DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31ST MARCH 2020

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

"GUHALAYA", Flat B-7,
No. 262 (Old 179) Royapettah High Road,
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004.
Phone : 2499 2982

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Dare Investments Limited

Report on the Ind Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the board's report, annexures to Annual return included in the Annual report but does not include the Financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, We are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, of the Company in accordance with6 the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that Ire operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CHENNAI

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accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in Appendix A of this auditor's report. forms part of our auditor's report

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief Ire necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(a) 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 book

(b) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

(c) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(d) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(e) 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 C".

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

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

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There are no amounts which Ire required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

P. Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership No. : 018408
UDIN: 20018408AAAAA03334

Place: Chennai
Date: 23/05/2020
UDIN :

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

"GUHALAYA", Flat B-7,
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ANNEXURE 'A'

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

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

P. Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership No. : 018408
UDIN: 20018408AAAAAO3334

Place: Chennai
Date: 29/05/2020

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

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ANNEXURE 'B'

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of the Our Report of even date to the members of DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

i. The Company does not have any Fixed Assets. Hence Clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable

ii. The Company does not have any inventories and hence Clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.

iv. The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or security. As the company's principal business is acquisition of securities the provisions of Section 186 as are applicable to other companies are not applicable to this company.

v. The company has not accepted any deposits during the year. Hence Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Company being an Investment Company, Clause 3(vi) of the Order relating to maintenance of cost records is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, GST and any other statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess, GST which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not borrowed any amounts from any financial institution, bank or debenture holders..

ix. The Company has not raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.

x. During the course of our examination of the Books and Records of the Company carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.

xii. The provisions of clause (xii) are not applicable to the company as it is not a Nidhi Company.

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

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xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with section 177 and 188 of the Act wherever applicable and has disclosed the transactions with related parties as required by the applicable accounting standards

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under Section 42 of the Act.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

P. Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership No. : 18408
UDIN : 20018408AAAAAO3334

Place: Chennai
Date: 25/05/2020

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

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ANNEXURE 'B'

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants

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

Opinion

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

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.03761S

P. Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership No.18408
Place: Chennai
Date: 27/05/2020
UDIN : 20018408 AAAAA03374

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
I. ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
a) Other Investments	2	295.01	715.04
Total non-current assets		**295.01**	**715.04**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	0.18	0.84
Total current assets		**0.18**	**0.84**
TOTAL ASSETS		**295.19**	**715.88**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	500.00	500.00
(b) Other Equity	5	(218.72)	158.51
Total equity		**281.28**	**658.51**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	-	44.23
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**44.23**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	6	13.72	12.86
ii. Trade Payables	7		
a) Due to Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		-	-
b) Due to Other than Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		0.17	0.22
iii. Other financial Liabilities	8	0.02	0.06
Total current liabilities		**13.91**	**13.14**
Total Liabilities		**13.91**	**57.37**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**295.19**	**715.88**

In terms of our report attached

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.003761S

P.Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership no. 018408

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Secunderabad
Date 25/05/ 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jayashree Satagopan
Director

S. Sankarasubramanian
Director

Dev Kishan
Company Secretary

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2020
(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

S.No	Particulars	Note No.	Period Ended 31 March 2020	Period Ended 31 March 2019
I	Revenues from Operations			
II	Other Income		-	-
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		-	-
IV	**Expenses:**			
	Finance costs	10	0.94	0.89
	Other expenses	11	0.51	0.67
	Total Expenses (IV)		**1.45**	**1.56**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**(1.45)**	**(1.56)**
VI	**Tax Expense:**			
	(1) Current Tax	13	-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
			-	-
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**(1.45)**	**(1.56)**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	. i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(420.02)	(475.02)
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassfied to profit or loss		44.23	96.86
VIII	**Total other comprehensive income**		**(375.79)**	**(378.16)**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income (VII+VIII)**		**(377.24)**	**(379.72)**
X	**Earnings Per Equity Share (Nominal value per share Re. 10)**	12		
	(a) Basic		(0.03)	(0.03)
	(b) Diluted		(0.03)	(0.03)

In terms of our report attached

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.003761S

P.Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership no. 018408

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Secunderabad
Date 25/05/ 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jayashree Satagopan
Director

S. Sankarasubramanian
Director

Dev Kishan
Company Secretary

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2020
(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Equity

Particulars	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	
	Equity Share Capital	Retained earnings	Equity Instruments through Other compehensive Income	Total
Balance at 1 April 2018	500.00	(10.47)	548.70	1,038.23
2018-19				
Equity shares issued during the year	-			-
Profit for the period		(1.56)		(1.56)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			(378.16)	(378.16)
Balance at 31 March 2019	500.00	(12.03)	170.54	658.51
2019-20				
Balance as at 1 April 2019	500.00	(12.03)	170.54	658.51
Equity shares issued during the year	-			
Profit for the period		(1.45)		(1.45)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			(375.78)	(375.78)
Balance at 31 March 2020	500.00	(13.48)	(205.24)	281.28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.003761S

