526	5,10,03,184
Total equity and liabilities		5,25,41,922	5,25,61,514

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements. 1-35

For S. K. Rathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 108724W

Surendra Kumar Rathi

Partner

M. No.: 31071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors****Laxmi Narayan Sharma**

Managing Director

(DIN 01731396)

Beni Prasad Rauka

Director

(DIN 00295213)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020**Kishan Sharma**

Director

(DIN 01168525)

Ramjeet Yadav

Company Secretary

(M. No. A50581)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (₹)
Revenue from operations			
(i) Interest income	17	39,70,575	44,26,810
(ii) Other operating income	18	85,000	1,00,000
(I) Total revenue from operations		40,55,575	45,26,810
(II) Other income	19	43,669	33,314
(III) Total income (I+II)		40,99,244	45,60,124
Expenses			
(i) Impairment on financial instruments	20	1,18,348	-
(ii) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	21	1,11,856	3,183
(iii) Employee benefit expense	22	26,52,000	29,04,000
(iv) Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	21,331	18,032
(v) Other expenses	24	10,59,848	11,80,491
(IV) Total expenses		39,63,383	41,05,706
(V) Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)		1,35,861	4,54,418
Tax expense	31		
- Current tax		66,109	1,10,457
- Deferred tax		(30,591)	12,815
(VI) Total tax expense		35,518	1,23,272
(VII) Net profit/ (loss) after tax (V - VI)		1,00,343	3,31,146
(VIII) Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss: Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Subtotal (A)		-	-
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (specify items and amounts)		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Subtotal (B)		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
(IX) Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)		1,00,343	3,31,146
(X) Earnings per equity share	26		
Basic (₹)		0.02	0.07
Diluted (₹)		0.02	0.07

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements. 1-35

For S. K. Rathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 108724W

Surendra Kumar Rathi

Partner

M. No.: 31071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors****Laxmi Narayan Sharma**

Managing Director

(DIN 01731396)

Beni Prasad Rauka

Director

(DIN 00295213)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020**Kishan Sharma**

Director

(DIN 01168525)

Ramjeet Yadav

Company Secretary

(M. No. A50581)

Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31 March 2020**(a) Equity share capital (refer note 16)**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,61,000	5,06,10,000	50,61,000	5,06,10,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	50,61,000	5,06,10,000	50,61,000	5,06,10,000

(b) Other equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserves & surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Retained earnings	Statutory Reserve Fund under section 45IC (1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934		
Balance at 31 March 2018	(25,529)	87,567	-	62,038
Received during the year	3,31,146	65,729	-	3,96,875
Received during the year for previous years	-	24,84,446	-	24,84,446
Utilised during the year	(65,729)	-	-	(65,729)
Utilised during the year for previous years	(24,84,446)	-	-	(24,84,446)
Balance at 31 March 2019	(22,44,559)	26,37,742	-	3,93,184
Received during the year	1,00,343	20,069	-	1,20,411
Utilised during the year	(20,069)	-	-	(20,069)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(21,64,285)	26,57,811	-	4,93,526

Nature and component of equity:**Statutory Reserve Fund under section 45-IC(1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**

This reserve fund had been created in compliance with section 45-IC(1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which requires every non-banking finance company to create a reserve fund the transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 32 OF THE LISTING AGREEMENT

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (₹)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit/loss(-) before tax and extraordinary items	1,35,861	4,54,418
Adjustment for :		
Impairment/ (Reversal of impairment) on financial instruments	1,18,348	(33,314)
Depreciation	21,331	18,032
	1,39,679	(15,282)
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,75,540	4,39,136
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	-	(9,14,727)
Loans	2,42,508	(3,19,974)
Other financial assets	(7,800)	-
Inventories	1,11,856	3,183
Other non-financial assets	(1,04,887)	(17,361)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Other financial liabilities	(1,47,454)	11,07,454
Other non-financial liabilities	27,519	-
	1,21,742	(1,41,425)
Tax adjustment	(2,69,689)	(3,67,399)
Cash generated from operations	1,27,593	(69,688)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(19,704)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(19,704)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,27,593	(89,392)
Cash and cash equivalents at the begining of the year/ period	73,621	1,63,013
Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year/ period	2,01,214	73,621

