



TCP LIMITED

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



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50th AGM on 30th December, 2022 at 4 P.M. at the Registered Office

NOTE

Members may please note that the 50th AGM is being held through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) facility without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. Please refer Note No.27 of the Notice for the procedure.

Members may please note that they can vote by electronic voting (remote e-voting) on the resolutions set out in the Notice. The e-voting period begins on 27th December, 2022 at 9 A.M. and ends on 29th December, 2022 at 5 P.M. Please refer Note No.27 of the Notice for procedure for remote e-voting.

TCP Limited



DIRECTORS

Sarva Shri
V.R. Venkataachalam
A.S. Thillainayagam
V. Rajasekaran (upto 14-11-2022)
V. Sengutuvan
Smt. V. Samyuktha
M. Parthasarathi
Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
T. Yeswanth
C. Saravanan
Bharatbala Ganapathy
Chaniyilparampu Nanappan Ramchand
Ashwath Naroth

DIN

00037524 *Chairman & Managing Director*
00054102 *Director*
00037006 *Director*
00053629 *Director*
02691981 *Director – Woman Director*
03209175 *Independent Director*
02724086 *Director*
01236613 *Director*
01038557 *Director*
00659260 *Independent Director*
05166709 *Independent Director*
05343532 *Independent Director*

REGISTERED OFFICE

TCP Sapthagiri Bhavan
No. 4 (Old No.10) Karpagambal Nagar
Mylapore, Chennai 600 004.

WORKS

Chemical, Windmills & Biomass Divisions

Koviloor 630307
Sivaganga District
Tamil Nadu

Power Division

Thandalacherry Road
New Gummidipoondi – 601201
Thiruvallore District

Food Division

Tondiarpet
Chennai 600081

AUDITORS

NSR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Flat No.6, Meenakshi Sundaram Flats,
Old No.11, New No.33, Sivaji Street,
T. Nagar, Chennai 600017

COST AUDITOR

Shri M. Kannan, *Cost Accountant*

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Shri K. Elangovan, *Company Secretary in Practice*

INTERNAL AUDITORS

Sankaran & Krishnan
Chartered Accountants

MANAGEMENT

Corporate Office

Shri V.R.Venkataachalam
Managing Director

Shri Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director

Works

Chemical Division & Biomass Division

Shri R. Ganesh
General Manager – Works

Power Division

Shri P. Ramaprasad
Works Manager

BANKERS

Indian Overseas Bank
State Bank of India
IDBI Bank and HDFC Bank

SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

Cameo Corporate Services Limited

“Subramaniam Building”, No.1,
Club House Road, Chennai 600002
Phone: 044 28460390 (5 LINES)
Fax: 044 28460129
E-mail: investor@cameoindia.com

TCP LIMITED

Registered Office: No.4, Karpagambal Nagar, Mylapore, Chennai 600004.
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U24200TN1971PLC005999
Telephone: 044 24991518; Fax: 044 24991777; E-mail: chem@tcpindia.com
Website: www.tcpindia.com

NOTICE OF 50TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the members of TCP Ltd (the Company) will be held through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) facility, as per the following Schedule:

Day : Friday

Date : 30th December, 2022

Time : 4.00 P.M.

Deemed Venue : Registered Office: 'TCP SAPTHAGIRI BHAVAN'
No.4, (Old No.10) Karpagambal Nagar, Mylapore,
Chennai 600 004

to transact the following business:

Ordinary business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited standalone and consolidated Financial Statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and the Reports of Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Shri T. Yeswanth (DIN 01236613), who retires by rotation under section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary resolution**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** Shri T. Yeswanth (DIN 01236613), Director, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.”
3. To appoint a Director in place of Shri C. Saravanan (DIN 01038557), who retires by rotation under section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary resolution**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** Shri C. Saravanan (DIN 01038557), Director, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.”
4. To appoint Auditors of the Company and fix their remuneration and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary resolution**:



“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force) and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, M/s Ramesh & Ramachandran, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Firm Registration No. 002981S) be and are hereby appointed as the Auditors of the Company (in place of M/s NSR & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Firm Registration No. 010522S), retiring Auditor, whose tenure expires at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting) at the remuneration of Rs.9,00,000/- (Rupees Nine Lakhs only) exclusive of the Goods and Services tax and out of pocket expenses for the financial year 2022-23;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT M/s Ramesh & Ramachandran, Chartered Accountants, appointed as the Auditors of the Company, shall hold office from the conclusion of this 50th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 55th Annual General Meeting of the Company for a term of five consecutive financial years commencing from 1st April, 2022;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (including its Committee thereof), be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered necessary, desirable or expedient to give effect to this resolution.”

Special Business

5. To approve the remuneration of the Cost Auditor for the Financial year ending 31st March, 2023 and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable for the Financial year ending 31st March, 2023 to Shri M. Kannan, CMA (Fellow Membership No.9167), Cost Accountant in practice, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company on 6th July, 2022 to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial year ending 31st March, 2023, amounting to Rs.1,25,000/- (Rupees One lakh Twenty Five Thousand Only) plus the Goods and services tax as applicable and reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in connection with the aforesaid audit be and is hereby approved and confirmed.”

6. Regularization of Shri R. Ganesh (DIN: 01684876) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 152 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (“the Act”) and the Companies (Appointment and qualification of Directors) Rules 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), Articles of Association of the Company and other applicable laws, Shri R. Ganesh (DIN: 01684876), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 7th December, 2022 by the Board of Directors

pursuant to Section 161 of the Act as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company, whose period of office will be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be deemed proper and expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

7. To approve the waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director [DIN 00037524] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year ended 31st March 2022, in accordance with the provisions of section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions contained in section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, approval of the Company be and is hereby accorded for waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director [DIN 00037524] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed by section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year ended 31st March 2022.”

8. To approve the waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. Rajasekaran, Executive Director [DIN 00037006] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year 21-22, for the period 1st April, 2021 to 28th February, 2022, calculated on pro-rata basis, in accordance with the provisions of section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions contained in section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, approval of the Company be and is hereby accorded for waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. Rajasekaran, Executive Director [DIN 00037006] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed by section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year 21-22, for the period 1st April, 2021 to 28th February, 2022, on pro-rata basis.”

9. To approve the waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. Rajasekaran, Director [DIN 00037006] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year 21-22, for the period 1st March 2022 to 31st March 2022, calculated on pro-rata basis, in accordance with the provisions of section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in this regard to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:



“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions contained in section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, approval of the Company be and is hereby accorded for waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V. Rajasekaran, Director [DIN 00037006] in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed by section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year 21-22, for the period 1st March 2022 to 31st March 2022, on pro-rata basis.”

