DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

PGP GROUP

32nd

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	:	Dr Palani G Periasamy
Directors	:	Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy Dr S Muthu - Independent Director Mr M Ganapathy - Independent Director
Managing Director	:	Mr K Kandasamy
Chief Financial Officer	:	Mr N Sivabalan
Company Secretary	:	Dr S Kuppan (Resigned w.e.f. 01.08.2021) Mrs Vindhya Ravichandran (Date of Appt. 03.02.2022 Date of Resignation: 23.05.2022)
Auditors	:	M/s CNGSN & Associates LLP Flat No.6 First Floor, Vignesh Apartment, North Avenue, Sri Nagar Colony, Little Mount, Chennai 600 015. Firm Regn. No.004915S/S200036
Internal Auditors	:	R Balachandran & Co., Flat-3B, 3rd Floor, 3rd Block, Bajaj Apartments, 7/4, Nandanam Extension, Main Road, Nandanam, Chennai-600035. Firm Regn No.000323S
Bankers	:	Indian Bank, Sterling Road Branch, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034.
Registered Office	:	"PGP House" No.59 Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034. Phone Nos. 044-2831 1313, 2831 1414 Fax No. 044 – 2823 2074 Email: secretarial@dharanifinance.com Website : www.dharanifinance.com CIN – L65191TN1990PLC019152

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the 32nd Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Members of Dharani Finance Limited (the "Company") will be held on **29th December 2022 at 11:00 A.M (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM")** to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements including Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit & Loss and Cash Flow Statements for the year ended on that date and consider the reports of the Board and Auditors.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy, (DIN No.00064517) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers herself for re-appointment.
3. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as ordinary resolution:

   RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Audit and Auditors Rules, 2014, (the rules), (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) consent of the Company is hereby accorded for the appointment of Mr N Srivatsan, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Partner-Audit Tax, Company law matters and international financial Reporting) Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Registration No: 014921S) with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India), as Statutory Auditors for a period of 5 years i.e., from the conclusion of this the 32nd AGM till the conclusion of the 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company on such remuneration as may be agreed upon by the Audit committee/ Board of Directors in consultation with the Auditors, subject to ratification by shareholders in every subsequent Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

For Dharani Finance Limited

PLACE: CHENNAI **K Kandasamy**

DATE : 30th November 2022 **Managing Director**

NOTES:

1. In view of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Circular No. 02/2021 dated January, 13, 2021 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated January, 15, 2021 had permitted Companies to conduct Annual General Meeting (AGM) during the year 2021 through video conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), without the physical presence of the members at common venue. In compliance with the MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020 and Circular No. 02/2021 dated January, 13, 2021 (MCA Circulars) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated May 12, 2020 Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020 /242 dated December 9, 2020 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021 /11 dated January, 15, 2021, applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the 32nd AGM of the Company is being convened and conducted through VC/ OAVM. The deemed venue of the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.
2. Members of the Company under the category of Institutional Investors are encouraged to attend and vote at the AGM through VC. Corporate Members intending to authorize their representatives to participate and vote at the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board resolution / authorization letter to the Company or upload on the VC portal / e-voting portal.
3. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and MCA Circulars the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL. Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may participate in the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. The manner of voting remotely by Members holding shares in dematerialized mode, physical mode and for Members who have not registered their email addresses is provided in the "Instructions for e-voting" section which forms part of this Notice.

4. The Company has appointed Mr. M Damodaran & Associates, LLP, to act as the Scrutinizer, to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner. The Scrutinizer will, after the conclusion of e-voting at the Meeting, scrutinize the votes cast at the Meeting and votes cast through remote e-voting, make a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report and submit the same to the Chairman. The result of e-voting will be declared within 48 hours of the conclusion of the Meeting and the same, along with the consolidated scrutinizer's Report will be placed on the website of the company www.dharanifinance.com and on the website of CDSL at https://evoting.india.com . The results will simultaneously be communicated to the stock exchanges.
5. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice shall be available for inspection electronically. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to secretarial@dharanifinance.com.
6. Since the 32nd AGM is being held through VC/ OAVM, the route map of the venue of the Meeting is not annexed to this Notice.
7. As per the provisions under the MCA Circulars, Members attending the 32nd AGM through VC/ OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
8. Pursuant to MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.
9. The Register of Members and Share Transfer books will remain closed from Friday, 23rd December 2022 to Thursday, 29th December 2022 (both days inclusive).
10. Particulars of Directors seeking re-appointment pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations is given in Annexures that forms part of this Notice.
11. Members may note that pursuant to the General Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 issued by the MCA, the Company has enabled a process for the limited purpose of receiving the Company's Annual Report and Notice for the Annual General Meeting (including remote e-voting instructions) electronically, and Members may temporarily update their email address by sending email at investor@cameoindia.com.
12. After due verification and receipt of email address Updation request, the Company will send the annual report at your registered email address.
13. You can also update your mobile number and e-mail id in the user profile details of the folio which may be used for sending further communication(s).
14. Members who are holding shares in physical form in identical order of names in more than one folio are requested to send to the Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent the details of such folios together with the share certificates for consolidating their holding in one folio. The share certificates will be returned to the Members after making requisite changes, thereon. Members are requested to use the share transfer form SH-4 for this purpose.
15. In accordance with the proviso to Regulation 40(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, effective from April 1, 2019, transfers of securities of the Company shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialized form with a depository. Accordingly, shareholders holding equity shares in physical form are urged to have their shares dematerialized so as to be able to freely transfer them and participate in corporate actions.
16. Non-resident Indian shareholders are requested to inform about the following immediately to the Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent or the concerned Depository Participant, as the case may be:- a) the change in the residential status on return to India for permanent settlement, and b) the particulars of the NRE account with a Bank in India, if not furnished earlier.
17. Members holding shares in single name and physical form are advised to make nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company. The Nomination Form SH-13 prescribed by the Government can be obtained from the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent or the Secretarial Department of the Company at its registered office.
18. The following documents will be available for inspection by the Members electronically during the 32nd AGM: a) Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under the Companies Act, 2013. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to secretarial@dharanifinance.com.

19. In case of any queries regarding the Annual Report, the Members may write to secretarial@dharanifinance.com to receive an email response.
20. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 members on a first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
21. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.dharanifinance.com The Notice can also be accessed from the website of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.
22. In case of joint holders attending the Meeting, only such joint holders who are higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

I. DISPATCH OF ANNUAL REPORT THROUGH ELECTRONIC MODE:

1. In compliance with the MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars the notice of the 32nd AGM along with the Annual Report 2021-22 are being sent only by electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may please note that this Notice and Annual Report 2021-22 will also be available on the Company's website at http://www.dharanifinance.com website of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com.
2. Members who have not registered their e-mail address are requested to register the same in respect of shares held in electronic form with the Depository through their Depository Participant(s) and in respect of shares held in physical form by writing to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Cameo Corporate Services Limited, Subramanian Building" No.1 Club House Road Chennai-600 002, Tamilnadu at investor@cameonindia.com

II. THE INSTRUCTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND E-VOTING DURING AGM AND JOINING MEETING THROUGH VC/ OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, and Regulation 44 of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has provided the facility to Members to exercise their right to vote by electronic means both through remote e-voting ("remote e-voting'') and e-voting during the AGM.
2. The voting period begins on Monday, the 26th December 2022 at 9.00 a.m. and ends on Wednesday, the 28th December 2022 at 5.00 p.m. During this period shareholders of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date Thursday, 22nd December 2022 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter. A Member will not be allowed to vote again on any resolution on which vote has already been cast. The voting rights of Members shall be proportionate to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, i.e. as on Thursday, 22nd December 2022.
3. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholder's / retail shareholders is at a negligible level.
4. Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facilities to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.
5. In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository

Participants. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

6. In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

7. Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting is given

below

For Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	i. Users who have opted for CDSL's Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URLs for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/ myeasi /home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System Myeasi
	ii. After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting Menu. On clicking the e-voting menu, the user will be able to see his/her holdings along with links of the respective e-Voting service provider i.e. CDSL/ CAMEO / LINK INTIME as per information provided by Issuer / Company. Additionally, we are providing links to e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' site directly.
	iii. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi./Registration/ Easi Registration.
	iv. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP where the e-Voting is in progress during or before the AGM.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	i. If you are already registered for the NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open a web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting '' under e-Voting services and you will be able to see the e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp

iii. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open a web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password/ OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to the NSDL Depository site wherein you can see the e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting

Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/ CDSL for e-Voting facility. After successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting options. Once you click on the e-Voting option, you will be redirected to the NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see the e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider’s website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 and 22-23058542-43.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30

For non-individual shareholders and physical shareholders

i. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

ii. Click on Shareholders.

iii. Now enter your User ID

a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,

b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID

c. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the company.

iv. Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

v. If you are holding shares in Demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

vi. If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

For Members holding shares in Demat Form and Physical Form

PAN	i. Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders)
	ii. Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/ RTA or contact Company/RTA.

Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	i. Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login.
	ii. If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (v).

After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

viii. Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, members holding shares in Demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the Demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

ix. For Shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

x. Click on the EVSN for the DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED on which you choose to vote.

xi. On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

xii. Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

xiii. After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

xiv. Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

xv. You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

xvi. If a Demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image Verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

xvii. Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –Remote Voting

a. Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.

b. A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.

c. After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.

d. The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.

e. A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

f. Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz.,; secretarial@dharanifinance.com if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/ OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meetings & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is the same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend the meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.