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

For S. K. Rathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 108724W

Surendra Kumar Rathi

Partner
M. No.: 31071
UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxmi Narayan Sharma
Managing Director
(DIN 01731396)

Beni Prasad Rauka
Director
(DIN 00295213)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020

Kishan Sharma
Director
(DIN 01168525)

Ramjeet Yadav
Company Secretary
(M. No. A50581)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Overview of the Company

Indergiri Finance Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated on 27 January 1995 and is primarily engaged into providing financial services, investment (finance and investment) and trading in shares.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

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

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

2A Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2020 are as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers’ warranties and maintenance support.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

Measurement of fair values

The Company’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2B Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Revenue from contracts with customers:

(i) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised by applying (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL, taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is recognised on non-performing assets at net of ECL.

The EIR is computed

- a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) in estimating the cash flows
- c. Including all fees paid or 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 interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

(ii) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

(iii) Fees & Commission Income

Fees and commissions are recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation, at fair value of the consideration received or receivable based on a five-step model as set out below, unless included in the effective interest calculation:

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 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

(iv) Net gain on Fair value changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as 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 as “Net loss on fair value changes” under Expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

However, Net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

- i. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly related to acquisition/construction and installation of the assets. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.
- ii. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible assets are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.
- iii. Capital work-in-progress includes fixed assets not ready for their intended use and related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

iv. The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computer and data processing equipment	3 years

Depreciation on tangible assets Straight Line Method. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis, i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

- v. An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Impairment of Property, plant and equipments

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.

d. Inventories

- i. Stock in trade is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost method, which is determined on their specific individual costs which includes only purchase cost.

e. Employee benefits

- i. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employees services are classified as short-term employee benefits. The short term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees.

f. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period)

Current tax

Current tax is computed and provided for in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

g. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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 reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 reporting 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 asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting 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 deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

h. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred on constructing or acquiring a qualifying asset are capitalized as cost of that asset until it is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue and recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

j. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2017, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Recognition of lease payments:

Rent Expenses representing operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the increase is in line with expected general inflation, in which case lease payments are recognised based on contractual terms.

Leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard. For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

l. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

m. Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or equity investment

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

iii Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

v. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

ii. Loans

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n. Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

o. Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders

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

p. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Financial Statements of Company are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency. In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which they arise.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
3 Cash and cash equivalents		
(i) Cash on hand	48,298	8,498
(ii) Balances with banks:		
- In Current Accounts	1,52,916	65,123
Total	2,01,214	73,621

4 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Amortised cost	Total	Amortised cost	Total
A				
Loan extended	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Others				
Loan to employees	-	-	-	-
Total – Gross (A)	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Less: Expected credit loss	2,92,614	2,92,614	1,74,266	1,74,266
Total – Net (A)	4,94,55,778	4,94,55,778	4,98,16,634	4,98,16,634
(a) Secured by tangible assets	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsecured	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Total – Gross (B)	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Less: Expected credit loss	2,92,614	2,92,614	1,74,266	1,74,266
Total – Net (B)	4,94,55,778	4,94,55,778	4,98,16,634	4,98,16,634
(I) Loans in India				
(i) Public sector	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Total (C)- Gross	4,97,48,392	4,97,48,392	4,99,90,900	4,99,90,900
Less: Expected credit loss	2,92,614	2,92,614	1,74,266	1,74,266
Total (C) - Net	4,94,55,778	4,94,55,778	4,98,16,634	4,98,16,634

Note 1 - The Company's business model is hold contractual cash flows, being the payment of principal and interest, till maturity and accordingly the loans are measured at amortised cost.