P.Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership no. 018408

Jayashree Satagopan
Director

S.Sankarasubramanian
Director

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CHENNAI

Place: Secunderabad
Date 25/05/ 2020

Dev Kishan
Company Secretary

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Rs. In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	2019-20		2018-19	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**(1.45)**		**(1.56)**
ADJUSTMENTS:				
Interest expense	0.94	0.94	0.89	0.89
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		**(0.51)**		**(0.67)**
ADJUSTMENTS FOR : INCREASE/DECREASE IN				
Trade payables	(0.03)		(0.04)	
Other financial liabilities	(0.04)	**(0.07)**	0.06	**0.02**
NET CASH (USED IN) OPERATIONS		**(0.58)**		**(0.65)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	-		1.00	
Interest paid	(0.08)		(0.09)	
NET CASH FLOW FORM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(0.08)**		**0.91**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B)		**(0.66)**		**0.26**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year		0.84		0.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year		0.18		0.84

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.003761S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

P.Prabhakar Rao
Partner
Membership no. 018408

Jayashree Satagopan
Director

S. Sankarasubramanian
Director

Secunderabad
Date 25/05/ 2020

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

Dev Kishan
Company Secretary

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 Other Investments - Non current	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
I. Quoted Investments		
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI		
25,00,100 (2019: 25,00,100) shares of Re.10 each fully paid up in Coromandel Engineering Company Limited	295.01	715.04
Total Quoted Investments	**295.01**	**715.04**

Note 3 Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	0.18	0.84
	0.18	**0.84**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques and drafts on hand.

Note 4 Equity Share Capital	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Equity Share Capital		
AUTHORISED :		
Equity Shares:		
50,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.10 each (2019: 50,00,000)	500.00	500.00
	500.00	**500.00**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
50,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.10 each (2019: 50,00,000)	500.00	500.00
	500.00	**500.00**

4.1 Reconciliation of number of shares

Reconciliation	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No of Shares	Rs.	No of Shares	Rs.
Equity Shares of Re.10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the period	50,00,000	500.00	50,00,000	500.00
Issued and Paid during the year	-			
At the end of the period	50,00,000	500.00	50,00,000	500.00

The Company has one class of equity share having a par value of Re.10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting. Repayment of capital on liquidation will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Coromandel International Limited	50,00,000	100	50,00,000	100

No shares has been issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Note 5 Other equity	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(205.23)	170.54
Retained Earnings	(13.48)	(12.03)
	(218.72)	**158.51**

5.1 RESERVES AND SURPLUS:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	170.54	548.70
Additions/(Deletions)	(375.77)	(378.16)
Closing	**(205.23)**	**170.54**

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to reatined earnings when those assets have been disposed of.

Retained Earnings	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening Balance	(12.03)	(10.47)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(1.45)	(1.56)
Less : Appropriations	-	-
Closing Balance	**(13.48)**	**(12.03)**

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CHENNAI

DARE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ In lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 Short Term Borrowings	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured- at amortised cost		
i) From Holding Company	13.72	12.86
	13.72	12.86

Note 7 Trade Payables	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Due to Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	-	-
(b) Due to Other than Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		
(i) Other Liabilities		
- Expenses	0.17	0.22
	0.17	0.22

Note 8 Other Financial Liabilties	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Other Liabilities		
- Stautory Remmitances	0.02	0.06
	0.02	0.06

Note 9 Deferred tax (liabilities)/asset in relation to Financial Asset at (FVTOCI)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	44.23	141.09
Recognised in Other comprehensive income	(44.23)	(96.86)
Closing balance	-	44.23

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Note 10 Finance Cost		
Particulars	Period Ended 31 March 2020	Period Ended 31 March 2019
(a) Interest Charges		
(i) On short term borrowings	0.94	0.89
(ii) Others	0.00	-
(b) Other Finance Charges	-	-
	0.94	0.89

Note 11 Other expenses	Period Ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
(a) Auditors' Remuneration		
For Audit	0.18	0.18
For Review Audit	0.07	0.07
For Certifications	-	0.12
(b) Professional Charges	0.24	0.30
(c) Miscellaneous Expenses	0.02	-
	0.51	0.67