3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow cameras and use the Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least Seven (7) days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at secretarial@dharanifinance.com The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance Seven (7) days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/ folio number, email id, mobile number at secretarial@dharanifinance.com These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

IV. PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHO'S EMAIL ADDRESSES IS NOT REGISTERED WITH THE DEPOSITORIES FOR OBTAINING LOGIN CREDENTIALS FOR E-VOTING FOR THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED IN THIS NOTICE:

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to secretarial@dharanifinance.com .
2. For Demat shareholders -Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP).
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meeting through Depository.
4. If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 and 022-23058542/43.
5. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr.Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call on 022-23058542/43.

By Order of the Board
For **Dharani Finance Limited**

Place : Chennai
Date : 30th November 2022

K Kandasamy
Managing Director

Appendix A

Information about the Directors Seeking Appointment/ Re-appointment in this Annual General Meeting is furnished here under Regulation (36(3) Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015

Item No : 2 Re-appointment of Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy, Director.

1	Name	Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy (DIN – 00064517)
2	Age	75
3	Qualification	BBA
4	Date of Appointment	10.05.1990
5	Terms & Conditions of Re-appointment	Retirement by rotation pursuant to Section 152 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013
6	No of Board Meetings atttended during the year	4
7	Experience & Nature of expertise in specific functional areas	Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy, W/o Dr Palani G Periasamy is a paramedical specialist by profession. She has been staying in USA since 1969 and was working as Medical Technologist in a leading Hospital there. She has an overall experience of more than 30 years in that field out of which, she has been working as Senior Medical Technologist in the famous Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore Maryland for more than 20 years till Feb'1995. In this capacity she has had good exposure to general administration. She is also a system analyst and Graduate in Business Administration (BBA). Besides, she was a Director in PGP International, USA an organisation which has been running a Hotel under franchise from Ramada Inn in U S A and also managing various properties and shopping complexes there. She has been functioning as the Secretary and Comptroller of this organisation and in that capacity was actively involved / associated in running the business. Her job included liaison with Public Chartered Accountants, Tax preparation and finalization and day-to-day administration of the business. In fact, the Hotel was the recipient of the covetous award from Ramada Inn, International Association Port Charlotte, Florida, for outstanding achievement in property Renovation. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this achievement was made possible mainly due to the organizational ability and administrative capacity of Mrs. Visalakshi Periasamy
8	Other Directorships	1. Appu Hotels Limited
		2. Dharani Credit & Finance (P) Limited
		3. Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Limited
		4. PGP Educational & Welfare Society
9	Other Committee Membership	1. Management Committee 2. Nomination & Remuneration Committee
10	No of Shares held in the Company & %	145198 & 2.92%
11	Inter se Relationship between directors	Spouse of Dr Palani G Periasamy, Chairman.

By Order of the Board
For Dharani Finance Limited

Place: Chennai
Date: 30th November 2022

K Kandasamy
Managing Director

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors present herein the 32nd Annual Report of the Company together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Financial results for the year ended 31st March 2022 are briefly as follows: -

Rs.in Lakhs

Particulars	**For the year Ended 31.03.2022**	For the year Ended 31.03.2021
Income through Travel Operations, Finance Services and others	**108.18**	55.42
Expenditure (Employee & Administrative Expenses)	**61.55**	33.68
Profit	**46.63**	21.74
Depreciation	**15.56**	16.20
Interest & Bank Charges	**0.73**	1.70
Profit after depreciation & Interest	**30.34**	3.84
Provision for Income Tax		
- Current	**-**	-
- Deferred	**-**	2.83
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	**30.34**	1.01
Surplus brought forward	**288.59**	306.43
Profit available for appropriation	**326.76**	291.84
APPROPRIATIONS		
Transfer to Statutory Reserves	**6.07**	3.25
Proposed Dividend	**-**	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	**-**	-
Net Surplus carried over	**320.69**	288.59

PERFORMANCE

The total revenue was Rs. 108.18 lakhs as against Rs.55.42 lakhs in the previous year. The income this year consists mainly of interest on loans granted to two Companies. Besides interest, the Company also received a sum of Rs. 14.73 lakhs as lease charges for the vehicles given on lease to a Group Company. The net profit comes to Rs. 30.34 lakhs as against net profit of Rs.1.01 lakhs in the previous year.

Further, during the year under review there were no changes in nature of business of the company.

OUTLOOK

Your company is also exploring the possibility of increasing its resources by additional capital or borrowings though it has not been able to does during 2021-22. In addition, by using its surplus, your Company proposes to increase its financial services activities.

RESERVES

A sum of Rs.6.07 lakhs is being transferred to the Statutory Reserves, as required by RBI regulations. With this, total Statutory Reserves comes to Rs. 160.85 lakhs.

DIVIDEND

There being no profits for the year your directors are not able to propose to recommend any dividend.

SHARE CAPITAL

There is no change in the Share Capital of the Company- either the Authorized Capital or the issued Capital. The Paid up equity capital as on March 31, 2022 continues to remain at Rs 4,99,44,000.00. During the year under review, the company has not issued shares with differential voting rights nor granted stock options or sweat equity or bonus shares. The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review.

ANNUAL RETURN

The Form MGT -7 for the year 2021-22 shall be filed with Registrar of Companies within the prescribed time after the date of 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company. This also available in web address of the Company i.e., www.dharanifinance.com .

BOARD MEETINGS

1. Board consists of five directors including one Woman Director, as given below.
2. During the year 2021-22 FOUR Board Meetings were held on 29.07.2021, 14.08.2021, 12.11.2021 and 11.02.2022. Attendance at these meeting is given below.

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Chairman (Non-Executive) - Promoter	No of Board Meeting Attended
1	Dr Palani G Periasamy (DIN 00081002)	Non Executive - Promoter	4
2	Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy (DIN 00064517)	Executive -Promoter	4
3	Mr K Kandasamy (DIN 00277906)	Non Executive - Independent Director	4
4	Mr M Ganapathy (DIN 00234337)	Non Executive - Independent Director	4
5	Dr S Muthu (DIN 03331664)		4

AUDIT COMMITTEE

A qualified Audit Committee is in position consisting of the following directors.

Mr M Ganapathy – Chairman, Dr S Muthu and Mr K Kandasamy, Managing Director.

The Audit Committee met 4 times on 29.07.2021, 14.08.2021, 12.11.2021 and 11.02.2022. There was no instance where the recommendation of the Audit Committee was not accepted by the Board.

S No	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No of Meeting Attended
1	Mr K Kandasamy	Executive -Promoter	4
2	Mr M Ganapathy	Non Executive Independent Director	4
3	Dr S Muthu	Non Executive Independent Director	4

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

As required by Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 a Nomination & Remuneration Committee has been set up. Mr M Ganapathy and Dr S Muthu and Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy are the members and Mr M Ganapathy is the Chairman. The Committee has formulated appropriate criteria for appointment of Directors and their remuneration.

The Board has, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration. The Remuneration Policy is available in Website. Two Meetings was held during 2021-22. The Committee met on 29.07.2021 and 11.02.2022.

S No	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No of Meeting Attended
1	Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy	Non Executive - Promoter	2
2	Mr M Ganapathy	Non-Executive Independent Director	2
3	Dr S Muthu	Non-Executive Independent Director	2

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is in position to specifically look into shareholder's / investors complaints, on transfer of shares, non – receipt of balance sheet, non- receipt of declared dividend etc., and also the action taken by the Company on those matters. The Committee met on 29.07.2021. The Members of the Stakeholders Relations Committee are Dr S Muthu, Independent Director (Chairman) and Mr K Kandasamy, Managing Director.

S No	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No of Meeting Attended
1	Dr S Muthu	Non-Executive Independent Director	1
2	Mr K Kandasamy	Executive - Promoter	1

From 01.04.2019 transfer of shares can be only in demat form and Shareholders have been advised.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

No Management Committee meeting was conducted during this period.

POLICY ON APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS AND REMUNERATION

The Company's policy on Directors, Senior Management appointment and remuneration and other matters provided in Section 178 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013, is available on the website of the Company at www.dharanifinance.com

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the directors would like to state that:

i) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed.

ii) The directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year under review.

iii) The directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

iv) The directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

v) The directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

vi) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such system were adequate and operating effectively.

The new accounting standards, viz., Ind AS has become applicable to your Company with effect from the year 2019-20.

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors have given their declarations as per Section 149 (6) to the effect that they meet the criteria of Independence.

LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

During the year 2021-22, the company has not made investment or given any loans or provided any guarantees covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

CONTRACTS, ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 188(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and were on arm's length basis. The statement in form AOC 2 is attached as Annexure-II. There are no materially significant related party transactions entered into by the Company with Promoters, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. CNGSN & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 004915S/S200036), Chennai, retire as Statutory Auditors on the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting, as they have completed their maximum tenure. New Auditors are proposed for appointment.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The observations made in the Auditors' Report read together with relevant notes thereon are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments under Section 134(3) f of the Companies Act, 2013. Statement on impact of Audit Qualification is attached

STATEMENT ON IMPACT OF AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS (FOR AUDIT REPORT WITH MODIFIED OPINION SUBMITTED) ALONG WITH AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS - (STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED SEPARATELY)

STATEMENT ON IMPACT OF AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

(SEE REGULATION 33/52 OF THE SEBI (LODR) (AMENDMENT) REGULATION, 2016)

Sl.No		Particulars	Audited Figures (as reported before adjusting for qualifications)	Audited Figures (audited figures after adjusting for qualifications)
I	a	Turnover/ Total Income	108.18	108.18
	b	Total Expenditure	77.84	77.84
	c	Net Profit/ (Loss)	30.34	30.34
	d	Earnings Per share	0.61	0.61
	e	Total Assets	945.46	945.46
	f	Total Liabilities	125.05	125.05
	g	Net Worth	820.41	820.41
	h	Any other financial item(s) as felt appropriate by the Management)	0	0
II	Audit Qualification (each audit qualification / Disclaimer of Opinion/ Adverse Qualification			
	a	Details of Audit Qualifications.	(a) Recovery of amount due from major customer aggregating to Rs. 546.63 lakhs which is considered doubtful due to the CIRP proceedings in the case of the customer	
			(b) Recovery of investments aggregating to Rs. 44.52 lakhs which is considered doubtful due to the CIRP proceedings in the case of the investee company	
			(c) If the amount stated in (a) is provided for, the Company's net owned funds will be less than the limit prescribed for NBFCs to carry on business.	
			(d) Items (a) to (c) cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.	
	b	Type of Audit Qualifications: Qualified Opinion / Disclaimer of Opinion / Adverse Opinion	Qualified Opinion	
	c	Frequency of Qualifications: Whether appeared first time/ repetitive / since how long continuing	3rd Time, Since 31st March 2020.	
	d	for Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is quantified by the auditor, Management's views:	Not Quantified	
	e	for Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is not quantified by the auditor:		
		i. Management's estimation on the impact of audit qualification.	a) Corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) and the appointment of a resolution professional was admitted in the case of one of the major customers of the Company by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chennai Bench vide its order dated May 5, 2020. The total amount due from the above referred major customer to the Company as at March 31, 2022 is Rs.546.63 Lakhs (net of provisions). The Company has filed its claims with the Resolution Professional of the said customer.	
			The Hon'ble NCLT has passed an order approving the resolution plan submitted by one of the resolution applicants. In accordance with the approved resolution plan, no payment will be made towards any amount due to the promoters and their related group companies by the successful resolution applicant. Aggrieved by this Order, the customer has filed an application before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") praying for quashing the order of the Hon'ble NCLT. The Hon'ble NCLAT has set aside the resolution plan approved and ordered to recommence the CIRP process, including the consideration of 12A application filed by the promoters of the customer company. On an appeal against the order of the Hon'ble NCLAT, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has heard the arguments of both the sides and reserved the case for judgement as on date.	
			In the opinion of the management, the major part of the assets of the customer comprises of land and commercial buildings (including a well-known brand name in the hotel industry), whose liquidation value is much more than the total dues to its financial and operating creditors (including that of the Company) and accordingly, the Company will be able to recover the entire outstanding dues from the customer, even in the aforesaid CIRP conditions. Based on the above estimate and based on the fact that the customer's account was a fully performing asset before the admission of the CIRP, no provision towards allowance for expected credit loss/ provision for NPA as per IRAC Norms of Reserve Bank of India in respect of the dues from the aforesaid customer has been considered by the Company in these financial results. Accordingly, the above financial results have been prepared on a going concern assumption and the net owned funds are considered to be above the minimum limits prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for an NBFC.	
		ii. Management's is unable to estimate the impact, reasons for the same:	NA	
		iii. Auditor's comments on (i) or (ii) above;	Refer" Basis for Qualified Opinion" in audit report read with relevant notes in the financial results the same is self-explanatory.	

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204(1) of the Companies Act 2013 read along with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Amendment Rules 2020 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act 2013, M/s. M Damodaran & Associates LLP, Chennai, (Mem.No.5837 and COP No.5081) were appointed as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2021-22.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2021-22 of the Company is annexed as "Annexure – III.

The Secretarial Audit Report contains some observations as mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Observation by Secretarial Auditors	Management's Reply
1.	The Company has not made prior intimation to the Stock Exchange at least five days in advance about the Board Meeting in which quarterly unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2021 considered and approved. Date of Board Meeting - 14/08/2021 Date of Intimation to SE - 11/08/2021 Hence, the Company has not complied with the provisions of regulation 29 (2).	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
2.	The Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended 30.06.2021 was not intimated by the Company to the Stock Exchange within 30 minutes of the conclusion of the Board Meeting dated 14/08/2021 in which the same was approved. BM Conclusion time - 03.15 pm Intimation time - 03.54 Hence, the Company has complied the provision of regulation 30 with 9 minutes delay.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
3.	SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/P/CIR/2021/556 dated 29/04/2021 has extended the timeline for submission of financial results u/r 33 for the quarter and the year ending 31/03/2021 up to 30.06.2021. However, the Financial Results was approved vide Board Meeting dated 29.07.2021 and submitted with Stock Exchange on 29.07.2021 Hence, the regulation 33 read with the above said SEBI Circular has not complied with.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
4.	As required under regulation 6(1), the Company does not have a qualified Company Secretary as Compliance officer during the period from 04.08.2021 to 02.02.2022.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
5.	As per intimation to the Stock Exchange, the trading window for the Quarter and Year ended 31.03.2021 was closed from 01.04.2021 to 31.05.2021. However the Financial results for the Quarter & Year ended 31.03.2021 was declared and intimated on 29.07.2021. The Trading window was re-opened before the intimation of Financial results for the Q & Year ended 31.03.2021 i.e 01.06.2021 Hence, the Company has not closed the Trading window as per the SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 2015.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
6.	The Company has not complied the regulation 46 with respect to basic information about the Company and disclosure requirement of other information.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
7.	The Company has not made disclosure of default in payment of interest/ repayment of principal amount on loans from banks / financial institutions within 7 days from the end of quarter 31/03/2021 as required under SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2019/140 dated 21/11/2019. Date of disclosure to Stock Exchange: 08/04/2021.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
8.	Ms. Vindhya Ravichandran (CS) was appointed as Company Secretary of the Company w.e.f 03.02.2022 and the company has intimated the same to the Stock Exchange on 11.02.2022. Hence, the Company has complied the regulation 30 with delay.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.
9.	The Company has not intimated the changes (Appointment of Company Secretary) of details of Nodal Officer to IEPF authority through Form No. IEPF-2 as required under rule 7(2B) of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016.	This non-compliance was placed before the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors has ensured to Comply this regulation in future.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review, the provisions of Secretarial Standard – 1 (Board Meetings) and 2 (General Meetings) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) were adhered to while conducting the respective Meetings.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUT-GO, CONSERVATION OF ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

A. During the year there were no Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outflow.

B. Conservation of Energy & Technology absorption.

   - These guidelines are not applicable to this Company.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

In accordance with the provisions of Section197 (12) of the Companies Act,2013, read with Rules 5(1),5(2) and 5(3), of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014, the name and other particulars of employees are to be set out in the “Annexure –IV’ forming part of the Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

As on 31st March 2022, the Company does not have any subsidiary or any associate Company.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has developed a risk management policy. Pursuant to Section 134 (3) (n) of the Companies Act, 2013 details of the Policy are disclosed in the Company’s Website.

At present the Company has not identified any element of risk which may threaten the existence of the Company. In this context, report against heading ‘Material Changes of Commitments’ given above may be referred to.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Visalakshi Periasamy, (DIN No.00064517) who retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers herself for re-appointment.

Dr S Kuppan, Company Secretary and CFO resigned with effect from 01.08.2021.

Mrs Vindhya Ravichandran has been appointed as a Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company with effect from 03.02.2022 and resignation submitted and accepted on 23.05.2022.

Company taking action to fill up the vacancy at the earliest, within the time allowed.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There were no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company’s operations in future.

DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH ARE REPORTABLE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors of the Company have not reported any frauds to the Audit Committee or to the Board of Directors as prescribed under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The scope and authority of the Internal Audit function is defined in the assignment order. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Auditor reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board & to the Chairman of the Board. The Internal Audit monitors and evaluates the efficacy and adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies. Based on the report of internal auditor, management undertakes corrective action and thereby strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations wherever made and recommendations along with corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board.

DEPOSITS

The Company does not hold any public deposits as on 31st March 2022. Your Company has not accepted any deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

The Company has stopped collecting public deposits and had got its Licence amended by Reserve Bank of India to indicate that it is a non deposit taking NBFC. Your Company does not propose to collect public deposits in the coming year.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

Your Company does not fall within the parameters as per Section 135 of the Companies Act and hence not mandated to formulate a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy or spend the prescribed amounts.

BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Audit, Nomination & Remuneration Committees. The manner in which the evaluation is carried out is based on criteria approved by the Board which is available on the Company’s Website.

VIGIL MECHANISM FOR DIRECTORS & EMPLOYEES

A competent Vigil mechanism has been established and a whistle blower policy has been designed to help Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns. The complete mechanism is given in the company’s website.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This requirement is not applicable to this Company at present, as per Regulation 15(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), as its paid up capital is less than Rs. 10 crores and Net worth less than Rs.25 crores.

The above is also to be treated as Management discussion and analysis. Related Party disclosures are available in Note 36 to the accounts.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK PLACE

The Company has in place an Anti Sexual harassment policy in line with the requirements of Section 4 of the Sexual harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received as sexual harassment. All employees are covered under this policy. Details have been displayed prominently in the work place and also in the Company's Website.

No complaints were received during the year 2021-22.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board of Directors has approved a Code of Conduct which is applicable to the Members of the Board and all employees in the course of day to day business operations of the Company.

The Code has been posted on the Company's website: www.dharanifinance.com

UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND

The provisions of Section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply as there was no dividend declared and paid last year.