5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Other				
Equity shares				
10,000 (10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up of Pranjal Corporate Ser. Pvt.Ltd	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
50,000 (50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up of Somani Securities Private Limited	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total- Gross (A)	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Total- Gross (B)	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Less: Allowance for impairment loss (C')	(4,50,000)	(4,50,000)	(4,50,000)	(4,50,000)
Total- Net (D=A-C)	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019		
6 Other financial assets				
Security deposits	78,500	1,55,700		
Receivable from related party	85,000	-		
Total	1,63,500	1,55,700		
7 Inventories				
13,000 (13,000) Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	13,00,000	13,00,000		
8,500 (8,500) Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Indergiri Share & Securities Pvt Ltd	-	8,50,000		
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of stocks	10,47,800	17,83,944		
	2,52,200	3,66,056		
Traded Goods - Shares	2,94,367	2,92,367		
Total	5,46,567	6,58,424		
8 Current tax assets (net)				
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	10,98,877	10,32,310		
Tax paid under protest	1,76,982	-		
Total	12,75,859	10,32,310		
9 Deferred tax assets (net)				
i) The breakup of deferred tax lssets:				
Arising on account of timing difference in:				
- MAT credit entitlement	4,01,965	4,41,934		
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-		
- Trade receivables	73,645	45,309		
- Financial instruments at FVTPL				
	4,75,610	4,87,243		
ii) The breakup of deferred tax liabilities:				
- Property, plant and equipment	1,672	3,928		
	1,672	3,928		
Deferred tax assets (net)	4,73,938	4,83,315		
10 Property, plant and equipment				
Gross block	Office Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018		1,58,860	1,425	1,60,285
Additions		-	19,704	19,704
Balance as at 31 March 2019		1,58,860	21,129	1,79,989
Additions		-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020		1,58,860	21,129	1,79,989
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation				
Balance as at 31 March 2018		18,170	-	18,170
Depreciation and amortisation		15,092	2,940	18,032
Balance as at 31 March 2019		33,262	2,940	36,202
Depreciation and amortisation		15,092	6,240	21,331
Balance as at 31 March 2020		48,353	9,180	57,533
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2019		1,25,598	18,189	1,43,787
Balance as at 31 March 2020		1,10,507	11,949	1,22,456

	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Addition during the year:				
Computer				
Value/ WDV	19,704	16,764	10,524	4,284
Scrap Value	985			
Depreciable Value/ WDV	18,719	15,778	9,538.90	3,299.30
Capitalisation date	11-10-18			
FY end date	31-03-19			
No. of days	172	365	365	193
Life in yrs	3			
Life in days/ remaining life	1095	558	193	0
Depreciation for the year	2,940	6,240	6,240	3,299

As at 31 March 2020
As at 31 March 2019
11 Other non-financial assets

Prepaid expenses	99,222	22,150
Goods and service tax input credit	53,388	25,573
Total	1,52,610	47,723

12 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total	-	-

Note:

Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006

Principal amount remaining unpaid

Interest due thereon	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at balance sheet date	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

13 Other financial liabilities

Employee benefits payable	8,66,150	11,46,750
Other payables	5,41,725	4,08,580
Total	14,07,875	15,55,330

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14 Other non-financial liabilities		
Other payables	30,519	3,000
Total	30,519	3,000
15 Equity		
Share capital		
Authorised		
5,500,000 Equity shares of ₹10/- each	5,50,00,000	5,50,00,000
Total	5,50,00,000	5,50,00,000
Issued, subscribed & paid up		
5,061,000 Equity shares of ₹10/- each	5,06,10,000	5,06,10,000
Total	5,06,10,000	5,06,10,000
Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:		
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	50,61,000	50,61,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,61,000	50,61,000
Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company are given below:		
Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held (% of holding)	No. of Shares held (% of holding)
Beni Prasad Rauka	3,80,860 (7.53%)	3,80,860 (7.53%)
Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	4,60,000 (9.09%)	4,60,000 (9.09%)
Indergiri Share And Stock Brokers Pvt Ltd	3,92,500 (7.75%)	3,92,500 (7.75%)
Manoo Investment & Finance Pvt Ltd	3,60,000 (7.11%)	3,60,000 (7.11%)