By order of the Board of Directors
For TCP Limited
V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Regd. Office:
TCP SAPTHAGIRI BHAVAN
No.4, (Old No.10) Karpagambal Nagar,
Mylapore, Chennai 600 004

Dated: 1st December 2022
Place: Chennai

NOTES

- 1) As you are aware about the continuous rising situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, social distancing is a norm to be followed. Accordingly, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), vide its Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, 17/2020 April 13, 2020, 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020 read with General Circular No.02/2021 dated January 13, 2021, 19/2021 dated December 08, 2021, 21/2021 dated December 14, 2021 and General Circular No. 02/2022 dated May 05, 2022 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") has permitted to hold the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and MCA Circulars, the 50th AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. The deemed venue for the 50th AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company at No.4, Karpagambal Nagar, Mylapore, Chennai 600004.
- 2) Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the 50th AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this 50th AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM facility, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the 50th AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.
- 3) Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (pdf/jpg format) of its board or governing's body resolution/ authorization etc., authorizing their representative to attend the 50th AGM through VC / OAVM on its behalf and to vote through remote e-voting. The said resolution/authorization shall be sent to the Scrutinizer by email through its registered email address to sriram@prowiscorporate.com and may also upload the same at www.evotingindia.com.
- 4) The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Act and the SS-2 - Secretarial Standard on General Meetings setting out the material facts in respect of the items under Special Business, viz., nos. 5 to 9 is annexed hereto and forms part of this Notice. The Board of Directors, at their meetings held on 6th July 2022 and 1st December 2022, while considering the items under Special Business, viz., nos. 5 to 9, also decided that the special businesses set out under items no.5 to 9, being considered unavoidable, be transacted at the 50th AGM of the Company.
- 5) M/s NSR & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No.010522S), the auditors of the company, retire at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting after completing single term of five consecutive years. Though they are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term of five consecutive years as specified in section 139 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, they have indicated that they do not wish to seek re-appointment for the second term. The Board of Directors hereby recommend to appoint M/s. Ramesh & Ramachandran, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Firm Registration No.002981S) as the auditors of the Company (in place of M/s. NSR & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chennai, (Firm Registration No. 010522S), the retiring auditor, whose tenure expires at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting). The appointment of new auditor is made pursuant to the provisions of



Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force) and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

- 6) Notice is also given that pursuant to section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule 10 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, the Register of Members and the Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from **Saturday, 24th December 2022 to Friday, 30th December, 2022 (both days inclusive)** for the purpose of ascertaining the eligibility of members for payment of dividend and for the purpose of the 50th Annual General Meeting of the Company.
- 7) All documents referred to in the Notice and in the accompanying Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days of the Company between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. up to the date of the Annual General Meeting.
- 8) The facility of joining the 50th AGM through VC/OAVM will be opened 15 minutes before and will be open up to 15 minutes after the scheduled start time of the 50th AGM, i.e., from 3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. and will be available for 1,000 members on a first-come first-served basis. This rule, however, would not apply to participation of shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding, promoters, institutional investors, directors, key and senior managerial personnel, auditors, etc.
- 9) In accordance with Rule 18 (1) and (2) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and in compliance with the MCA Circulars, Notice of the 50th AGM along with the Annual Report 2021-22 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 will also be available on the Company's website www.tcpiindia.com and on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) viz., www.evotingindia.com
- 10) Further, those Members who have not registered their email addresses may temporarily get themselves registered with Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s Cameo Corporate Services Ltd by clicking the link: <https://investors.cameoindia.com>, fill in the details and submit for receiving the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 also containing the Notice of the AGM. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form may get their e-mail address registered or updated with their Depository Participant.
- 11) Members attending the 50th AGM through VC/OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
- 12) The voting rights of members shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid up equity share capital of the Company **as on 23rd December 2022 being Cut-off Date.**
- 13) Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member after dispatch of the Notice, but holds shares as on the Cut-off Date for remote e-voting i.e. **23rd December 2022**, may obtain the login Id and password by sending a request to CDSL at www.evotingindia.com or to the RTA at investors@cameoindia.com

- 14) In case of joint holders, the Member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote at the 50th AGM.
- 15) Since the 50th AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.
- 16) The Statutory Registers will be available for inspection by the members at the registered office of the Company during business hours, except on holidays, up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting of the Company.
- 17) As required by Rule 18(3) of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014, members are requested to provide their e-mail address to facilitate easier and faster dispatch of Notices of the general meetings and other communications by electronic mode from time to time. Members who have not yet registered their e-mail addresses or those who wish to update a fresh e-mail address are requested to register their e-mail address with their Depository Participant (s) (DP) in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and with M/s Cameo Corporate Services Ltd, the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company, in case the shares are held by them in physical form for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Financial Results etc. from the Company in electronic mode. Members are also requested to notify any change in their e-mail Id or bank mandates or address to the Company. In respect of holding in electronic form, members are requested to notify any change of e-mail ID or bank mandates or address to their Depository Participants.
- 18) In all correspondence with the Company, members are requested to quote their Folio Number in the case of shares held in physical form and their DP ID and Client ID Number in the case of shares held in the dematerialised form.
- 19) As per the provisions of section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 19 of the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, facility for making nomination is available to the members in respect of the shares held by them in the Company. Members holding shares in their single name are advised to make a nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company. The Nomination form (in Form SH-13) can be obtained from the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company. Members holding shares in dematerialized form may approach their respective Depository Participant to avail and/or effect any change in the nomination facility.
- 20) Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, telephone/ mobile numbers, Permanent Account Number (PAN), mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details such as, name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc., to their DPs in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to the RTA in case the shares are held by them in physical form.
- 21) Members are requested to note that as per Section 124 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the dividend which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of 7 years from the date of transfer to the company's Unpaid Dividend Account are required to be transferred to the 'Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)' established by the Central Government, as and when they fall due. Rule 5 of the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Authority, Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('the Rules') provides that the amounts required



to be credited to the IEPF shall be remitted into the IEPF within a period of 30 days of such amounts becoming due to be credited to the IEPF. Section 124 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 consecutive years or more shall be transferred by the Company to the IEPF Authority. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, has notified the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Authority, Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('the Rules') with effect from the 7th September 2016 providing for the transfer of the Equity Shares to the IEPF Authority in respect of which dividend has remained unpaid / unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more. Kindly note that the members can claim such dividend and shares from the IEPF Authority in accordance with Rule 7 of the Rules. Accordingly, dividend declared for the financial year 2014-15 and which still remains unclaimed shall be transferred to the IEPF within 30 days from the due date viz., 22nd November, 2022. Similarly, shares on which dividend remains unclaimed for a period of 7 consecutive years from the financial year 2014-15 shall be transferred to the IEPF Authority within 30 days from the due date viz., 18th September 2022. **Members may kindly view at the Company's website www.tcpindia.com at the web link 'IEPF DISCLOSURES – IEPF DISCLOSURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23' the details of the dividend amount and the shares that will be transferred to the IEPF during the financial year 2022-23. Those members whose dividend amount and whose shares will be transferred to the IEPF during the financial year 2022-23 are requested to claim their unclaimed dividend amount from the Company as one last opportunity before they are transferred to the IEPF.** The Company has already transferred unclaimed dividend declared for the financial year 2013-14 and earlier periods to the IEPF and the shares on which dividend remained unclaimed for a consecutive period of 7 years from the financial year 2013-14 to the IEPF Authority during the financial year 2021-22. **Members may kindly view at the Company's website www.tcpindia.com at the web link 'IEPF DISCLOSURES – IEPF DISCLOSURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22' the details of the dividend amount and the shares that were transferred to the IEPF during the financial year 2021-22.**

- 22) For administrative convenience, an attempt would be made to consolidate multiple folios. Shareholders holding shares in physical form in identical names and in the same order of names under multiple folios are requested to intimate the Company to consolidate their holdings in a single folio.
- 23) Members holding share certificates in physical form are advised to consider converting their holding to dematerialised form to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares like possibility of loss of documents and bad deliveries and for ease of portfolio management which includes easy liquidity, since trading is permitted in dematerialised form only, electronic transfer, savings in stamp duty. Members may approach any Depository Participant directly for dematerialising their physical shares.
- 24) Members holding shares in physical form are requested to submit their Permanent Account Number (PAN) details to the Company. Members holding shares in demat form are requested to submit their PAN details to their Depository Participant with whom they are maintaining their Demat Account. PAN details registered will be useful as a password for remote e-voting facility.