Pursuant to Section 124 & 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of 7 years will be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund of the Central Government.

Shareholders may claim their unclaimed dividend for the years prior to and including the financial year 2011-12 and the corresponding shares, from the IEPF Authority by applying in the prescribed Form No. IEPF-5. This Form can be downloaded from the website of the IEPF Authority www.iepf.gov.in.

COVID-19 IMPACT

The impact of COVID-19 on the economy continues to be uncertain and the extent to which the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's financial performance including the Company's estimates of impairment of loans, is dependent on such future developments, the severity and duration of the pandemic, which cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Staff and Executives of your Company.

The Directors regret the loss of life due to COVID-19 pandemic and are deeply grateful and have immense respect for every person who risked their life and safety to fight this pandemic.

Your Directors also thank the R & T and shareholders who have continued to repose their confidence in the Company and its management.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Dharani Finance Limited**
Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY
CHAIRMAN
(DIN 00081002)

PLACE: CHENNAI
DATE : 30th November 2022

Annexure -II

Annexure to Board's Report
Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: Nil
2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements / transactions.	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any.	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any.	Amount paid as advances, if any
Appu Hotels Ltd: (Directors hold more than 2% of the paid up Capital.)	Providing Travel Services – cars for the guests	One year from 01.04.2021	Rs. 3 crs p.a.	29.07.2021	-
Dr Palani G Periasamy - Chairman and Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy, Director	Taking on Rent for Registered Office Premises 1250 Sq.ft	3 years from 01.04.2021	Rs.10.00 lakhs p.a. Not exceeding Market rates	29.07.2021	-
Dr Palani G Periasamy - Chairman and Mrs Visalakshi Periasamy, Director	Taking on Rent for Managing Director Residence Office 2020 Sq.ft	3 years from 01.04.2021	Rs.5.00 lakhs p.a. Not exceeding Market rates	29.07.2021	-

for Dharani Finance Limited

Dr. Palani G Periasamy
Chairman
DIN No:00081002

Place: Chennai
Date: 25th May 2022

Annexure - III

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the financial year ended 31.03.2022
(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,

The Members,
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED
CIN: L65191TN1990PLC019152
PGP House, No.57, Sterling Road,
Nungambakkam,
Chennai - 600 034.

I, Kalaiyarasi Janakiraman, Partner of M Damodaran & Associates LLP, Practicing Company Secretaries, have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. DHARANI 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 my 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, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 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 here in after:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) 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;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

(d) 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;

(vi) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Guidelines and Directions issued by the RBI as applicable to the NBFC Companies.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable Regulations and Standards of the following:

(i) The SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as per the Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange Limited; and

(ii) The Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

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

a. The Company has not complied the regulation 29(2) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 with respect to prior intimation to the Stock Exchange about the Board meeting in which unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2021 was approved.

b. The annual audited financial results for the quarter and year ended 31.03.2021 has been submitted to the Stock Exchange as required under regulation 33(3) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 with delay.

c. The unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2021 has been disclosed to the Stock Exchange as required under regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 with minor delay.

d. The Company does not have a qualified Company Secretary as Compliance officer of the Company during the period from 04.08.2021 to 02.02.2022 as per regulation 6(1) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

e. The Company has not complied the regulation 46 of SEBI (LODR), Regulations, 2015.

f. The Company has not filed the Annual Report – 2021 in XBRL mode as required under the BSE circular dated 08.02.2019 & 16.05.2019.

I further report that The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors and there were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

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. As per the minutes of the meetings duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous and no dissenting views have been recorded.

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

I further report that during the audit period there was no major/specific events in the company.

For **M DAMODARAN & ASSOCIATES LLP**

KALAIYARASI JANAKIRAMAN
Partner
Membership No.: 29861
COP. No.: 19385
FRN: L2019TN006000
PR 1374/2021
ICSI UDIN No.: A029861D000519891

Place: Chennai
Date: 22.06.2022

To,

The Members,
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED
CIN: L65191TN1990PLC019152
PGP House, NO.57, Sterling Road,
Nungambakkam,
Chennai - 600 034.

My Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.

4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

7. I have conducted online verification & examination of records, as facilitated by the Company, due to Covid19 and subsequent lockdown situation for the purpose of issuing this Report.

For **M DAMODARAN & ASSOCIATES LLP**

KALAIYARASI JANAKIRAMAN
Partner
Membership No.: 29861
COP. No.: 19385
FRN: L2019TN006000
PR 1374/2021
ICSI UDIN: A029861D000519891

Place: Chennai
Date: 22.06.2022

Annexure – IV

BOARD'S REPORT

Particulars pursuant to section 197(12) and Rule 5 of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) rules 2014.

(i)	The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median employee's remuneration for the Financial year.	Managing Director is paid only HRA. No other remuneration is paid. Other Directors are not paid any remuneration except sitting fees. Sitting fees paid to the Directors have not been considered as Remuneration. Ratio in respect of Managing Director - NA

(ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the Financial year:

Sl No	Name	Designation	% of Increase/Decrease
1	Mr K Kandasamy	Managing Director	No increase at all
2	Dr S Kuppan	Company Secretary	
3	Mrs Vindhya Ravichandran	Company Secretary	
4	Mr N Sivabalan	Chief Financial Officer	

(iii)	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year:	3.44
(iv)	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company as on 31st March 2022	2

(v)	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees' other than the managerial personnel in the last Financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration	There is no increase in the remuneration of Managing Director, CFO & Company Secretary
(vi)	If remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company	Yes

for Dharani Finance Limited

Dr. Palani G Periasamy
Chairman
DIN No:00081002

Place: Chennai
Date: 25th May 2022

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Dharani Finance Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dharani Finance Limited, ("the Company"), which comprise of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone 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, subject to the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its loss, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended as on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the following matters:

a) Note 40 which explains that a corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) and the appointment of a resolution professional were admitted in the case of one of the major customers of the Company by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chennai Bench vide its order dated May 5, 2020. The total amount due from the above referred major customer to the Company as at March 31, 2022 is Rs.546.63 Lakhs (net of provisions). The Company has filed its claims with the Resolution Professional of the said customer.

The Hon'ble NCLT has passed an order approving the resolution plan submitted by one of the resolution applicants. In accordance with the approved resolution plan, no payment will be made towards any amount due to the promoters and their related group companies by the successful resolution applicant. In our opinion, considering the present development, the entire outstanding due from the above customer is considered to be not recoverable as per the approved resolution.

However, we were informed by the management that a major part of the assets of the customer comprises of land and commercial buildings (including a well-known brand name in the hotel industry), whose liquidation value is much higher than the total dues to its financial and operating creditors (including that of the Company) and the resolution plan approved is not in line with the actual value of the assets. The management also confirmed that the resolution professional has not followed the due process of CIRP and accordingly, the resolution plan approved is not proper as per law. It was also informed to us that the customer has filed an application before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") praying for quashing the order of the Hon'ble NCLT. The Hon'ble NCLAT has set aside the resolution plan approved and ordered to recommence the CIRP process, Including the consideration of 12A application filed by the promoters of the customer company. On an appeal against the order of the Hon'ble NCLAT, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has heard the arguments of both the sides and reserved the case for judgement as on date.

Accordingly, in the opinion of the management, the Company will be still able to recover the entire outstanding dues from the customer, even in the aforesaid CIRP conditions. Based on the above estimate and based on the fact that the customer's account was a fully performing asset before the admission of the CIRP, no provision towards allowance for expected credit loss in respect of the dues from the aforesaid customer was considered by the Company in the financial statements.

Due to uncertainties involved in the CIRP process as detailed above, the impact, if any, on the financial statements are not presently determinable in respect of the above matter.

b) Note 41 which explains that the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated July 30, 2021 admitted a corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) and approved the appointment of an interim resolution professional, in one of the investee companies. The carrying amount of investments as at March 31,2022 is Rs.44.52 Lakhs. In the opinion of the management, the major part of the assets of the investee company comprises of factory land, buildings and plant and machinery, whose liquidation value is much higher than the total dues to its financial and operating creditors. Accordingly, the Company will be able to recover the entire carrying value of the investments, even in the aforesaid CIRP conditions. Based on the above estimate made by the management, no adjustment has been made in the fair value of such investment.

In the absence of a comprehensive external valuation/ appraisal report of the interim resolution professional of the Investee company supporting the management's estimate of possible full recovery of the carrying value of the investments, we are unable to comment on the appropriateness of not making any provision for the possible decrease in fair value of the aforesaid investment.

c) Had the Company considered making provision for the outstanding balance referred to in (a) above, the net owned funds of the Company as at March 31, 2022 will be lower than the limits prescribed under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for a Non-Banking Financial Services Company (NBFC). Thus, the Company's ability to continue as an NBFC and as a going concern may depend on infusion of further capital to meet the minimum net owned funds criteria as per RBI norms within the prescribed time limit and on identification of alternative business plans.

d) The matters referred to in (a) to (c) also cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and accordingly, we are unable to comment on the appropriateness of management's assumption of preparing the standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

Our opinion on the financial statements is qualified in respect of the matters (a) to (d) referred above.The above matters have also been qualified in our audit opinion on the financial statements of the earlier years.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's code of ethics.We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The matters more fully explained in the Basis for Qualification Section of our opinion cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Considering the management estimate of recovering the entire outstanding from the major customer, we were informed that these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This is a matter of qualification in our opinion on these financial statements.

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.