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ Nil (31 March 2019 ₹ Nil)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16 Other equity		
Statutory Reserve Fund under section 45 I C (1) of RBI Act		
Balance as per the last Financial Statements	26,37,742	87,567
Add: Amount transferred from balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss	20,069	25,50,175
Closing balance	26,57,811	26,37,742
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening Balance	(22,44,559)	(25,529)
Profit / (Loss) for the year:	1,00,343	3,31,146
Less: Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(20,069)	(25,50,175)
Add/Less: Ind AS adjustments on transition	-	-
Closing balance	(21,64,285)	(22,44,559)
Total	4,93,526	3,93,184
Statutory Reserve Fund under section 45-IC(1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934		
This reserve fund had been created in compliance with section 45-IC(1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which requires every non-banking finance company to create a reserve fund the transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.		
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	On Financial assets measured at amortised cost	On Financial assets measured at amortised cost
17 Interest income		
On Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loans	39,70,575	44,26,810
Total	39,70,575	44,26,810
18 Other operating income		
Sale of shares	85,000	-
Consultancy services	-	1,00,000
Total	85,000	1,00,000
19 Other income		
Sundry balance written off	43,669	-
Reversal of impairment loss on financial instrument	-	33,314
Total	43,669	33,314
20 Impairment loss/ (gain) on financial instruments		
Loans to customers	1,18,348	-
	1,18,348	-
21 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
Closing Stock		
Stock-in-trade	5,46,567	6,58,424
Less: Opening Stock		
Stock-in-trade	6,58,424	6,61,607
Total	1,11,856	3,183

	As at 31 March 2020 On Financial assets measured at amortised cost	As at 31 March 2019 On Financial assets measured at amortised cost
22 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages & bonus	25,20,000	27,60,000
Staff welfare expenses	1,32,000	1,44,000
Total	26,52,000	29,04,000
23 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of tangible assets	21,331	18,032
Total	21,331	18,032
24 Other expenses		
Rent	1,90,883	2,12,150
Rates & taxes	45	10,157
Advertisement expenses	58,235	55,063
Fees & subscription including NSDL & CDSL	68,466	1,08,602
Filing fees to ROC	5,400	26,400
General expenses	87,736	1,26,399
Bank charges	767	34,593
Travel expenses	-	5,688
Legal & professional fees	67,935	42,280
Listing fees & stock exchange fees	3,27,000	3,06,250
Payment to auditors (as per details given below)	29,500	25,000
Director's sitting fees	26,000	-
Printing & stationery	22,680	16,960
Registrar & transfer charges	68,659	91,070
Books & periodicals	39,600	43,200
Repair & maintenance charges	11,800	8,200
Telephone and internet expenses	55,142	68,479
Total	10,59,848	11,80,491

Disclosures

1. Payments to auditors (net of tax)

a) For audit	29,500	25,000
b) For taxation matters	-	-
c) For other services	-	-

Total	29,500	25,000
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25 Segment Reporting - Disclosures under Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segment":

The Company operates mainly in the business segment of fund based financing activity. All other activities revolve around the main business. Further, all activities are carried out within India. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the provisions of IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

In accordance with IND AS - 33 Earnings per share, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

i. Profit attributable to equity holders

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders	1,00,343	3,31,146

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	50,61,000	50,61,000
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	50,61,000	50,61,000
Effect of exercise of share options	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	50,61,000	50,61,000

Basic and diluted earnings per share

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Basic earnings per share	0.02	0.07
Diluted earnings per share	0.02	0.07

27 The Company believes that no impairment of assets arises during the year as required under IND AS 36 "Impairment of Assets"

28 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Under The Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2011-12	1,73,410	1,73,410
Under The Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2014-15	9,46,870	9,46,870
Under The Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2012-13	9,32,710	-

29 Based on the intimation received by the Company, none of the suppliers have confirmed to be registered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006". Accordingly, no disclosures relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid /payable are required to be furnished.