- 25) Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, provide that every company having not less than 1,000 shareholders, shall provide to its members facility to exercise their right to vote at general meetings by electronic means. A member may exercise his right to vote at any general meeting by electronic means and company may pass shareholders' resolutions by electronic voting system (remote e-voting) in accordance with the aforesaid provisions. The company has less than 1,000 shareholders but still the Company is providing to the shareholders the remote e-voting facility.
- 26) The Board of Directors has appointed Shri P. Sriram, Practising Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS 4862), Chennai, as the Scrutinizer for conducting the electronic voting (e-voting) process in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules made there under in a fair and transparent manner and he has consented to act as such.

27) Voting by remote e-voting or by e-voting system on the day of the 50th AGM:

The business set out in this Notice shall be conducted through electronic means by remote e-voting. 'Remote e-voting' means the facility of casting votes by a member using an electronic voting system from a place other than the venue of the 50th Annual General Meeting.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and MCA Circulars, the Company is pleased to provide to its members the facility to exercise their right to vote on the resolutions set out in the Notice for the 50th Annual General Meeting by remote e-voting. Please note that only remote e-voting facility is provided. Since the AGM is held through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), the facility for voting through ballot paper shall not be made available at the meeting venue as members are not required to be physically present at the AGM Venue. Members attending the meeting through VC / OAVM and who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through the e-voting system available during the 50th AGM.

For the purpose of remote e-voting, the Company has entered into an agreement with the Central Depository Services (India) Ltd (CDSL) for facilitating e-voting, as the authorised e-voting agency, to enable the shareholders to cast their votes electronically. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as through the e-voting system on the day of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.

The process and manner for remote e-voting, the time schedule and the time period during which votes may be cast by remote e-voting, details about the log-in ID and the process and manner for generating or receiving the password and for casting of vote in a secure manner:

- 1. The procedure and instructions for the voting through electronic means are as follows:**
 - (i) The e-voting period begins on 27th December, 2022 at 9 A.M. and ends on 29th December, 2022 at 5 P.M. During this period members of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date of 23rd December, 2022 may cast their vote by remote e-voting. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the member, he shall not be entitled to change it subsequently or cast the vote again.



- (ii) The Company provides only remote e-voting facility and those members who have not cast their vote by remote e-voting by 29th December, 2022 at 5 P.M. shall not be entitled to vote by remote e-voting thereafter but may vote through the e-voting system on the day of the AGM.
- (iii) Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

Pursuant to the SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL Depository	1) Users who have opted for CDSL 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 users to login to Easi / Easiest are requested to visit cdsi website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly.
	3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at cdsi website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on 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 able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL Depository	1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open 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 e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) 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 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open 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 hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see 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 (DP)	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 option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. 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.



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 toll free no. 1800 22 55 33
Individual Share holders 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

- (iv) Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form:

- 1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com
- 2) Click on Shareholders.
- 3) 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.

OR

Alternatively, if you are registered for CDSL's **EASI/EASIEST** e-services, you can log-in at <https://www.cdslindia.com> from **Login - Myeasi** using your login credentials. Once you successfully log-in to CDSL's **EASI/EASIEST** e-services, click on **e-Voting** option and proceed directly to cast your vote electronically.

- 4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
- 5) 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.
- 6) If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both Demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/ Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by the Company / RTA in the PAN field or contact the Company / RTA.

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

- 7) After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.
- 8) Members 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.
- 9) For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
- 10) Click on the EVSN of TCP Ltd.
- 11) 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.
- 12) Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
- 13) 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.
- 14) Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- 15) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the Voting page.
- 16) If Demat account holder has forgotten the same password then enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
- 17) **Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians**
 - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI, etc.) and Custodian are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves as Corporates.



- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- 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 depository account(s) / folio numbers on which they wish to vote.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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; chem@tcpindia.com, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

Process for those Shareholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Depositories for obtaining the 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 Aadhaar Card) by email to chem@tcpindia.com or agm@cameoindia.com
2. For Demat shareholders - please provide Demat account details (CDSL-16 digit beneficiary ID or NSDL-16 digit DPID + CLID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhaar Card) to chem@tcpindia.com or agm@cameoindia.com.

The procedure and instructions for the voting through the e-voting system on the day of the 50th AGM are as follows:

- (i) The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the 50th AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.
- (ii) Only those shareholders, who are present in the 50th 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 50th AGM.
- (iii) If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the 50th 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 through VC/OAVM facility.

- (iv) Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the 50th AGM; however, they will not be eligible to vote at the 50th AGM.

Instructions for shareholders attending the 50th AGM through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM):

1. Shareholders will be provided with a facility to attend the 50th AGM through VC/OAVM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Shareholders may access the same at <https://www.evotingindia.com> under shareholders/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in shareholder/members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.
2. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.
3. Further, shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. 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.
5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions on the items of business to be transacted at the 50th AGM, during the 50th the AGM, may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number to chem@tcpindia.com. The Speaker registration shall commence from **Monday, the 19th December, 2022 at 9 A.M. and shall close on Friday, the 23rd December, 2022 by 5 P.M.** The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers depending on the availability of time for the 50th AGM.
6. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the 50th AGM.
7. The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the 50th AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance, mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number to chem@tcpindia.com. The queries may be sent during the period commencing from **Monday, the 19th December, 2022 at 9 A.M. and shall close on Friday, the 23rd December, 2022 by 5 P.M.** These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.



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- II. If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the e-Voting System, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (“FAQs”) and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi (022-23058542).
 - III. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, 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.
 - IV. Persons who have acquired shares of the Company and became members of the Company after the despatch of the Notice for the 50th Annual General Meeting may obtain their login ID and password from the RTA viz., Cameo Corporate Services Ltd or write to them at investor@cameoindia.com by mentioning Unit: TCP Ltd and the Folio No. / DP ID and Client ID.
 - V. 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 future communications.
 - VI. The voting rights of shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid up equity share capital of the Company as on **23rd December, 2022, being cut-off date.**
 - VI. For the purpose of ensuring that members who have cast their votes through remote e-voting do not vote again at the 50th Annual General Meeting, the scrutiniser shall have access, after the closure of period for remote e-voting and before the start of the 50th Annual General Meeting, the details relating to members, such as their names, folios, number of shares held and such other information that the scrutiniser may require, who have cast votes through remote e-voting but not the manner in which they have cast their votes.
 - VII. The scrutiniser shall, immediately after the conclusion of voting at the 50th Annual General Meeting, first count the votes cast at the meeting, thereafter, unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least two witnesses not in the employment of the Company and make, not later than three days of conclusion of the meeting, a consolidated scrutiniser's report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, to the Chairman who shall countersign the same. The Chairman shall declare the result of the voting forth with.
 - VIII. The results declared along with the report of the scrutiniser shall be placed on the Company's website www.tcpindia.com and on the website of CDSL immediately after the result is declared by the Chairman.

INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SS 2 - SECRETARIAL STANDARD ON GENERAL MEETINGS IN RESPECT OF DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-APPOINTMENT / APPOINTMENT AT THE ENSUING 50th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

Name of Director	Shri T. Yeswanth	Shri C. Saravanan
Date of Birth	3rd April, 1983	20th July, 1982
DIN	01236613	01038557
Date of Appointment	8th July 2019	8th July 2019
Expertise in specific functional areas	Experience in management and administration functions	Experience in management and administration functions
Directorship held in other companies	1. Photon Enterprises Private Limited 2. Crystal Creations (India) Private Limited 3. Egmore Benefit Saswatha Nidhi Limited 4. Axon Property Developers Private Limited 5. Madras Elephant Estate Private Limited	1. Sri Kamalaganapathy Steel Rolling Mills Limited 2. ACB Textiles Private Limited 3. Amaya Minerals Private Limited 4. Transasia Steels Private Limited 5. Riyara Trading (Opc) Private Limited 6. ACB Speciality Hospital Private Limited
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other public companies (includes only Audit Committees and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee)	-	-
Shareholdings in the Company	-	-
Disclosure of inter-se relationships between directors and Key Managerial Personnel	He is the son of Shri A.S. Thillainayagam and brother of Dr. T. Bhasker Raj, Directors of the Company.	-



INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SS 2 - SECRETARIAL STANDARD ON GENERAL MEETINGS IN RESPECT OF DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-APPOINTMENT / APPOINTMENT AT THE ENSUING 50th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

Name of Director	Shri R. Ganesh
Date of Birth	12th May 1979
DIN	09814124
Date of Appointment	7th December 2022
Expertise in specific functional areas	Long experience in managing manufacturing units and its operations
Qualifications	B.E. (Mechanical)
Directorship held in other companies	-
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other public companies (includes only Audit Committees and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee)	-
Shareholdings in the Company	-
Disclosure of inter-se relationships between directors and Key Managerial Personnel	-

Annexure to the Notice**Explanatory Statement setting out material facts in respect of the Special Business**

(Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Item No.5: To approve the remuneration of the Cost Auditor for the Financial year ending 31st March, 2023

The Board of Directors of the Company, at their meeting held on 13th June 2022, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, had approved the appointment and remuneration of Shri M. Kannan, CMA (Fellow Membership. No.9167), Cost Accountant in practice, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2023 at a remuneration of Rs.1,25,000/- plus the Goods and Services tax as applicable and reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for the audit, subject to approval by shareholders.

In terms of the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14(a) (ii) of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor has to be approved by the Members of the Company. Accordingly, the Members are requested to approve the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ending 31st March 2023 as set out in the Resolution, for the aforesaid services to be rendered by him.

The Board of Directors recommends the passing of the resolution set out in item no.5 of the Notice as an **Ordinary Resolution**. None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Item No. 6: Regularization of Shri R. Ganesh (DIN: 09814124) as Director of the Company.

Shri. R. Ganesh [DIN: 09814124], on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was appointed as an Additional Director with effect from 7th December, 2022 by the Board in accordance with the Article 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company and Section 161 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"). As per Section 161 of the Act, Shri R. Ganesh holds office up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled on 30th December, 2022. However, in order to regularize his appointment as a Director the approval of the members of the Company is sought.

Shri R. Ganesh is a B.E. (Mechanical) Engineer. He has been employed in the Company as the General Manager (Works) at Chemical Plant situated at Koviloor, Karaikudi, Sivagangai District. He has been associated with the Company since 11th April, 2001. He has been in the service of the company for 20 years and has rich experience in managing the operational activities of the chemical plant. Further, being an employee of the Company, he draws salary in his professional capacity.

Shri. R. Ganesh possesses the requisite knowledge, experience and skill for the position of Director. In this regard, pursuant to the recommendation made by the Nomination and Remuneration committee, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 1st December, 2022 appointed him as the Additional Director of the Company with effect from 7th December, 2022 and accorded to seek the approval of the shareholders for appointment as a Director of the Company, non-executive non-independent. He will not be entitled for any remuneration as per the Company policy.



Item No.7,8,9: To approve the waiver of the recovery of the amount refundable to the Company by Shri V.R. Venkataachalam and Shri V. Rajasekaran in respect of the managerial remuneration drawn in excess of the limits prescribed in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the provisions of section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013

Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, the total managerial remuneration payable by a public company, to its Directors, including managing director and whole-time director, and its manager in respect of any financial year shall not exceed 11%. Further, the second proviso to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the remuneration payable to any one managing director or whole-time director or manager shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the company and if there is more than one such director remuneration shall not exceed 10% of the net profits to all such Directors and manager taken together and remuneration payable to Directors by the Company who are neither Managing Director or Whole-time Director, in any financial year, shall not exceed 1% of the net profits of the Company for the financial year, if there is a managing or whole-time director or manager. The net profits being computed in the manner laid down in section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Section 197(3) provides that where in any financial year, a company has no profits or has inadequate profits, the company shall pay remuneration to Managing Director and Whole-Time Director only in accordance with the provisions and limits laid down in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

If the remuneration paid exceeds the limits prescribed under the Act, then it shall be construed that the company has inadequate profits. If the company has incurred a loss then it shall be construed that the company has no profits for payment of remuneration.

For the Financial year 2021-22, the managerial remuneration paid by the Company exceeds the such limit as prescribed by the Act calculated on the net profit of the Company. The Company has already availed the limits set out in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 for payment of managerial remuneration for the preceding three financial years, viz., 2017-18 and 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Section 197(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that if any director draws or receives, directly or indirectly, by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limit prescribed in this section or without approval required under this section, he shall refund such sums to the company, within two years or such lesser period as may be allowed by the company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the company.

Section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the Company shall not waive the recovery of any sum refundable to it under sub section (9) unless approved by the company by special resolution within two years from the date the sum becomes refundable.

The remuneration actually drawn by Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director and Shri V. Rajasekaran in capacity of Whole-time Director and Director during the financial year ended 31st March 2022, as follows:

Name	Period	Salary, allowances and commission Rs.	Provident Fund and Gratuity	Perquisites RS	Total Rs.
Shri V.R. Venkataachalam		2,58,49,960	16,56,000	25,21,716	3,00,27,676
Shri V. Rajasekaran*	From 01.04.2021 to 28.02.2022	1,84,61,630	13,99,200	56,10,449	2,54,71,279
	From 01.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	16,78,330	1,27,200	23,002	18,28,532
Total		4,59,89,920	31,82,400	81,55,167	5,73,27,487

*Shri V. Rajasekaran tenure as WTD completed on 28th February 2022. Upon completion of the term, his designation changed from Whole-time Director to Director with effect from 1st March 2022. Hence the remuneration is calculated on pro-rata basis.

Computation of limit on Managerial Remuneration

Net Profit as per Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31-3-22	Rs. 6,94,54,394
Add: Managerial remuneration deducted from gross profit	5,73,27,487

Net Profit for computation of ceiling on Managerial remuneration	12,67,81,881
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1. Calculation of overall limit of 11% pursuant to Section 197(1):

11% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of MD and Director (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022 1,39,46,006*1/12)	11,62,167
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Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	1,00,96,303
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Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director and Director	89,34,136
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2. Calculation of 10% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (i)

10% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of MD and WTD (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st April, 2021 to 28th February 2022 1,26,78,188*11/12)	1,16,21,672
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Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	4,72,31,184
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Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director and Whole-time Director	3,56,09,512
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3. Calculation of 5% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (i)

5% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of Whole-time Director (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022 63,39,094*1/12)	5,28,257
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Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	82,67,771
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Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director	77,39,518
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4. Calculation of 1% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (ii) A

1% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of Director	-----
(Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period	1,05,651
1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022	
12,67,818*1/12)	
Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	18,28,532
Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits	
For Director	17,22,880

Notes:

1. The Managerial Remuneration does not include actuarial valuation of gratuity and actuarial valuation of Earned Leave Entitlements in respect of the managerial personnel which are not actually drawn.
2. The managerial remuneration actually drawn is calculated on the basis of monthly remuneration drawn.

The payment of remuneration to the managerial personnel have been approved by the shareholders as follows:

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director – at the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 26th October 2018 (held during extended period); and

Shri V. Rajasekaran, Executive Director – at the 44th Annual General Meeting held on 23rd September 2016.