Dues from a major customer

In our opinion and based on the information and explanations given to us, there are no other key audit matters to be communicated in our report, other than those morefully described in the basis of qualified opinion paragraph of our report which describes the uncertainties arising from the order of the Hon'ble Company Law Tribunal in respect of a major customer.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's responsibility 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibility 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 controls 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in Annexure “A” a statement on the matters specified in clauses 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit 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) In our opinion, subject to our comments in the basis for qualified opinion section above, the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows comply with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS), as amended from time to time, prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013;

d) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure “B”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act; and

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditors’ report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(a) The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;

(b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

(c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor education and protection fund by the Company.

(d) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts,

i. no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities 'Intermediaries', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company 'Ultimate Beneficiaries' or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

ii. no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities 'Funding Parties', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party 'Ultimate Beneficiaries' or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

iii. Based on audit procedures carried out by us, that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain

(e) The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the year and accordingly reporting on the compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable for the year under consideration.

For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.004915S/ S200036

(CHINNSAMY GANESAN)
Partner
Membership No. 027501
UDIN: 22027501AJPJUL7111

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

Annexure "A" to theIndependent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Dharani Finance Limited of even date)

1	(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment. The Company does not have any intangible assets
	(b)	The property, plant and equipmentof the Company were physically verifiedby the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and as examined by us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
	(c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not possess any immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable.
	(d)	The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use asset) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
	(e)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
2.	(a)	The company is a non-deposit accepting Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) and accordingly does not hold any inventories. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.
3.	According to information and explanation given to us, the company hasgranted inter corporate loans to a Company covered in the register required to be maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not granted any other loans, secured or unsecured to firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required to be maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In respect of loans and advances given as aforesaid, we report that	

	(a)	the terms and conditions of the acceptances of such deposits are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest
	(b)	the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations; and
	(c)	Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process was admitted in respect of the above party May 2020 and an order was passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench approving the resolution plan submitted by the insolvency professional. In accordance with the approved resolution plan, no payment will be made towards any amount due to the promoters and their related group companies by the successful resolution applicant. In our opinion, considering the present development, the entire outstanding due from the above customer is considered to be not recoverable as per the approved resolution.
		As morefully explained in the basis for qualified opinion section of our audit opinion, the customer has filed an application before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal praying for quashing the order of the Hon'ble NCLT and a decision is yet to be made by the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal. On an appeal filed, the Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the arguments and reserved the orders as on date.
		Due to uncertainties involved in the CIRP process as detailed above, we are unable to comment on the recoverability or otherwise of the above loans.
4.	In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security to which the provisions of section 185 of the Act are applicable. In respect of investments made by the Company and loans given to parties other than those covered in Section 185 of the Act, the Company had complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act.	
5.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.	
6.	According to the information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.	
7.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us:	
	(a)	Amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable
	(b)	There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2022 on account of dispute.
8.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.	
9.	(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any term loans during the year and accordingly, the provisions of the paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

10.	(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
11.	(a)	To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by any person has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (xi) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
	(b)	To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, have been received by the Company during the year.
12.	The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, Paragraphs 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.	
13.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.	
14.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system, commensurate with the size and nature of its business.	
15.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.	
16.	(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
		Had the Company considered making provision for the outstanding balance referred to in the basis for qualification section of our opinion on financial statements, the net owned funds of the Company as at March 31, 2022 will be lower than the limits prescribed under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for a Non-Banking Financial Services Company (NBFC). Thus, the Company's ability to continue as an NBFC may depend on infusion of further capital to meet the minimum net owned funds criteria as per RBI norms within the prescribed time limit.
	(b)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company hasconducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities with a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
	(c)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
	(d)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) and it does not have any other companies in the Group. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) (d) of the Order is not applicable
17.	The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.	
18.	There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable.	

19.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans and based our comments in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section of our report, we are unable to comment whether there are no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
20.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable.
21.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have investments in subsidiaries/ associates or joint venture companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.004915S/ S200036

(CHINNSAMY GANESAN)
Partner
Membership No. 027501
UDIN: 22027501AJPJUL7111

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of Dharani Finance Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Dharani Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The board of directors of the Company 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in 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 control 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management of 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 and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.004915S/ S200036

(CHINNSAMY GANESAN)
Partner
Membership No. 027501
UDIN: 22027501AJPJUL7111

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**5.62**	7.31
Trade receivables	5	**127.09**	125.23
Loans	6	**615.00**	615.00
Investments	7	**55.34**	27.69
Other Financial Assets	8	**110.76**	89.16
		913.81	864.39
Non-financial Assets			
Current Tax Asset (Net)	9	**11.98**	8.68
Property, plant and equipment	10	**9.62**	15.89
Right of use asset	10	**1.54**	10.85
Other non-financial assets	11	**8.51**	3.67
		31.65	39.09
Total Assets		**945.46**	903.48
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Payables			
Trade payables	12	**89.35**	69.78
Deposits	13	**1.40**	1.40
Lease Liability	14	**1.78**	11.85
		92.53	83.03
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	15	**24.38**	24.46
Other non-financial liabilities	16	**8.14**	7.68
		32.52	32.14
Total liabilities		**125.05**	115.17
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	17	**499.72**	499.72
Other Equity	18	**320.69**	288.59
		820.41	788.31
Total liabilities and equity		**945.46**	903.48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004915S/ S200036

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

CHINNSAMY GANESAN
Partner
Membership No.027501

Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY
Chairman
DIN: 00081002

K.KANDASAMY
Managing Director
DIN:00277906

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

N.SIVABALAN
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
INCOME				
1	**Revenue from operations**	19		
	Interest Income		**24.00**	28.78
	Dividend Income		**0.01**	-
	Gain on fair value changes		**62.34**	13.77
	Sale of services		**14.73**	11.40
	Total revenue from operations		**101.08**	53.95
2	**Other income**	20	**7.10**	1.47
3	**Total income (I+II)**		**108.18**	55.42
4	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	21	**0.73**	1.70
	Net Loss on fair value changes	22	**34.70**	6.29
	Employee benefit expenses	23	**5.31**	6.51
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	24	**15.56**	16.20
	Other expenses	25	**21.54**	20.88
	Total expenses		**77.84**	51.58
5	**Profit before exceptional items and tax**		**30.34**	3.84
6	**Exceptional items**		**-**	-
7	**Profit before tax from continuing operations**		**30.34**	3.84
	Income tax expense	26		
	Current tax		**-**	-
	Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		**-**	2.83
8	**Profit for the year**		**30.34**	1.01
9	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(a) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	-
	(ii) Income tax (charge)/ credit relating to these items		**-**	-
	(b) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		**1.76**	(18.85)
	(ii) Income tax (charge)/ credit relating to these items		**-**	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1.76**	(18.85)
10	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**32.10**	(17.84)
11	**Earnings per share**	27		
	Basic earnings per share		**0.61**	0.02
	Diluted earnings per share		**0.61**	0.02

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
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Firm Registration No. 004915S/ S200036

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

CHINNSAMY GANESAN
Partner
Membership No.027501

Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY
Chairman
DIN: 00081002

K.KANDASAMY
Managing Director
DIN:00277906

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

N.SIVABALAN
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before income tax	**30.34**	3.84
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**15.56**	16.20
Finance costs	**0.73**	1.70
Fair value (gain)/ loss on investments (net)	**(27.64)**	(7.48)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(0.30)
Dividend income	**(0.01)**	-
	18.98	13.96
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in loans given	**-**	8.45
(Increase)/ decrease in other current financial assets	**(21.60)**	(25.90)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	**(1.86)**	(6.03)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non-current financial assets	**(4.84)**	(0.91)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	**(7.92)**	(4.91)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	**19.57**	22.87
Cash generated from operations	**2.33**	7.53
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	**(3.30)**	(3.55)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(0.97)**	3.98
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Sale proceeds of PPE	**-**	0.30
(Purchase)/ disposal proceeds of Investments	**-**	0.02
Dividend received	**0.01**	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**0.01**	0.32
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	**-**	(1.68)
Interest paid	**(0.73)**	(1.70)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(0.73)**	(3.38)
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1.69)**	0.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	**7.31**	6.39
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**5.62**	7.31
Notes:		
1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash Flow Statements".		
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	**5.37**	7.06
Cash on hand	**0.25**	0.25
	5.62	7.31

As per our report of even date attached
For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004915S/ S200036

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

CHINNSAMY GANESAN
Partner
Membership No.027501

Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY
Chairman
DIN: 00081002

K.KANDASAMY
Managing Director
DIN:00277906

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

N.SIVABALAN
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital	
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2020	499.72
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2021	499.72
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2022	499.72

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Statutory Reserve	Other comprehensive income	Profit and Loss Account	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**151.53**	**-**	**154.90**	**306.43**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(18.85)	1.01	(17.84)
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	3.25	18.85	(22.10)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**154.78**	**-**	**133.81**	**288.59**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1.76	30.34	32.10
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	6.07	(1.76)	(4.31)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**160.85**	**-**	**159.84**	**320.69**

As per our report of even date attached
For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004915S/ S200036

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

CHINNSAMY GANESAN
Partner
Membership No.027501

Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY
Chairman
DIN: 00081002

K.KANDASAMY
Managing Director
DIN:00277906

Place : Chennai
Date : May 25, 2022

N.SIVABALAN
Chief Financial Officer

1 Corporate Information

The Company is registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) and carrying on non banking financial services.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS with the date of transition as April 1, 2018.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19

The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next year and the recoverability and carrying value of its assets comprising property, plant and equipment, investments, and trade receivables. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The situation is changing rapidly giving rise to inherent uncertainty around the extent and timing of the potential future impact of the COVID-19 which may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of the financial results. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business.