30 In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are realizable in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

31 Income taxes

Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Current income tax	66,109	1,10,457
Changes in estimates related to prior period	-	-
	66,109	1,10,457
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(30,591)	12,815
Deferred tax expense	(30,591)	12,815
Tax expense for the year	35,518	1,23,272

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Profit before tax	1,35,861	4,54,418
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2020 : 25.168%, 31 March 2019 : 26%)	-	1,18,149
Tax effect of:		
Others	35,518	5,123
Tax expense as per profit or loss	35,518	1,23,272

(c) Movement in deferred tax balances	31 March 2020						
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liability)							
- Property, plant and equipment	(3,928)	2,255	-	-	(1,672)	-	(1,672)
- Trade receivables	45,309	28,336	-	-	73,645	73,645	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	41,381	30,591	-	-	71,973	73,645	(1,672)

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances	31 March 2019						
	Net balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liability)							
- Property, plant and equipment	225	(4,153)	-	-	(3,928)	-	(3,928)
- Trade receivables	53,971	(8,662)	-	-	45,309	45,309	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	54,196	(12,815)	-	-	41,381	45,309	(3,928)

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

32 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. They have been classified to mature and/or be repaid within 12 months or after 12 months. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of expected repayment as used for estimating the EIR.

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,01,214	-	2,01,214	73,621	-	73,621
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	4,94,05,778	50,000	4,94,55,778	4,97,66,634	50,000	4,98,16,634
Investments	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	1,50,000
Other financial asset	1,63,500	-	1,63,500	1,55,700	-	1,55,700
Total Assets	4,99,20,492	50,000	4,99,70,492	5,01,45,955	50,000	5,01,95,955
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	14,07,875	-	14,07,875	15,55,330	-	15,55,330
Total liabilities	14,07,875	-	14,07,875	15,55,330	-	15,55,330
Net	4,85,12,617	50,000	4,85,62,617	4,85,90,626	50,000	4,86,40,626

33 Fair value measurements

1. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

31 March 2020	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
- Equity instruments	5	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000
Loans	4	-	-	4,94,55,778	4,94,55,778	-	-	4,94,55,778	4,94,55,778
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	-	2,01,214	2,01,214	2,01,214	-	-	2,01,214
Security deposits	6	-	-	1,63,500	1,63,500	-	-	1,63,500	1,63,500
Total		-	-	4,99,70,492	4,99,70,492	2,01,214	-	4,97,69,278	4,99,70,492
Financial liabilities									
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	14,07,875	14,07,875	-	-	14,07,875	14,07,875
Total		-	-	14,07,875	14,07,875	-	-	14,07,875	14,07,875

31 March 2019	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
- Equity instruments	5	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000
Loans	4	-	-	4,98,16,634	4,98,16,634	-	-	4,98,16,634	4,98,16,634
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	-	73,621	73,621	73,621	-	-	73,621
Security deposits	6	-	-	1,55,700	1,55,700	-	-	1,55,700	1,55,700
Total		-	-	5,01,95,955	5,01,95,955	73,621	-	5,01,22,334	5,01,95,955
Financial liabilities									
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	15,55,330	15,55,330	-	-	15,55,330	15,55,330
Total		-	-	15,55,330	15,55,330	-	-	15,55,330	15,55,330

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

33 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of loans.

