



DHANVARSHA FINVEST LIMITED

POLICY FOR PRESERVATION AND ARCHIVAL OF DOCUMENTS

VERSION CONTROL:

Sr. No.	Details of Changes	Date of Creation/Change	Department	Version No	Approved By
1.	Original Document	December 2015	Corporate Secretarial Team	Version 1.0	Board of Directors
2.	Review and amendment in provisions to bring it in lines with the recent changes in SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, Master Directions issued by Reserve Bank of India and renaming the policy as	May 30, 2022	Corporate Secretarial Team	Version 2.0	Board of Directors

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1. PURPOSE

Dhanvarsha Finvest Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively “the Company/Dhanvarsha”) believes that a good record keeping program is fundamental to the Company’s commitment to administrative transparency and accountability. The purpose of Policy for Preservation and Archival of Documents (“Policy”) is to ensure that necessary records and documents of the Company are adequately protected and maintained and to ensure that records that are no longer needed by the company or are of no value are discarded at regular interval. The Company understands that records form an essential and significant part of the Company’s resources.

This Policy is prepared and approved by the Board of Directors pursuant to the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”), applicable provisions of the Master Directions issued by Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”).

2. RECORDS APPRAISAL PROCEDURE

The records appraisal process shall involve making a considered and formal judgment, often after considerable research, that certain records have enough value to warrant a considerable and continuous expenditure of funds for preserving them. In general, the Company shall consider the following factors while deciding on whether or not documents are to be preserved. However, these are the guiding principles and the Company shall not be rigidly bound by them. They shall serve as an aid for the respective operational/functional departments of the Company in making decisions for preservation of documents:

- Whether the records are statutory documents required by the various regulatory authorities from time to time.
- Whether the information contained in the document is generally available.
- Whether the values possessed by the records is purely informational or of some intrinsic value.
- Assessment of the user’s needs for the document- whether it is of active use, semi- active use (not of current use but referred to on occasions) or is rarely or never needed for reference.

3. MANNER OF PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS

a) Methodology of preservation:

The Company may primarily utilize any one or more of the following in preserving the records:

- i. Department or function wise.
- ii. Subject or topic wise.
- iii. Chronologically
- iv. Such other method as the Departmental heads may consider appropriate, so as to fulfill the following objectives:
 - a. To meet legal standards for protection, storage and retrieval.
 - b. To optimize the use of space and minimize the cost of record retention.

The documents/records can be stored in physical/electronic form as print-outs of data stored in a floppy, disc, tape or any other form of electro-magnetic data storage device. However, Vendor invoices if not digitally signed should be stored in originals.



b) Security and security conditions:

The records should be stored in conditions that are secure and clean with low risk of damage. Records of non-paper format shall require special storage conditions and handling process, after taking into account their specific character. Similarly, records of continuing value and requiring longer preservation shall require a higher quality of storage.

4. DURATION OF PRESERVATION

The minimum retention requirement of the different categories of the company records is provided in the Retention schedule which is disclosed by way of Annexure to this Policy.

5. DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS

Records which no longer serve a useful purpose or have completed their period of preservation may be destroyed. Record destruction can also improve operational efficiency by reducing the quantity of records to be searched in order to locate the needed information. Mode of destruction shall include (but not limited to) the following:

- i. Confidential paper records: may be destroyed by making them unreadable.
- ii. Non-confidential paper records- may be sold to waste- paper dealers or recycled.
- iii. Electronically stored records- may be erased or destroyed with the help of the IT Department.

The record of destroyed document to be maintained by the concerned department will be maintained permanently.

6. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTAL HEADS

- i. The department heads must be familiar with this Policy and educate their department in this regards.
- ii. Restrict access to confidential records and information.
- iii. Must coordinate in the destruction of the records when required.

7. REVIEW/REVISION OF POLICY

If at any point a conflict of interpretation / information between the Policy and Applicable Laws arises, then interpretation of the Applicable Laws shall prevail.

In case of any amendment(s) and/or clarification(s) to the Applicable Laws, the Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date specified as per the Applicable Laws. The Board reserve (s) the right to alter, modify, add, delete or amend any of the provisions of the Policy.

ANNEXURE - RETENTION SCHEDULE

Sr. No	Record Category	Record Type	Minimum Requirement	Retention
1	Board Meeting and Committee Meeting Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agenda 2. Internal Audit Reports 3. Board Resolutions 4. Committee Resolutions 5. Board Minutes 6. Committee Minutes 7. Adopted Policies/ codes etc. 8. Attendance Registers. 	Permanent	
2	General Meeting Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registers and Index of Members. 2. Minutes 3. Attendance Registers 	Permanent	
3	Other Secretarial Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of incorporation/ conversion/ business commencement/ change in object clause 2. Memorandum and Articles of Association. 3. Common seal. 4. Annual Reports 5. Statutory Registers under Companies Act, 2013 6. Share Transfer, transmission, correspondence with Registrar and Share Transfer Agent. 7. Correspondence with Statutory Bodies. 	Permanent	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Non- Statutory Registers under the Companies Act, 2013 	8 years from the financial year in which the latest entry is made	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Correspondence with Security holders 	8 years from the date of compliant resolved.	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Copies of Annual Returns alongwith certificates and documents annexed thereto 	8 years from the date of filing with Registrar.	
4	Insurance Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insurance policy execution/ renewal certificate. 2. Insurance claims under various policies. 	8 years from the lapse of policy/ settlement of claim.	
5	Contracts/ Agreements/ purchase orders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renewal 2. Modification /addendums 3. Termination. 4. Notices. Etc. 	10 years from date of date of termination of contracts or closure of the issue, if any	