Functional and presentation currency

"These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest Lakhs (up to two decimals).

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 25 , 2022"

2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE/Intangible assets)

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs and Intangible Assets are assessed by the technical team at each reporting date by taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. Upon review, the management accepts the assigned useful life and residual value for computation of depreciation/amortisation. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment properties or vice versa.

Current tax

Calculations of income taxes for the current period are done based on applicable tax laws and management's judgement by evaluating positions taken in tax returns and interpretations of relevant provisions of law.

Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgement is exercised by reviewing the deferred tax assets at each reporting date to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be retained/ recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

The impairment for trade receivables are done based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The assumptions, selection of inputs for calculation of impairment are based on management judgement considering the past history, market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

Impairment of Non-financial assets - PPE

The impairment of non-financial assets is determined based on estimation of recoverable amount of such assets. The assumptions used in computing the recoverable amount are based on management judgement considering the timing of future cash flows, discount rates and the risks specific to the asset.

Defined Benefit Plans and Other long term employee benefits

"The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits, and the present value of such obligation are determined by the independent actuarial valuer. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. Management believes that the assumptions used by the actuary in determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rates are reasonable. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, this obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date."

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities could not be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, management uses valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, to determine its fair value The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is exercised in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

2B Recent accounting pronouncements

Amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. The relief was originally limited to reduction in lease payments that were due on or before 30 June 2021. However, it was subsequently extended to 30 June 2022.

New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022.

Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall deduct from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly).

Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendment explains that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises: the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Ind AS 103, Business combinations

The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities

Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10%’ test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.

Ind AS 41, Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in Ind AS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in Ind AS 41 with the requirements of Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.

The Company made as assessment of the possible impact of the above amendments, to the extent applicable to the Company and concluded that the above amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company on a go forward basis.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 3 months as its operating cycle.

b) Fair value measurement

The Company has applied the fair value measurement wherever necessitated at each reporting period.

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

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability;

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities;“

“Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and”

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

c) Revenue Recognition

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in Statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.

(ii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in Statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(iii) Sale of services (lease income)

Sale of services representing lease income for vehicles arising out of operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease as per Ind AS 116.

d) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Deemed cost option for first time adopter of Ind AS

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), the property, plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. The company has elected to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as the deemed cost as at the date of transition, viz.,1 April 2018

Presentation

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

"Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as capital advances under long term loans and advances and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress."

Machinery spares/ insurance spares that can be issued only in connection with an item of fixed assets and their issue is expected to be irregular are capitalised. Replacement of such spares is charged to revenue. Other spares are charged as revenue expenditure as and when consumed.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life on a straight line method. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is provided on straight line method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/ disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded/ sold.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

f) Leases

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessee

a) Initial measurement

Lease liability is initially recognised and measured at an amount equal to the present value of minimum lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. Right-of-use asset is recognized and measured at cost, consisting of initial measurement of lease liability plus any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial estimate of restoration costs and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

b) Subsequent measurement

The lease liability is measured in subsequent periods using the effective interest rate method. Right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with requirements in Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and equipment.

As a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. However, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset are also added to the cost of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified on the basis of their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model of managing them.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost
- Financial instruments other than equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial instruments other than equity instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost

The Company classifies a financial instruments other than equity instruments as at amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTOCI

The Company classifies a financial instrument other than equity at FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes finance income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss statement. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTPL

The Company classifies all financial instruments other than equity instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.
Financial instruments other than equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Where the Company makes an irrevocable election of classifying the equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI, without any recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL except for those financial assets whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represents SPPI, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans given to employees and others, deposits, interest receivable and other advances recoverable in cash.
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than subsidiaries and associates if an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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:

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

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument and Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation of ECL for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Financial instruments other than equity instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on individual basis at each reporting date. Other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. Accordingly, the impairment testing is done on the following basis:

Name of the financial asset	**Impairment Testing Methodology**
Trade Receivables	Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) is applied. The ECL over lifetime of the assets are estimated by using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as nature of industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors that are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.
Other financial assets	When the credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. When there is significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, the impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL and as at amortised cost.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Classification	Name of the financial liability
Amortised cost	Borrowings, Trade payables, Interest accrued, Unclaimed dividends, Security deposits and other financial liabilities not for trading.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

S.No	Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
1	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
2	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
3	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
4	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
5	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
6	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost include interest computed using Effective Interest Rate method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

“Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.”

“Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.”

i) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax created, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

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 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 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 authority.

j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/ availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

k) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

l) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately.

Show cause notices issued by various Government authorities are considered for evaluation of contingent liabilities only when converted into demand.

Contingent assets

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect. Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances with original maturity of less than 3 months, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

o) Earnings per share

"The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate."

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
4	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash-on-hand	**0.25**	0.25
	Balances with Banks		
	(i) In Current Account	**5.37**	7.06
	Total	**5.62**	7.31
5	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured, considered good	**-**	-
	Have significant increase in credit risk	**127.09**	125.23
	Credit impaired	**96.64**	96.64
		223.73	221.87
	Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	**(96.64)**	(96.64)
	Total	**127.09**	125.23
6	**Loans**		
	At Amortised Cost		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Loans and advances to related parties	**415.00**	415.00
	Loans that have significant increase in their Credit Risk	**-**	-
	Credit Impaired	**2.17**	2.17
	Other Loans and Advances	**200.00**	200.00
		617.17	617.17
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	**(2.17)**	(2.17)
	Total	**615.00**	615.00

Type of Borrower	Amount of Loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage of total loan and advances in the nature of loans
Related Parties (also refer note 36)	415.00	67%

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
7	**Investments**		
	Others		
	Fair valued through profit and loss		
	Investment in Equity Instruments (Quoted)		
	Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.		
	[2,68,182 (Previous year : 2,68,182) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10/- each]	**44.52**	17.32
	Indbank Merchant Bank Services Ltd.	**1.08**	0.64
	[5,000 (Previous year : 5000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10/- each]		
	Sri Nachammai Cotton Mills Ltd.	**0.39**	0.08
	[700 (Previous year : 700) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10/- each]		
	Bank of India	**0.46**	0.68
	[1,000 (Previous year : 1000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each]		
	Union Bank of India	**0.32**	-
	[825 (Previous year : 825) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each]		
	IDFC Limited	**4.31**	3.98
	[7,000 (Previous year : 7,000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each]		
	IDFC First Bank Limited	**2.78**	3.90
	[7,000 (Previous year : 7,000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each]		
	State Bank Of India	**1.48**	1.09
	[300 (Previous year : 300) fully paid equity shares of Rs. 1 each]		
	Total Investments	**55.34**	27.69
	Investment outside India	**-**	-
	Investment in India	**55.34**	27.69
8	**Other Financial Assets**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Security deposits	**2.08**	2.09
	Interest accrued on other deposits	**108.68**	87.07
		110.76	89.16
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	**-**	-
	Total	**110.76**	89.16
	* Includes Rs. 4.30 Lakhs(Previous year Rs. 4.30 Lakhs) due from related parties. Also resfer note 36.		
9	**Current tax assets (net)**		
	Advance Income Tax (net of provision for tax)	**11.98**	8.68
	Total	**11.98**	8.68

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

10 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total	Right of use asset
Cost as at April 1, 2020	**4.98**	**0.26**	**17.54**	**22.78**	**20.14**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2021	**4.98**	**0.26**	**17.54**	**22.78**	**20.14**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2022	**4.98**	**0.26**	**17.54**	**22.78**	**20.14**
Depreciation/Amortisation					
Charge for the year	0.57	0.05	6.28	6.90	9.30
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2021	**0.57**	**0.05**	**6.28**	**6.90**	**9.30**
Charge for the period	0.57	0.05	5.64	6.26	9.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.14	0.10	11.92	13.16	18.60
Net Block					
As at March 31, 2021	**4.41**	**0.21**	**11.26**	**15.89**	**10.85**
As at March 31, 2022	**3.84**	**0.16**	**5.62**	**9.62**	**1.54**

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
11	**Other Non-Financial Assets**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Prepaid Expenses	-	-
	Balances with government authorities	**8.51**	3.67
	Total	**8.51**	3.67
12	**Trade Payables**		
	Trade payables		
	a. Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
	b. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	**89.35**	69.78
	Total	**89.35**	69.78

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
13	**Deposits**		
	From others		
	Caution money deposit for lockers	**1.40**	1.40
	Total	**1.40**	1.40
14	**Lease Liabilities**		
	Lease Liability	**1.78**	11.85
	Total	**1.78**	11.85
15	**Provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	**21.32**	21.48
	Compensated absences	**0.16**	0.17
	Contingent provision against standard assets	**2.90**	2.81
	Total	**24.38**	24.46
16	**Other Non-financial liabilities**		
	Other payables		
	Statutory dues payable	**0.16**	0.90
	Directors sitting fees payable	**1.19**	0.88
	Employee payables	**6.40**	5.90
	Expenses payable	**0.39**	-
	Audit Fees Payable	**-**	-
	Total	**8.14**	7.68
17	**Equity Share Capital**		
	Equity Share Capital	**499.44**	499.44
		499.44	499.44
	Capital		
	Authorised Share Capital		
	50,00,000 (Previous year 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**500.00**	500.00
		500.00	500.00
	Issued Share Capital		
	49,94,400 (Previous year 49,94,400) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	**499.44**	499.44
		499.44	499.44
	Subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
	49,94,400 (Previous year 49,94,400) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	**499.44**	499.44
	Add: Equity shares forfeited (paid up)	**0.28**	0.28
	Total	**499.72**	499.72