Loans

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2020		
	Carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Impairment loss
0-365 days	46,64,886	3.4%	1,57,063
366-730 days	4,08,992	20.9%	85,551
731-1095 days	3,692	0.0%	-
	<u>50,77,570</u>		<u>2,42,614</u>
Loan extended provided in full			<u>50,000</u>
			<u>2,92,614</u>

Particulars	31 March 2019		
	Carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Impairment loss
0-365 days	44,99,165	2.3%	1,04,865
366-730 days	4,20,244	16.5%	69,400
731-1095 days	6,692	0.0%	-
	<u>49,26,101</u>		<u>1,74,266</u>

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loan during the year was as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2018	2,07,580
Impairment loss recognised/ (reversed)	(33,314)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,74,266
Impairment loss recognised/ (reversed)	68,348
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,42,614

The impairment loss at 31 March 2020 related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company'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 the Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry no/low mark to market risks. The Company monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility

Exposure to liquidity risk:

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. 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. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The Company does not have any borrowing in financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20 accordingly there is no exposure to interest rate risk.

- 34 In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has assessed the recoverability of its assets including loan & inventories. In such assessment, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:**Name of related parties and related party relationship:****a) Related parties where control exists:****Holding Company:** Nil**b) Key Management Personnel:****Managing Director:** Mr. Laxmi Narayan Sharma**Independent Director:** Mr. Vinod Sharma**Independent Director:** Mr. Dinesh Chandra Babel**Company Secretary:** Mr. Ramjeet Yadav**c) Fellow Subsidiary Companies:** Nil**d) Fellow Step Down Subsidiary:** Nil**e) Enterprises over which management and/or their relatives have control**

i) Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd

ii) Indergiri Share & Stock Brokers Pvt Ltd

iii) Manoo Finance And Investment Pvt Ltd

iv) Pranoo Financial Services Pvt Ltd

v) Bagra Financial Services Pvt Ltd

vi) Kaizen Finance Pvt Ltd

f) Related parties with whom transaction have taken place during the year:

		KMP	
		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
1	Remuneration -		
	Mr. Laxmi Narayan Sharma	3,60,000	3,60,000
	Mr. Ramjeet Yadav	3,60,000	3,60,000
2	Sitting fee to independent directors-		
	Mr. Vinod Sharma	13,000	-
	Mr. Dinesh Chandra Babel	13,000	-
		Other related parties	
		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
3	Sale of unquoted equity shares -		
	Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	85,000	-
4	Non current stock in trade -		
	13,000 (13,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	13,00,000	13,00,000
	8,500 (8,500) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Indergiri Share & Securities Pvt Ltd	-	8,50,000

		Other related parties	
		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
5	Amount receivable - Indergiri Securities Pvt Ltd	85,000	-
6	Remuneration payable - Mr. Laxmi Narayan Sharma Mr. Ramjeet Yadav	1,92,500 1,21,100	2,08,500 79,900
7	Sitting fee payable - Mr. Vinod Sharma Mr. Dinesh Chadra Babel	13,000 13,000	- -

For S. K. Rathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 108724W

Surendra Kumar Rathi

Partner

M. No.: 31071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laxmi Narayan Sharma

Managing Director

(DIN 01731396)

Beni Prasad Rauka

Director

(DIN 00295213)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30th May, 2020

Kishan Sharma

Director

(DIN 01168525)

Ramjeet Yadav

Company Secretary

(M. No. A50581)

To,
The Board of Directors
Indergiri Finance Ltd.,
Mumbai

As required by the Non-Banking Financial Companies Auditor's Report (Reserve Bank) Directions 1998 as per RBI Notification No. DFC 114/DGSPT)-98 dated 02.01.1998 issued by the Reserve Bank of India and on the basis of such examinations of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit of the Company for the Accounting year ended on 31st March, 2020, we report that:

- (i) The Company incorporated prior to 09.01.1997 has applied for Registration as provided in Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). As informed to us the Company has received the Registration Certificate No.B-13.01893 under Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 1998 issued vide Notification No. DFC 114/DG (SPT) dated January 02, 1998 issued by RBI, Regional Office at Mumbai, consequent to change of the registered office of the Company from the state of Rajasthan to the state of Maharashtra at Mumbai. Further, that company is entitled to continue to hold such Registration in terms of its asset/income pattern as on 31st March, 2020.
- (ii) The Board of Directors of the Company has passed a resolution for non-acceptance of any public deposits and the Company has not accepted any public deposits during the year under reference i.e. Financial Year 2019-20
- (iii) The Company has complied with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, accounting standards, asset classification and provisioning of bad and doubtful debts as applicable to it.
- (iv) The Company submitted NBS -9 to RBI.