During the financial year 2021-22, the managerial remuneration paid by the Company exceeds such limit prescribed by the Act. The Company has incurred a net profit of Rs.4.32 crores during the year as compared to a net loss of Rs. 18.41 crores in the previous year. The Revenue from operations fell from Rs.195.11 crores in the previous year to Rs.178.86 crores in the current year. The Company has made operating profit of Rs.17.79 crores during the year viz., Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Tax. The profit in the year was due to Good demand and sales. The managerial personnel have done everything, to the best of their ability, to improve the Net Profit. The general economic slowdown prevailing all over the Country has affected the Company's business also. Considering the economic situation and the past track record of the managerial personnel in improving the business and the net profit of the Company, year after year, the excess remuneration drawn by the managerial personnel during the year may be waived from recovery from the managerial personnel by the shareholders by passing a **Special Resolution** to this effect.

I GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. *Nature of Industry:*
Manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite, Liquid Sulphur di-oxide and Sulphoxilates and generation of electricity (both conventional and non-conventional methods).
2. *Date or expected date of commencement of commercial production:*
Not Applicable (The Company is an existing Company)
3. *In case of new companies, expected date of commencement of activities as per project approved by financial institutions appearing in the prospectus:*
The Company is an existing and hence not applicable.

4. *Financial performance based on given indicators:*

Particulars	Financial Year (Rs. In lakhs)		
	2019-20 *	2020-21*	2021-22*
Total Income	25,561.19	19,785.07	19,364.26
Profit (loss) for the year	(411.34)	(1,998.49)	6.94

*The figures are on Ind AS based financial statements

5. *Foreign Investments or collaborations, if any:*

The company does not have any foreign investments or foreign collaborations

II INFORMATION ABOUT THE MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director [DIN 00037524]

1. *Background details:*

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, a graduate, is the son of the famous Industrialist Late Shri N.P.V. Ramasamy Udayar. He has been functioning as the Managing Director of the company from 6th November 1986. Under his able guidance and leadership the company has diversified successfully into businesses like Power generation (both Conventional energy and Non-Conventional energy) apart from the Chemical manufacturing unit at Karaikudi.

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam is having rich experience in managing diverse businesses and industrial units, Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Public Charitable Trusts. He is a director in several companies.

He is the Chancellor of the famous Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, the first Private Medical College in the state of Tamil Nadu having Deemed University Status. Under his excellent leadership, the Institution has seen tremendous progress and stands as a role model for any similar institution of its type.

2. *Past remuneration:*

Rs.2,33,06,318/- (For the Financial year 2016-17)

3. *Recognition or awards:*

Nil

4. *Job profile and his suitability:*

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam being the managing director of the company provides leadership and strategic guidance to the company.

5. *Remuneration paid:*

Year	Salary Rs.	Perquisites Rs.	Commission Rs.	Total Rs.
2019-20	2,35,05,960	23,57,596	40,00,000	2,98,63,556
2020-21	2,35,05,960	46,48,058	40,00,000	3,21,54,018
2021-22	2,35,05,960	25,21,716	40,00,000	3,00,27,676

6. *Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the company, profile of the position and person (in case of expatriates the relevant details would be w.r.t. the country of his origin):*



The remuneration payable have been benchmarked with the remuneration being drawn by similar positions in the companies of comparable size engaged in the business of manufacture of similar chemicals and power generation and has been considered and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and by the Board of Directors.

7. Pecuniary relationship directly or indirectly with the company, or relationship with the managerial personnel, if any:

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam has no pecuniary relationship, directly or indirectly, with the company except to the extent of his remuneration and shareholding in the company. He is not related to any managerial personnel of the company.

Shri V. Rajasekaran

Executive Director [DIN 00037006] – Period: 1st April 2021 to 28th February 2022.

Director [DIN 00037006] – Period: 1st March 2022 to 31st March 2022.

1. Background details:

Shri V. Rajasekaran is a B.E. (Chemical) Engineer and holds post-graduation qualification in M. Tech and M.B.A. He has been functioning as the Executive Director of the company from 1st March 1992. till 28th February 2022. From 1st March, 2022, he has been functioning as a Director. He has been in the service of the company from its initial years and has rich experience in managing the business affairs of the company. He has been in the forefront in the implementation of the power projects and in the expansion of the chemical business of the company. He is currently heading the manufacturing / generation operations of the company. Under his able leadership the company has grown tremendously. His rich technical knowledge and experience has helped the company to implement innovative strategies in its operations. He has about 43 years of experience in managing Chemical, Power and Textile businesses.

2. Past remuneration:

Rs. 2,18,60,411/- (For the Financial year 2016-17)

3. Recognition or awards:

Nil

4. Job profile and his suitability:

Shri V. Rajasekaran being the executive director of the company looks after Production and manufacturing, Power generation, domestic and international marketing, corporate administration, strategic planning and development, regulatory approvals, R& D and development of new projects.

5. Remuneration paid:

Year	Salary Rs.	Perquisites Rs.	Commission Rs.	Total Rs.
2019-20	2,16,66,360	1,65,43,167	-	3,82,09,527
2020-21	2,16,36,360	15,26,400	-	2,70,06,758
2021-22	2,16,36,360	56,33,451	-	2,72,99,811

6. Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the company, profile of the position and person (in case of expatriates the relevant details would be w.r.t. the country of his origin):

The remuneration payable have been benchmarked with the remuneration being drawn by similar positions in the companies of comparable size engaged in the business of manufacture of similar chemicals and power generation and has been considered and approved by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors.

7. *Pecuniary relationship directly or indirectly with the company, or relationship with the managerial personnel, if any:*

Shri V. Rajasekaran has no pecuniary relationship, directly or indirectly, with the company except to the extent of his remuneration in the company. He is not related to any managerial personnel of the company.

III OTHER INFORMATION:

1. *Reasons of inadequate profits:*

About 70% of the Company's turnover comes from the Power Division operations of the Company. The Power Sector in Tamil Nadu is going through a crisis phase due to economic slowdown. The demand for power from industrial units are falling. Due to this the supply exceeds the demand. As a result of stiff competition in the sale of power, the selling price becomes a crucial factor. The Company has to sell power at a reduced rate in order to sustain in the business. On the other hand, cost of coal has increased together with the freight and handling charges. Due to this the profit margins have eroded leading to inadequate profit to meet the managerial remuneration limits.

The Company has to meet a major portion of its coal requirements by way of imports. As a result, international trade factors also affect the supply position including the price of supply. The foreign exchange fluctuations in the payments made for the purchase also has impacted the cost of generation of power. Thus the Company has shut down the Power Plant considering all these factors since August 2021.

2. *Steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement:*

The company has taken measures to improve its business performance. The company has firmed up plans to boost sales, both in the domestic and exports market. The company has identified new export buyers and new export markets. The company is negotiating with the consumers for a revision in the selling price of the electricity sold to them. The company has also taken measures to control costs and to improve overall efficiency.

3. *Expected increase in productivity and profits in measurable terms:*

The company has been striving to perform at its optimum capacity utilisation. The company would strive to further increase its production capabilities in all possible areas. The company would reorient its product mix in accordance with the market demand in order to increase productivity and improve profits.

IV DISCLOSURES:

The company, being an Unlisted Company, is not required to attach a report on Corporate Governance to the Directors' Report. However, the disclosures on remuneration package of each managerial person and details of all elements of remuneration package such as salary, benefits, bonuses, stock options, pension, etc., details of fixed component and performance linked incentives along with the performance criteria, Service contracts, notice



period, severance fees, Stock option details, if any, and whether the same has been issued at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable are mentioned, to the extent applicable, at appropriate places, in the Directors' Report attached to the financial statement for the information of shareholders.