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:			
(a)	Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	**4,994,400**	**4,994,400**
(b)	There were no shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting period.	-	-

(c)	Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital	**March 31, 2022**		March 31, 2021	
	Name of the share holder	**No of shares**	**%**	No of shares	%
	Dr. Palani G Periasamy	3,54,112	7.09	3,54,112	7.09

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of the promoter	Numbers of Shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
Dr Palani G Periasamy	354,112	7.09%	Nil
Visalakshi Periasamy	145,198	2.91%	Nil
K Vijayalakshmi	101,568	2.03%	Nil
K Kandasamy	82,990	1.66%	Nil
R Murugavel	21,283	0.43%	Nil
Ananthi Periasamy	30,044	0.60%	Nil
Santhi Periasamy	30,044	0.60%	Nil
Nalini Periasamy	30,044	0.60%	Nil
Jayanthi Periasamy	20,000	0.40%	Nil
Dharani Credit and Finance Private Ltd	229,133	4.59%	Nil
Dharani Developers Private Limited	226,986	4.54%	Nil
Dharnai Sugars and Chemicals Limited	139,000	2.78%	Nil

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions in respect of equity shares issued by the Company

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.10 /- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend. The dividend proposed if any, by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after settling the dues of preferential and other creditors as per priority. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. During the current and previous year, no dividend has been proposed by the company to equity shareholders

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
18	**Other Equity**		
	Statutory Reserve	**160.85**	154.78
	Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	-
	Profit and Loss Account	**159.84**	133.81
		320.69	288.59
	a) Statutory Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**154.78**	151.53
	Add: Amount transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	**6.07**	3.25
	Balance at the end of the year	**160.85**	154.78
	b) Other comprehensive income		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**-**	-
	Additions during the year	**1.76**	(18.85)
	Deductions/Adjustments during the year	**(1.76)**	18.85
	Balance at the end of the year	**-**	-
	c) Profit and Loss Account		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**133.81**	154.90
	Net profit for the year	**30.34**	1.01
	Transfer to statutory reserve	**(6.07)**	(3.25)
	Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	**1.76**	(18.85)
	Balance at the end of the year	**159.84**	133.81
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Interest Income	24.00	28.78
	Dividend Income	0.01	-
	Gain on fair value changes	62.34	13.77
	Sale of services		
	Leasing Income	14.73	11.40
	Total	101.08	53.95
20	**Other income**		
	Locker Rent	0.51	0.25
	Liabilities no longer payable written back	-	0.65
	Profit on sale of asset	-	0.30
	Miscellaneous Income	6.59	0.27
	Total	7.10	1.47

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
21	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense on		
	On car loan	-	0.01
	Lease liability	0.73	1.69
	Total	0.73	1.70
22	**Net Loss on fair value changes**		
	Net Loss on fair value changes	34.70	6.29
	Total	34.70	6.29
23	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	**3.49**	5.03
	Contribution to provident and Other funds	1.82	1.48
	Total	5.31	6.51
24	**Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment**		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6.26	6.90
	Depreciation on Right-of-use asset	9.30	9.30
	Total	15.56	16.20
25	**Other expenses**		
	Insurance	-	0.82
	Advertisement	2.07	2.03
	Printing and Stationery	0.48	0.40
	Postage and telephone	0.20	0.07
	Vehicle Maintenance	1.13	1.02
	Legal and professional charges	5.38	9.17
	Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	3.83	3.31
	Bank Charges	0.05	0.06
	Directors Sitting Fee	0.31	0.23
	Fees and subscription	4.59	3.73
	Rates and taxes	3.38	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.12	0.04
	Total	21.54	20.88
25 a	**Payment to auditors**		
	Statutory audit	2.50	2.50
	Limited review fees	0.75	0.75
	Out of pocket expenses	0.08	0.06
	Total	3.33	3.31

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
26	**Income tax expense**		
	In view of the carried forward losses under the taxation laws, no provision for tax is created. Since the Company had adopted the new tax regime u/s 115BAA of the Income Tax, Act, 1961, the provisions of tax on book profits are not applicable to the Company.		
27	**Deferred Tax expense**		
	In view of the carried forward losses under the taxation laws, no deferred asset have been recognised as per Ind AS 12 and hence no dislcosure of movement in deferred tax is made.		
28	**Earnings per share**		
	Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	30.34	1.01
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	4,994,400	4,994,400
	Basic earnings per share (Rs)	0.61	0.02
	Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	0.61	0.02
29	**Earnings in foreign currency**	Nil	Nil
30	**Expenditure in foreign currency**	Nil	Nil

31 Disclosures required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are as under

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(b) Interest Accrued and due to the suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
(c) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(d) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(e) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(f) Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-

***This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.**

32 Commitments and contingent liability

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Contingent Liability	**-**	**-**
Commitments	**-**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

33 Operating Segments

The company is engaged in the business of “NBFC activities” while in the previous year engaged in the business of “NBFC activities and also providing travel and tourism services”, However, it has only one reportable segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 ‘Segment Reporting”. Other operating segments do not meet the criteria for reportable segments.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Segment Revenue (Net Sales/ Income from each segment)		
a. Financial Services	**108.18**	55.42
b. Travel Services	**-**	-
c. Others	**-**	-
	108.18	55.42
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	**-**	-
Net Sales/ Income from Operations	**108.18**	55.42
Segment Results (Profit/ (Loss) before tax and interest)		
a. Financial Services	**31.07**	5.54
b. Travel Services	**-**	-
c. Others	**-**	-
	31.07	5.54
Less:		
i. Interest	**0.73**	1.70
ii. Other unallocable expenditure net off	**-**	-
Total profit/(loss) before tax	**30.34**	3.84
Capital Employed (Segment Assets - Segment Liabilities)		
a. Financial Services	**699.06**	666.62
b. Travel Services	**121.35**	121.69
c. Others	**-**	-
	820.41	788.31

Information relating to geographical areas

The Company is domiciled in India and its operations are restricted only in India. Accordingly, no disclosures with regard to geographical locations are disclosed.

Single customer with more than 10% revenue

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Number of external customers each contributing more than 10% of total revenue	**1**	1
Total revenue from the above customers	**19.03**	15.70

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

34 Operating lease arrangements

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
As Lessor		
The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain surplus facilities. The leases are non-cancellable for a period ranging from 1 to 5 years with an option to the Company for renewing at the end of the initial term.		
Total lease income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**14.73**	11.40

35 Financial Instruments

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

Net debt to equity ratio:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Debt	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	5.62	7.31
Net debt	(5.62)	(7.31)
Total equity	820.41	788.31
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	-0.69%	-0.93%
Categories of Financial Instruments	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Financial assets		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	5.62	7.31
Receivables	127.09	125.23
Loans	615.00	615.00
Other financial assets	110.76	89.16
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investments	55.34	27.69
Financial liabilities		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables	89.35	69.78
Deposits	1.40	1.40
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Derivative instruments	-	-

Financial risk management objectives

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks namely interest risk, credit risk & liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to achieve better predictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Interest rate risk management

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at fixed interest rates. The Company actively manages its interest rate exposures through a centralized treasury division

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

(a) Trade Receivables

The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

(b) Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Deposits

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions, who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved financial institutions/ counterparty.

Offsetting related disclosures

Offsetting of cash and cash equivalents to borrowings as per the consortium agreement is available only to the bank in the event of a default. Company does not have the right to offset in case of the counter party's bankruptcy, therefore, these disclosures are not required.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company invests its surplus funds in such items which carry minimal mark to market risks. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

March 31, 2022	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	89.35	-	-	89.35
	89.35	-	-	89.35

March 31, 2021	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	69.78	-	-	69.78
	69.78	-	-	69.78

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required):	Nil	Nil

36 Related party disclosure

a) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Dr. Palani G Periasamy – Chairman
Mrs. Visalakshi Periasamy – Director
Mr. K Kandasamy – Managing Director

b) Entity over which relative of Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence

M/s. Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Ltd
M/s. Appu Hotels Ltd
M/s. PGP Educational and Welfare Society
M/s. Dharani Credit and Finance Private Ltd
M/s. Dharani Developers Private Limited

c) Transactions with related parties are as follows

S. No	Transactions/ Balances	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence		Key Management Personnel and their Relatives	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Lease liability paid				
	Dr. Palani G Periasamy – Chairman	-	-	9.00	9.00
	Mrs. Visalakshi Periasamy - Director	-	-	1.80	1.80
2	Sitting fees paid				
	Dr. Palani G Periasamy – Chairman	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Mrs. Visalakshi Periasamy - Director	-	-	0.04	0.01
3	Repayment of loan given				
	PGP Educational And Welfare Society	-	8.45	-	-
4	Services rendered (Car rental and lease)				
	Appu Hotels Limited	14.73	11.40	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

d) Balances with related parties are as follows

S. No	Transactions/ Balances	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence		Key Management Personnel and their Relatives	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
1	Rent Payable				
	Dr. Palani G Periasamy – Chairman	-	-	63.80	46.82
2	Director sitting fees payable				
	Dr. Palani G Periasamy – Chairman	-	-	0.04	0.40
	Mrs. Visalakshi Periasamy - Director	-	-	-	0.10
3	Trade Payable				
	Dharani Developers Private Limited	12.40	7.27	-	-
4	Trade Receivable				
	Appu Hotels Limited	127.09	125.23	-	-
5	Loans given				
	Appu Hotels Limited	415.00	415.00	-	-
6	Interest accrued on loans given				
	Appu Hotels Limited	4.30	4.30	-	-

37 Retirement benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law, are made to the Provident fund.

Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

Gratuity is payable as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In terms of the same, gratuity is computed by multiplying last drawn salary (basic salary including dearness Allowance if any) by completed years of continuous service with part thereof in excess of six months and again by 15/26. The Act provides for a vesting period of 5 years for withdrawal and retirement and a monetary ceiling on gratuity payable to an employee on separation, as may be prescribed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, from time to time. However, in cases where an enterprise has more favourable terms in this regard the same has been adopted.