For S. K. Rathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.108724W

(CA S.K. Rathi)

(Partner)

Date: 30th May, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Membership No. 031071

UDIN: 20031071AAAAAF3215

ANNEXURE “A”

Additional Disclosure as required in terms of Paragraph 13 of Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2007 issued by Reserve Bank of India.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		Amount out-standing		Amount Overdue	
Liabilities side :		31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
(1)	Loans and advances availed by the NBFCs inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:				
	a) Debentures (other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)				
	: Secured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	: Unsecured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Deferred Credits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	c) Term Loans	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	e) Commercial Paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	f) Public Deposits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	g) Other Loans (specify nature)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2)	Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	In the form of Unsecured debentures	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e. debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(c) Other public deposits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Assets side :					
		Amount outstanding			
		31.03.2020	31.03.2019		
(3)	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below] :				
	(a) Secured	Nil	Nil		
	(b) Unsecured	494.56	498.17		
(4)	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and hypothecation loans counting towards EL/HP activities.	Nil, N.A.	Nil, N.A.		
(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors :	Nil	Nil		
	(a) Financial lease				
	Operating lease	Nil	Nil		
	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:				
	Assets on hire				
	Repossessed Assets	Nil	Nil		
	Hypothecation loans counting towards EL/HP activities				
	Loans where assets have been repossessed				
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	Nil	Nil		
(5)	Break-up of Investments :				
	Current Investments :				
	Quoted :				
	(i) Shares :				
	(a) Equity	2.94*	2.92*		
	(b) Preference	Nil	Nil		
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	Nil	Nil		
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	Nil	Nil		
	(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil		
	(v) Others (please specify)	Nil	Nil		

Assets side :			
		Amount outstanding	
		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Unquoted :			
Shares:			
(a) Equity		Nil	Nil
(b) Preference		Nil	Nil
Debentures and Bonds		Nil	Nil
Units of mutual funds		Nil	Nil
Government Securities		Nil	Nil
Others (Please specify)		Nil	Nil
Long Term investments:			
1. Quoted :			
Share :			
(a) Equity		Nil	Nil
(b) Preference		Nil	Nil
Debentures and Bonds		Nil	Nil
Units of mutual funds		Nil	Nil
Government Securities		Nil	Nil
Others (Please specify)		Nil	Nil
2. Unquoted :			
(i) Shares :			
(a) Equity		4.02*	5.16
(b) Preference		Nil	Nil
(ii) Debentures and Bonds		Nil	Nil
(iii) Units of mutual funds		Nil	Nil
(iv) Government Securities		Nil	Nil
(v) Others (Please specify)		Nil	Nil
* Including held as stock in trade			

(6) Borrower group-wise classification of all leased assets, stock-on-hire and loans and advances:

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	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Other than related parties	Nil	494.56	498.17
Total	Nil	494.56	498.17

(7) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):

Category	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1. Related Parties **		
(a) Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
(b) Companies in the same group	2.52	3.66
(c) Other related parties	Nil	Nil
2. Other than related parties	4.44	4.42
Total	6.96	8.08

** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Please see Note 1)

(8) Other information

Particulars		Amount
(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets	
	(a) Related parties	13.00
	(b) Other than related parties	6.00
(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets	
	(a) Related parties	2.52
	(b) Other than related parties	1.50
(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	Nil

Notes:

1. All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debt. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up/fair value/NAV in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in column (5) above.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxmi Narayan Sharma
Managing Director
(DIN 01731396)

Kishan Sharma
Director
(DIN 01168525)

Beni Prasad Rauka
Director
(DIN 00295213)

Ramjeet Yadav
Company Secretary
(M. No. A50581)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May, 2020

[illegible]

INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED

CIN No.:L65923MH1995PLC161968

Regd Office: 327, Goyal Trade Centre, Near Sona Talkies, Shantivan, Borivali (E), Mumbai - 400 066.