6	SEBI & Stock Exchange Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correspondence with Statutory bodies. 2. Quarterly/ Half yearly/ Annually/ Other compliances submitted from time to time 3. Listing Agreement. 4. Disclosures in newspapers Statutory Returns/ Reports submitted from time to time. 	Permanent
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concurrent Audit Reports 2. Correspondence with statutory bodies. 3. Auditors report. 4. Disclosure in newspaper 	8 financial years following the relevant financial year
7	Miscellaneous Licenses obtained from the statutory authorities	Various Certificates, licenses, approvals, etc.	Permanent
8	Property Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements/ contracts 2. Documents relating to acquisition and sale of Real property 	Permanent
9	Legal Records	Legal Memoranda and Opinions (including all subject matter files)	10 years after closure of matter
		Arbitration and Litigation Files	10 years after the award/judgement becomes final in all respects by limitation or final decision in appeal/revision
		Court Orders	Permanent
		Loan sanction documents including correspondence with Clients and duly signed application forms received from Client	At least 10 years after termination
		Equitable Mortgage Register	Permanent
		Legal Contracts	10 years after termination
		Legal Correspondence	10 years from closure of the Matter.
	Files, papers and documents relating to contracts, agreements etc.	10 years after the contract/ agreement is fulfilled or terminated. In cases where audit objections have been raised, however, the relevant files and documents shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to be destroyed till such time as the objections have been cleared	

			to the satisfaction of the audit authorities
		All confidential Agreements of Non-Disclosure nature	Permanent
10	Personnel Records	Official Personnel files of Active Employees	To be retained during the active employment
		Official Personnel files of Inactive Employees	8 years from the date of termination of employment
11	Labour Law records	1. Registration/ Renewal Certificate under Various Acts relating to Labour Laws. 2. Maintenance of various registers under the various acts in force read with the Rules made thereunder, relating to Labour Laws.	Permanent
		3. Provident Fund Records	10 years
		4. ESIC	5 years
		5. Professional Tax Records	8 years
		6. Labour Welfare Fund Records	5 years
12	Accounting and Finance	All sums of money received and expended by Dhanvarsha and matters in relation to which the receipt and expenditure take place	Preserve for a period of at least 8 Financial Years.
		All sales and purchase of goods and services by the Company	
		The assets and Liabilities of Dhanvarsha	
		Financial statements consisting of a balance sheet as at the end of the financial year, a profit and loss, Cash flow statement, a statement of changes in equity, explanatory notes to financial statements.	
		Vouchers.	
		Records relating to branch mentioned in point 1 and 2 shall be maintained at branch.	
		ledgers, day-books, cash books, account-books and other books, whether kept in the written form or as print-outs of data stored in a floppy, disc, tape or any other form of electro-magnetic data storage device	



13. Records as required to be maintained under Prevention of Money Laundering Act and rules made there under read with RBI circulars in respect thereof.

As required under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act and rules made there under following records to be maintained and preserved for the period of 5 years from date of transaction.

- a. All record pertaining to or evidencing all cash transactions of the value of more than rupees ten lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency;
- b. All record pertaining to or evidencing all series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been individually valued below rupees ten lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month and the monthly aggregate exceeds Rs.10 lakh;
- c. All record pertaining to or evidencing all cash transactions where forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes have been used as genuine or where any forgery of a valuable security or a document has taken place facilitating the transactions;
- d. All record pertaining to or evidencing all suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash.
- e. All record pertaining to or evidencing all cross border wire transfers of the value exceeding Rs.5 lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency where either the origin or destination of fund is in India
- f. All record pertaining to or evidencing all purchase and sale of immovable property valued at Rs.50 lakh or more that is registered by the reporting entity.

The following steps shall be taken regarding maintenance, preservation and reporting of customer account information, with reference to provisions of PML Act and Rules where the Company shall:

- maintain all necessary records of transactions between the RE and the customer, both domestic and international, for at least five years from the date of transaction;
- preserve the records pertaining to the identification of the customers and their addresses obtained while opening the account and during the course of business relationship, for at least five years after the business relationship is ended;

14. Tax Records shall be preserved by Dhanvarsha for the period of atleast 6 years from the end of relevant assessment year i.e. 8 years and for the transfer pricing purpose, the books are to be kept for a period of 10 years under the applicable provision of Income Tax Act, 1961.

- i. Cash book
- ii. Journal, Ledger
- iii. Carbon copies of bills, whether machine numbered or otherwise serially numbered, whether such bills are issued by the person and carbon copies or counterfoils of machine numbered or otherwise serially numbered receipts issued by him.
- iv. Original Bills whatever issued to the persons and receipts in respect of expenditure incurred by the person or, where such bills and receipts are not issued and the expenditure incurred does not exceed Rs. 50, payment vouchers prepared and signed by the person. However, where the cash books maintained by Dhanvarsha contains adequate particulars in respect of the expenditure incurred by it such bills and receipts may not be preserved.



In addition following documents needs to be preserved:

Sr. No	Record Type	Retention period
1	Tax-Exemption Documents and Related Correspondence	Permanent
2	Tax Returns and Payments of Tax proofs	Permanent
3	Tax Work papers - Originals	8 years. In case of Transfer pricing being applicable for the period of 10 years.
4	Service Tax Documents/ Books of Accounts- All vendor invoices in which Service Tax input is claimed are to be preserved.	5 years from date of such invoice.