(b) Compensated absence

The leave scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan, that provides for a lumpsum payment at the time of separation based on scheme rules the benefits are calculated on the basis of last drawn salary and the leave count at the time of separation and paid as lumpsum.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Risks associated with defined benefit plans

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	4.69%	3.96%
Rate of increase in compensation level	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Rs. Lakhs

Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
Amount recognised under Employee Benefits Expense in Profit and Loss:		
Current service cost	**0.59**	0.68
Net interest expense	**1.01**	0.05
Due to change in financial assumptions	**-**	-
Due to change in actuarial adjustments	**-**	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	**-**	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**1.60**	0.73
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the Year		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period	**(1.76)**	19.53
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(1.76)**	19.53
Total	**(0.16)**	20.26

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**21.32**	21.48
Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	**21.32**	21.48
Funded	**-**	-
Unfunded	**21.32**	21.48
	21.32	21.48
The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' [Refer note 18]		
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligation	**21.48**	1.22
Current service cost	**0.59**	0.68
Interest cost	**1.01**	0.05
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
Due to change in financial assumptions	**(0.04)**	0.12
Due to change in actuarial adjustments	**(1.72)**	19.41
Closing defined benefit obligation	**21.32**	21.48

Sensitivity analysis

In view of the fact that the Company for preparing the sensitivity analysis considers the present value of the defined benefit obligation which has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(b) Compensated absences

The leave scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan, that provides for a lumpsum payment at the time of separation; based on scheme rules the benefits are calculated on the basis of last drawn salary and the leave count at the time of separation and paid as lumpsum.

Interest rate risk	The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
Salary inflation risk	Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit
Demographic risk	This is the risk of volatility of results due to unexpected nature of decrements that include mortality attrition, disability and retirement. The effects of these decrement on the DBO depends upon the combination salary increase, discount rate, and vesting criteria and therefore not very straight forward. It is important not to overstate withdrawal rate because the cost of retirement benefit of a short caring employees will be less compared to long service employees.

The above provisions are reflected under ‘Provision for employee benefits- compensated absences’ [Refer note 17]

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

38 Additional regulatory and other information as required by the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013

(a) Ageing Schedule of Trade Receivables As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	2.59	1.16	2.96	118.72	1.66	**127.09**
(ii).Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii).Credit impaired							
Disputed Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(v).Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(vi).Credit impaired	-	2.59	1.16	2.96	118.72	1.66	**127.09**

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	3.95	11.44	87.85	10.90	11.09	**125.23**
(ii).Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii).Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(v).Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(vi).Credit impaired	-	3.95	11.44	87.85	10.90	11.09	**125.23**

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022						-
(i). MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	25.47	21.97	12.50	28.91	88.85
(iii). Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv). Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v). Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	25.47	21.97	12.50	28.91	88.85

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2021						-
(i). MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	23.14	18.27	14.07	14.30	69.78
(iii). Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv). Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v). Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	23.14	18.27	14.07	14.30	69.78

(c) Proceedings under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder

There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder

(d) Borrowings from banks

Company does not have any outstanding borrowings from banks or financial institutions at any time during the year on the basis of security of current assets.

The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lenders.

(e) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company did not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 considering the information available with the Company.

(f) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company do not have any parent company and accordingly, compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable for the year under consideration.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(g) Ratios

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
i. Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	820.41	932.72	0.88
ii. Tier I CRAR	499.72	932.72	0.54
iii. Tier II CRAR	320.69	932.72	0.34
iv. Liquidity coverage ratio.	5.62	1.06	5.3

For the year ended March 31, 2021	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
i. Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	788.31	881.30	0.89
ii. Tier I CRAR	499.72	881.30	0.57
iii. Tier II CRAR	288.59	881.30	0.33
iv. Liquidity coverage ratio.	7.31	1.45	5.04

Variance	Current period	Previous period	Variance
i. Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	0.88	0.89	1%
ii. Tier I CRAR	0.54	0.57	5%
iii. Tier II CRAR	0.34	0.33	-3%
iv. Liquidity coverage ratio.	5.3	5.04	-5%

Formula adopted for above Ratios

Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) = (Tier I Capital + Tier II Capital) / Risk weighted assets

Tier I CRAR = Tier I Capital / Risk weighted assets

Tier II CRAR = Tier II Capital / Risk weighted assets

Reasons for variation if more than 25%

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Companies operations have improved and at the same time there is significant cost optimisation, which improved the liquity coverage ratio

(h) Scheme of arrangements

There are no Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

(i) Advance or loan or investment to intermediaries and receipt of funds from intermediaries

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The company has also not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(j) Undisclosed Income

The Company do not have any transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during any of the years.

(k) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company did not trade or invest in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year. Hence, disclosures relating to it are not applicable.

39 Maturity Analysis of Asset and Liabilities

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5.62	-	5.62	7.31	-	7.31
Trade receivables	127.09	-	127.09	125.23	-	125.23
Loans	415.00	200.00	615.00	415.00	200.00	615.00
Investments	-	55.34	55.34	-	27.69	27.69
Other Financial Assets	108.68	2.08	110.76	87.07	2.09	89.16
Total	656.39	257.42	913.81	634.61	229.78	864.39
Non- Financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	11.98	-	11.98	8.68	-	8.68
Property, plant and equipment	-	9.62	9.62	-	15.89	15.89
Right of use asset	-	1.54	1.54	-	10.85	10.85
Other non-financial assets	8.51	-	8.51	3.67	-	3.67
Total	20.49	11.16	31.65	12.35	26.74	39.09
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables						
i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	89.35	-	89.35	69.78	-	69.78
Borrowings (Other Than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	1.40	1.40	-	1.40	1.40
Lease Liability	-	1.78	1.78	10.07	1.78	11.85
Total	89.35	3.18	92.53	79.85	3.18	83.03
Non- Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	3.19	21.19	24.38	20.08	4.38	24.46
Other non-financial liabilities	8.14	-	8.14	7.68	-	7.68
Total	11.33	21.19	32.52	27.76	4.38	32.14

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

40 Dues from a major customer

A corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) and the appointment of resolution professional were admitted in the case of one of the major customers of the Company by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated May 5, 2020. The total amount due from the above referred major customer to the Company as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 546.63 Lakhs (net of provisions). Claim has been made to the Resolution Professional of the said customer.

The Hon'ble NCLT has passed an order approving the resolution plan submitted by one of the resolution applicants. In accordance with the approved resolution plan, no payment will be made towards any amount due to the promoters and their related group companies by the successful resolution applicant. Aggrieved by this Order, the customer has filed an application before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") praying for quashing the order of the Hon'ble NCLT. The Hon'ble NCLAT has set aside the resolution plan approved and ordered to recommence the CIRP process, including the consideration of 12A application filed by the promoters of the customer company. On an appeal against the order of the Hon'ble NCLAT, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has heard the arguments of both the sides and reserved the case for judgement as on date.

In the opinion of the management, the major part of the assets of the customer comprises of land and commercial buildings (including a well-known brand name in the hotel industry), whose liquidation value is much more than the total dues to its financial and operating creditors (including that of the Company) and accordingly, the Company will be able to recover the entire outstanding dues from the customer, even in the aforesaid CIRP conditions. Based on the above estimate and based on the fact that the customer's account was a fully performing asset before the admission of the CIRP, no provision towards allowance for expected credit loss/ provision for NPA as per IRAC Norms of Reserve Bank of India in respect of the dues from the aforesaid customer has been considered by the Company in these financial results. Accordingly, the above financial results have been prepared on a going concern assumption and the net owned funds are considered to be above the minimum limits prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for an NBFC.

41. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated July 30, 2021 admitted a corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) and approved the appointment of an interim resolution professional, in one of the investee companies. The carrying amount of investments as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 44.52 Lakhs. In the opinion of the management, the major part of the assets of the investee company comprises of factory land, buildings and plant and machinery, whose liquidation value is much higher than the total dues to its financial and operating creditors. Accordingly, the Company will be able to recover the entire carrying value of the investments, even in the aforesaid CIRP conditions. Based on the above estimate made by the management, no adjustment has been made in the fair value of such investment.

As per our report of even date attached
For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004915S/ S200036

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

CHINNSAMY GANESAN	**Dr. PALANI G PERIASAMY**	**K.KANDASAMY**
Partner	Chairman	Managing Director
Membership No.027501	DIN: 00081002	DIN:00277906
Place : Chennai	**N.SIVABALAN**	
Date : May 25, 2022	Chief Financial Officer	

Registered Book Post / Courier

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PGP GROUP

If Undelivered, Please return to

DHARANI FINANCE LIMITED

(Secretarial Division)

"PGP HOUSE"

New No. 59, (Old No. 57), Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034.