FORM NO MGT-11

PROXY FORM

(Pursuant to Section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies
(Management and Administration) Rules, 2014)

E mail Id :

Folio No/Client ID :

DP ID :

I/We, being the member(s) of shares of the above named company, hereby appoint :

(1) NameAddress

..... Email IdSignature

(2) NameAddress

..... Email IdSignature

(3) NameAddress

..... Email IdSignature

As my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me /us and on my/our behalf at the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on Shreyas Bungalow No. 70/74, Ground Floor, Near Gorai Bridge Bus Stop, Gorai Link Road, Borivali (West) Mumbai - 400092 on Tuesday, the 29th September, 2020 at 10 A.M. any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

RESOLUTION NO.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement as at 31st March 2020 and the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020 and the Auditors' Report and Directors' report thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Kishan Sharma (holding DIN 01168525), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for reappointment.

Signed this day of.

Signature of Shareholder :

Signature of Proxy Holder(s) :

Affix
Revenue
Stamp
Re 1/-

Note: This form of Proxy in order to be effective, should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

----- TEAR HERE -----

ATTENDANCE SLIP

26th Annual General Meeting, 29th September, 2020

Shareholder's Folio No.

No. of shares held

Name of the attending shareholder
(to be filled in by the proxy attending
instead of the shareholder)

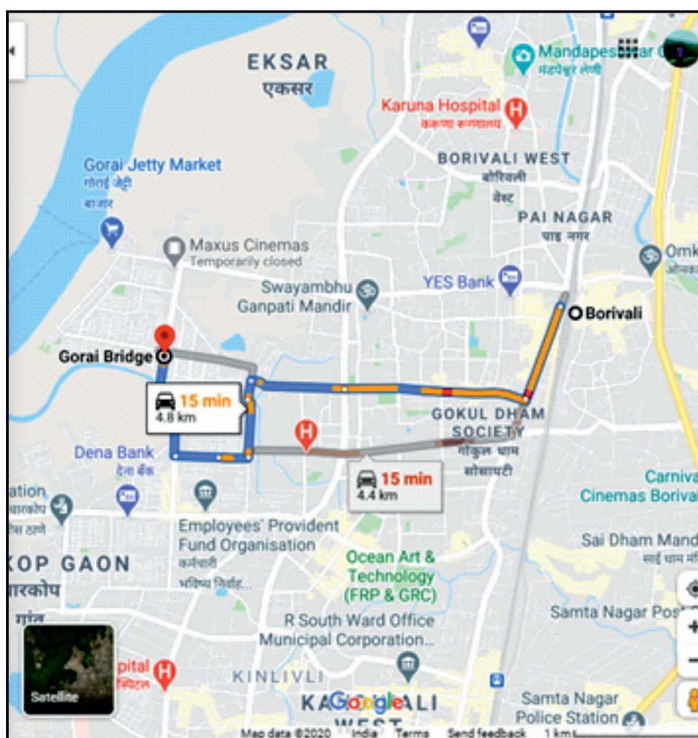
Name of proxy

I hereby record my presence at the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

If undelivered, please return to:
INDERGIRI FINANCE LIMITED
 327, Goyal Trade Centre, Near Sona Talkies, Shantivan,
 Borivali (E), Mumbai-400 066

BOOK-POST

Route Map for the 26th Annual General Meeting Venue.



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