The Board of Directors and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at their respective meetings held on 1st December 2022 had approved the proposal, subject to the approval of the shareholders by way of a Special Resolution, for waiver of the recovery of refund of the excess remuneration drawn by the managerial personnel due to circumstances in which the loss has been incurred which are beyond the control of the managerial personnel.

Board of Directors recommends the passing of the resolution set out as item no.7 to 9 in the Notice as a Special Resolution. With regard to item no.7, Shri V. Sengutuvan, Director and Smt. V. Samyuktha, Director, who are son and daughter, respectively, of Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, shall be deemed to be interested in the passing of this resolution. None of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors
For TCP Limited
V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Regd. Office:
TCP SAPTHAGIRI BHAVAN
No.4, (Old No.10) Karpagambal Nagar,
Mylapore, Chennai 600 004

Dated: 1st December 2022
Place: Chennai

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO MEMBERS- GREEN INITIATIVE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its Circular No.17/2011 dated 21st April 2011 and Circular No.18/2011 dated 29th April 2011 has taken a “Green Initiative in the Corporate Governance” by allowing paperless compliances by the companies, thereby allowing companies to serve documents to its members through electronic mode.

Your Company believes in Environment conservation for sustainable development and therefore your Company supports MCA in this initiative.

Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to intimate their e-mail address to the Company/Share Transfer Agent and members holding shares in demat form can intimate their e-mail address to their Depository Participant, to enable the company, in future, to send documents such as notices of general meetings, annual reports and other shareholder’s communication to all the members through e-mail.

Members may also note that in case any member makes a request to the Company for the physical copy of the documents sent by e-mail, it shall be sent by post.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Fiftieth Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of your company for the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS – HIGHLIGHTS

Stand-alone Financial Results:

The Stand-alone Financial Results for the year ended 31st March 2022 is as follows:

Based on Ind AS financial statements	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sales	17,810.32	19,420.41
Other operating revenue	75.27	91.05
Other income	1,478.67	273.61
Total income	19,364.26	19,785.07
Profit before Interest & Depreciation	1,779.24	(523.58)
Less: Interest	764.19	744.27
Depreciation	583.29	573.61
Profit before tax	431.76	(1,841.46)
Less: Current tax	-	-
Tax relating to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax credit (Net)	(262.78)	124.67
Profit after tax – Profit for the year	694.54	(1,966.12)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	12.05	(32.36)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	706.59	(1,998.49)
Retained Earnings – opening balance	17,840.99	19,889.79
Comprehensive Income for the year	694.54	(1,966.12)
Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	12.05	(32.36)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Dividend paid	(50.32)	(50.32)
Tax on dividend paid	-	-
Retained Earnings – balance at the end of the year	18,497.26	17,840.99
Company's Key Financial Ratios	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings per share	13.80	(39.07)
Dividend per share (out of previous years' profits)	1	1
Return on Net worth	1.73%	Nil

DIVIDEND

The company is not recommending dividend on the equity shares for this year. The Company has decided to utilize the earnings of the Company for further development of the organization.

The dividend declared for the financial year 2020-21 is recognized in the Retained Earnings in the financial year 2021-22. The outflow was Rs. 50.32 lakhs.

SEGMENTWISE / PRODUCTWISE PERFORMANCE**PRODUCTION****I. CHEMICALS****Sodium Hydrosulphite**

During the year your company had produced 10,510 MT of Sodium Hydrosulphite as against 8,070 MT in the previous year, an increase by about 30.23%.

Liquid Sulphur Dioxide

During the year your Company had produced 9,982 MT of Liquid Sulphur Dioxide as against 7,600 MT in the previous year, a increase by about 31.34%.

Sulphoxylates

There was no production of Sulphoxylates during the year as in the previous year.

II. RECOVERY SALTS

The trisalt production was 3,204 MT as against 2,133 MT in the previous year.

III. ELECTRIC POWER**Electric Power Generation**

Your company had generated 848 lakh units of electricity as against 2,508 lakh units last year from the Thermal Power Plant. The average Plant Load Factor during the year under review is 15.19% (Previous year: 44.78%). The Wind Mills had generated 236 lakh units of electricity as against 203 lakh units in the previous year. The lower generation is due to lower demand for power from the consumers and high production cost.

SALES**I. CHEMICALS****Sodium Hydrosulphite**

During the year your company had made sale of 7,900 MT of Sodium Hydrosulphite as against 8,041 MT in the previous year. The domestic sales is 7,851 MT, the Export sales is 2,712 MT. The increase in domestic sale is 23.79% when compared to a drop at 31% in the previous year. The increase in domestic sale is due to good demand for textile and pharma sectors.

The domestic sale, which was 6,366 MTs in the previous year, increased to 7,900 MTs in the financial year. The major portion of sales were to textile and pharma units. The increase in sales was due to a good demand for products in the textile and pharma industries. Your company is preparing to expand its market base in the current year.



Meanwhile, an announcement was made from the Government of India imposing anti-dumping duty on the imports from other Countries in order to protect domestic markets. The Anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports from China and Korea at 300 USD and 440 USD for a period of 5 years. Due to this, the Company's products have an edge over the Chinese and Korea products in terms of selling price and results in more offtake of the Company's products by the customers.

Liquid Sulphur Dioxide

The sale of Liquid Sulphur Dioxide during the year was 790 MT as against 731 MT in the previous year. The increase in sales is because of new buyers from pharma and starch industries.

Sulphoxylates

There was no sale of Sulphoxylates during the year as in the previous year. This is due to no production during this year.

Recovery salts

The sale of Recovery salts was 2,917 MT during the year as against 1,634 MT in the previous year. The performance was 78.5% higher than previous year. The increase in sale was due to providing of improvised product which met the needs of various sectors including leather, textile, chloralkali etc. Further, we are exploring the possibility of selling in new markets where its consumption is of substantial quantity.

II. POWER

During the year your Company had sold 717 lakh units of electricity as against 2,137 lakh units in the previous year from the Thermal Power Plant. The Wind mills had exported 234 lakh units of electricity as against 200 lakh units in the previous year. The lower sales are due to fall in demand from consumers and high production cost.

The Company sells power under Group Captive Consumer arrangement. The power generated up to 63.5 MW was sold to Group Captive Consumers and the balance power generated was towards captive consumption. The Group Captive Consumers arrangement Rules stipulate that the Group Captive Consumers should hold at least 26% shareholding in the Company. As at 31st March 2022 there are about 81 Group Captive Consumers holding about 26.15% equity shareholding in the Company.

EXPORTS

During the year, your Company had exported 2,712 MTs of Sodium Hydrosulphite as against 1,675 MTs during the previous year, an increase by 62%.

The highlight of this year's performance is that we had exported 1,318 MTs of Sodium Hydrosulphite to Turkey which is 48.6% of total exports by volume. Apart from Turkey, we have exported to the USA and Egypt with 12.6% and 11.4%. The exports to these countries have increased during the current year, when compared with the previous year.

This year Sodium Hydrosulphite was exported to 8 countries spread across all the regions like the United States of America, Turkey, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Egypt, Taiwan and Kenya.

The international market has transformed itself into a price-sensitive market where price of the product determines the securing of the orders. Price has to be adjusted, frequently, in keeping with the global price. We continue to face tough competition from China – the World's largest

producer and exporter of Sodium Hydrosulphite, which constantly reduces its export price. However the implementation of anti-dumping duty on the products of China and Korea has relatively helped the domestic market to sustain and develop export sales. Covid-19 created a huge impact on the export market. Fluctuation in exchange rates, strengthening of Rupee against US Dollar and frequent increase in shipping freight by the shipping lines are the other factors which had an adverse effect on the export profit margin. Despite the pandemic and its impact, we could increase the exports by making a reasonable good performance.