Note 12 Basic Earnings per share	Period Ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
a) Earnings used in the calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	(1.45)	(1.56)
b) Number of equity shares of Re. 10/= each outstanding at the beginning of the year	50.00	50.00
c) Add : Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
d) Number of equity shares of Re. 10/= each outstanding at the end of the year	50.00	50.00
e) Weighted Average number of Equity Shares considered for basic/diluted earning per share	50.00	50.00
f) Basic EPS	(0.03)	(0.03)
g) Diluted EPS	(0.03)	(0.03)

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13.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(1.45)	(1.56)
Income tax expense calculated at 26.00% (2018-26%)	(0.38)	(0.41)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation		
Deferred tax not recognised	0.38	0.41
Effect on deferred tax balance due to use of rate different from that used for current tax	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments recognised in current year relating to current tax of previous years	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

The tax rate used above is the corporate tax rate of 26.00% (2018-26.00%) payable by corporate entities having turnover upto 250 Cr in Previous financial year in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law. The deferred tax effect on carried over losses has not been recognised

13.2 Income tax recognised in Other comprehensive income

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred Tax		
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	(44.23)	(96.86)

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14. Financial instruments

14.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity. The Company does not have any borrowing.

14.2 Categories of financial instruments

	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured:		
(i) Equity investments	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	0.18	0.84
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	295.01	715.04
Measured at cost		
(a) Investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	13.91	13.14

14.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company has adequate internal processes to assess, monitor and manage financial risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks through appropriate risk management policies as detailed below. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Item	Primarily affected by	Risk management policies	Refer
Market risk - other price risk	Decline in value of equity instruments	Monitoring forecasts of cash flows; diversification of portfolio	Note 14.4
Credit risk	Counterparties to financial instruments to meet contractual obligations	Counterparty credit policies and limits; arrangements with financial institutions	Note 14.5
Liquidity risk	Fluctuations in cash flows	Preparing and monitoring forecasts of cashflows; cash management policies	Note 14.6

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14.4 Market risk
The Company's financial instruments are exposed to market rate changes. The Company is exposed to the following market risk:

- Price risk

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

14.4.1 Price risks
The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Certain of the Company's equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company also holds certain other equity investments for trading purposes.

a. Equity price sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

i. If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower other comprehensive income/ equity for the year ended 31 March 2020 would increase/ decrease by Rs. 2,95,011/- (Rs. 7,15,029/- for the year ended 31 March 2019) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

14.5 Credit risk management
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks.

The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

14.6 Liquidity risk management
The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 year
Borrowings	13.72	13.72		
Trade Payable	0.17	0.17		
Other financial liabilities	0.02	0.02		
Total	13.91	13.91	-	-

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The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	-
Other financial assets	-
Total	-

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 year
Borrowings	12.86	12.86		
Trade Payable	0.22	0.22		
Other financial liabilities	0.06	0.06		
Total	13.14	13.14	-	-

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	-
Other financial assets	-
Total	-

14.7 Financing facilities

The Company does not operate any financing facilities.

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14.8 Fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair Value as at*		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques & key inputs used
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019		
2) Investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	295.01	715.04	Level 1	Refer Note 2

*positive value denotes financial asset (net) and negative value denotes financial liability (net)

Notes:
1. There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the period.
2. The Level 1 financial instruments are measured using quotes in active market
3. The following table shows the valuation technique and key input used for Level 2:

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique	Key Inputs used
(a) Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Level 1 Quoted Market price	Market price

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at 31 March 2020	As at March 31 2019	
		Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	Level 2	0.18	0.84	0.84

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at 31 March 2020	As at March 31 2019	
		Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade payables	Level 2	0.17	0.22	0.22
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	0.02	0.06	0.06

1. In case of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities it is assessed that the fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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15. Related Party Disclosure for the year ended March 31, 2020

15.1 Holding Company
Coromandel International limited

Note : Related Party Relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

15.2 Transactions with related parties

	2019-20	2018-19
Loan obtained during the year	-	1.00
Interest Expenses	0.94	0.89

15.3 Balances outstanding

	2019-20	2018-19
Borrowings	13.72	12.86

16. Events after the reporting period
No events occurred after the reporting period that affects the financial statements

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Corporate information

Application of new and revised Ind AS

As at the date of preparation of these Financial statements, all the Ind AS issued and ratified by the MCA have been applied.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

1.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

i. Dividend and interest income

a). Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

b). Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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1.4 Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.5 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

1.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.8 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

a. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

• the debt instruments carried at amortised cost include cash.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortized cost, **refer note 1.8.d**

Investment in subsidiaries are accounted under cost basis.

For the impairment policy on investment in subsidiaries, refer note 1.8.d

<u>Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI</u>

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

· it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

· on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

· it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

b. Effective interest method

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

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Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Company carries Investment in Mutual fund at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL also includes assets held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:
• it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
• on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

d. Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

For any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

e. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

1.9 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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