There are buyers who prefer the Company's products primarily due to its quality and timely shipments which are favourable factors to the Company. The continuous appreciation of US\$ vis a vis INR did help in offering competitive price and also in getting better FOB realization despite shipping freight charges being higher.

In the current year also the Company would be focusing on improving the quality of the product and packing, reducing the production cost, wherever possible, in order to offer a competitive price to the buyers and for retaining the existing markets, identifying new buyers in the existing markets and penetrating into new markets in order to enhance the volume of exports and also focus on markets like Turkey and South America to further increase the exports both in volume and value terms.

CREDIT RATING

The Credit rating assigned to the Company as at 29th July 2021 are as follows:

Credit Rating Agency	Credit Facilities	Rating
CRISIL	Bank borrowings – Long term	CRISIL BB+/Negative
CRISIL	Bank borrowings – Short term	CRISIL A4+
CRISIL	Fixed Deposits	F B+/Negative

The rating shall remain valid up to 31st March 2022.

DEPOSITS

The Company has stopped renewing / accepting deposits from the public from 1st October 2016. The Company has been repaying the deposits from the public on their maturity date. All outstanding deposits from the public has matured for repayment by the end of September 2019. As such, the Company has no outstanding public deposits other than unclaimed deposits.

Deposits repaid during the year ended 31st March 2022:

Type of deposit	Principal amount Repaid Rs.	Number of deposits repaid	Amount payable on maturity Rs.
Fixed deposit	3,00,000	1	3,00,000
Cumulative deposit	44,000	1	58,315
Total	3,44,000	2	3,58,315

Unclaimed deposits as at 31st March 2022:

Type of deposit	Principal amount Rs.	Number of deposits	Interest accrued and unclaimed Rs.	Amount payable on maturity Rs.
Fixed deposit	38,31,000	58	-	38,31,000
Cumulative deposit	15,08,000	28	5,41,995	20,49,995
Total	53,39,000	86	5,41,995	58,80,995



Deemed Deposits from Promoter- members outstanding as at 31st March 2022:

Type of deposit	Principal amount Rs.	Number of deposits	Amount payable on maturity Rs.
Fixed deposit – from Promoter - members considered as deemed deposits	2,86,84,625	6	2,86,84,625
Total Deposits	2,86,84,625	6	2,86,84,625

There were no deposits, which were claimed but not paid by the Company. Appropriate steps are being taken continuously to obtain the depositors' instructions so as to ensure repayment of the unclaimed deposits in time. All unclaimed deposits are public deposits.

As per Section 76 of the Companies Act, 2013, the credit rating agency CRISIL Limited vide its letter RL/TCPLMTD/272887/FD/0721/14350 dated 29th July 2021, has assigned a rating of 'CRISIL F B+/Negative' (pronounced "F B Plus rating with Negative outlook") for the Fixed Deposits accepted by the Company, indicating 'Inadequate Safety'. This rating indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment of interest and principal is not satisfactory. The management is taking adequate steps to improve the degree of safety.

The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2018, which came into effect from 15th August 2018, has removed the provisions relating to deposit insurance. Hence, there is no requirement for deposit insurance.

The Company has deposited with the Indian Overseas Bank, in a separate bank account, called as Deposit Repayment Reserve Account, an amount of not less than 20% of the amount of its deposits maturing during the financial year 2022-23 in accordance with the requirements of section 73(2) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

The Company's outstanding deposits are within the limits laid down in Rule 3(4) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 viz., 10% of the aggregate of the paid up share capital and free reserves of the Company as at 31st March 2021 in the case of deposits accepted from the members and 25% of the aggregate of the paid up share capital and free reserves of the Company as at 31st March 2021 in the case of deposits accepted from the public. The Company will accept deposits within the aforesaid limits.

The deposits accepted by the company from its members and the public are unsecured deposits.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

It is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India ranked 142nd by GDP on income per capita basis. India's economy is expected to grow at 7.5% for 2022-23 and 6.5% for 2023-24.

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the business of the Company, Vaccination and Recovery:

For more than two years after the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic, the tasks and challenges thrown by this pandemic situation are still daunting. The World economy

is reforming from the disruption caused by the virus. Though the Indian economy faced multi-dimensional challenges during the pandemic, it was able to reassure that our country remains one of the major economies in the world with huge potential.

The pandemic has caused unprecedented disruption to economic activity all over the world. After enforcing multiple lockdowns, unlock has been into implementation since June 2021 in multiple phases. The second wave began during the period of first quarter of the FY 2021- 22. The impact of second wave was quite high as there was a widespread of the virus and increase in number of cases but was not as high as the first wave. The Government of India imposed lockdown on 6th May of 2021 which was extended up to a month. The third wave began in December 2021 but comparatively had a smaller impact than the previous waves and started to subside during January 2022. The post-pandemic new normal may be very different from the pre-pandemic situation. No strict and complete lockdown was imposed thereafter. The pandemic has severely affected the business of the Company during the beginning. Since, both the Chemical and the Power Plants are continuous process units; they were permitted to reopen after the initial lockdown period. However during the FY21-22, the Company started recovering and made good sales.

This strength of conviction and hope in the country's future is also premised in the laudable manner that India has fought back. On May 12, 2020 the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, a Self-reliant India campaign providing a special relief packages. The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant. The Finance Minister further announced reforms under the same. The Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India and other regulators have announced various measures, relaxations and took several other monetary and fiscal policy measures to overcome the crisis caused by the pandemic on the economy.

India commenced the vaccination process on 16th January 2021. India has strengthened its vaccination drive by initiating precaution doses and vaccination in the wake of the recent surge in new variants-led cases. The recovery rate improved steadily since June 2021. Post second wave, there was a decline in new cases registration. Despite being affected by three Covid-19 waves, the Indian economy has recovered strongly. Though number of new cases being reported every day, India managed to recover from the post pandemic situation and keep imposing measures for handling the current Covid situation.

The Ukraine – Russia war is another such event that has left a huge impact on the Indian economy and financial system which begun during January 2022. There conflict has definitely affected the GDP growth of India. There has been a huge increase in prices of oils which is an everyday commodity used globally as countries including India imports oils from Russia. The rise in crude oil prices will increase the inflation of the country. The rise in commodity prices such as fuels, edible oil, metals, domestic products and various other products are the key indicators to identify the increase in inflation.

OUTLOOK AND OPPORTUNITIES

The pandemic has caused unprecedented disruption to economic activities of the Country. The Government had laid focus on relief measures including capacity built up of medical facilities to face pandemic, vaccination centers to control its spread and saving human life, free distribution of food grains and cereals, transport facility and extra funds for healthcare and for the states, to sector related incentives and many more. The Finance Minister further announced Government



Reforms across various sectors under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. The government took several reforms such as Supply Chain Reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple & Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System. The Reserve Bank of India maintained and continued to have a supportive stand with regard to monetary policy aiming at diminishing the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, recuperate the growth and maintaining the inflation within level.

It is widely believed that the future will belong to purposeful enterprises who will constantly build competitiveness with agility and innovation to respond speedily to external shocks and emerge even stronger from the crisis. It is this compelling strategic response that drives your Company to strengthen organizational vitality in a manner that it is future-ready, fosters extreme competitiveness while contributing to the vision of an Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (self-reliant India Campaign).

Your Company's agility, compassionate action and adaptive capabilities during these trying times demonstrate its enduring strengths. However, the Board of Directors remains optimistic that your Company's focus on top strategic priorities will continue to create a larger value for the Company and its stakeholders.

Recovery of market:

With regard to Chemical plant, the production and sales improved a lot especially after June 2021 as major sectors revived and opened up after pandemic. More sales were made to pharma industry. The Company also improved the quality of the products to meet the customer's demand. The textiles units, which are the main customers for the Company's products, have started operating at full capacity. This has increased the demand for our products from the Chemical Unit. Amid this, the export was also at good level. There was a growth of 62% in exports by volume, where a large quantity was exported to Turkey (48.6% of total exports by volume). Exports to the USA and Egypt was at 12.6% and 11.4%.

Further, the Power plant could not operate at their full capacities due to increase in cost of coal which is the main raw material for production of electricity and this being one of the major factor for shutdown of power plant. The generation of electricity was stopped from August 2021 due to various factors such as increase in price of raw materials, sources being limited by the suppliers, increase in transportation and other costs. Eventually the purchase price exceeded the sale price. Thus the power plant was shut down from August 2021. The company started selling coal at a reasonable price to fetch income and to dispose the material due to stoppage of production.

Amid the fluctuation in global economy and development in various Countries, the Company is working towards betterment of the quality of the products and to increase the market sale.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of the Board:

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of professionals from varied disciplines. The day to day management of the affairs of the Company is entrusted with Executive Director (Whole time director), headed by the Managing Director, who functions under the overall supervision, direction and control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

As of 31st March, 2022 the Company's Board comprised of twelve directors. The Board comprises of an optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors, with ten directors being

Non-Executive directors. The Non-Executive Directors, thus, constitute more than 50% of the Board. As on 31st March 2022, there are four Independent Directors, who exercise independent judgement in the Board's deliberations, discussions and decisions.

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director and Shri V. Rajasekaran, Director were the two executive directors on the Board as on 31st March 2022. Shri V.R. Venkataachalam is the Chairman of the Board and accordingly the Chairman of the Company.

During the year, there was a change in the designation of Whole-time Director. At the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 23rd September 2016, Shri V. Rajasekaran was reappointed as the Executive Director (Whole-time Director) of the Company for a further term of five years from 1st March 2017 to 28th February 2022. Upon completion of the term, his designation changed from Whole-time Director to Director with effect from 1st March 2022.

There were no changes in the composition of the Board during the year.

Directors retiring by rotation and seeking reappointment:

Shri T. Yeswanth (DIN 01236613), Director, is retiring by rotation at this Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Shri C. Saravanan (DIN 01038557), Director, is retiring by rotation at this Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Term of office of Managing Director and Executive Director:

At the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 26th October 2018 – held during the extended period, Shri V.R. Venkataachalam was reappointed as Managing Director of the Company for a further term of five years from 1st September 2018 to 31st August 2023.

At the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 23rd September 2016, Shri V. Rajasekaran was reappointed as the Executive Director of the Company for a further term of five years from 1st March 2017 to 28th February 2022. Upon completion of the term, his designation changed from Whole-time Director to Director. Thus he continued as a Director with effect from 1st March 2022. Compliance under the Companies Act, 2013 and any other provisions with regard to reporting the change in designation was duly made.

Approval of the shareholders is sought under section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, for waiver of recovery of the amount refundable to the Company towards the remuneration drawn by the managerial personnel in excess of the prescribed limits:

Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, the total managerial remuneration payable by a public company, to its Directors, including managing director and whole-time director, and its manager in respect of any financial year shall not exceed 11%. Further, the second proviso to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the remuneration payable to any one managing director or whole-time director or manager shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the company and if there is more than one such director remuneration shall not exceed 10% of the net profits to all such Directors and manager taken together and remuneration payable to Directors by the Company who are neither Managing Director or Whole-time Director, in any financial year, shall not exceed 1% of the net profits of the Company for the financial year, if there is a managing or whole-time director or manager. The net profits being computed in the manner laid down in section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Section 197(3) provides that where in any financial year, a company has no profits or has inadequate profits, the company shall pay remuneration to Managing Director and Whole-Time Director only in accordance with the provisions and limits laid down in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

If the remuneration paid exceeds the exceeds the limits prescribed under the Act, then it shall be construed that the company has inadequate profits.

For the Financial year 2021-22, the managerial remuneration paid by the Company exceeds the limit of 10% of the net profits of the Company. The Company has already availed the limits set out in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 for payment of managerial remuneration for the previous three financial years, viz., 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Section 197(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that if any director draws or receives, directly or indirectly, by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limit prescribed in this section or without approval required under this section, he shall refund such sums to the company, within two years or such lesser period as may be allowed by the company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the company.

Section 197 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the Company shall not waive the recovery of any sum refundable to it under sub section (9) unless approved by the company by special resolution within two years from the date the sum becomes refundable.

The remuneration actually drawn by the managerial personnel viz. Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director and Shri V. Rajasekaran, (as Executive Director and Director), during the financial year ended 31st March 2022 is as follows:

Name	Period	Salary, allowances and commission Rs.	Provident Fund and Gratuity Rs.	Perquisites Rs.	Total Rs.
Shri V.R. Venkataachalam		2,58,49,960	16,56,000	25,21,716	3,00,27,676
Shri V. Rajasekaran*	From 01.04.2021 to 28.02.2022	1,84,61,630	13,99,200	56,10,449	2,54,71,279
	From 01.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	16,78,330	1,27,200	23,002	18,28,532
Total		4,59,89,920	31,82,400	81,55,167	5,73,27,487

*Shri V. Rajasekaran tenure as WTD completed on 28th February 2022. Upon completion of the term, his designation changed from Whole-time Director to Director with effect from 1st March 2022. Hence the remuneration is calculated on pro-rata basis.

Calculation of Effective Capital for the purpose of computation of ceiling under Schedule V:

Computation of limit on Managerial Remuneration	Rs.
Net Profit as per Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31-3-22	6,94,54,394
Add: Managerial remuneration deducted from gross profit	5,73,27,487

Net Profit for computation of ceiling on Managerial remuneration	12,67,81,881

1. Calculation of overall limit of 11% pursuant to Section 197(1):	
11% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of MD and Director (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022 – 1,39,46,006*1/12)	----- 11,62,167
Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	1,00,96,303
Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director and Director	89,34,136
2. Calculation of 10% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (i)	
10% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of MD and WTD (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st April, 2021 to 28th February 2022 – 1,26,78,188*11/12)	----- 1,16,21,672
Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	4,72,31,184
Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director and Whole-time Director	3,56,09,512
3. Calculation of 5% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (i)	
5% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of Whole-time Director (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022 – 63,39,094*1/12)	----- 5,28,257
Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	82,67,771
Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Managing Director	77,39,513
4. Calculation of 1% limit pursuant to Section 197(1) second proviso (ii) A	
1% of the Net Profit – ceiling on Remuneration of Director (Calculated on pro-rata basis for the period 1st March, 2022 to 31st March 2022 – 12,67,818*1/12)	----- 1,05,651
Managerial Remuneration actually drawn	18,28,532
Managerial Remuneration drawn in excess of the limits For Director	17,22,880

Notes:

1. The Managerial Remuneration does not include actuarial valuation of gratuity and actuarial valuation of Earned Leave Entitlements in respect of the managerial personnel which are not actually drawn.
2. The managerial remuneration actually drawn is calculated on the basis of monthly remuneration drawn.

The payments of remuneration to the managerial personnel have been approved by the shareholders as follows:

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director – at the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 26th October 2018 (held during extended period); and

Shri V. Rajasekaran, Executive Director – at the 44th Annual General Meeting held on 23rd September 2016.



During the financial year 2021-22, the managerial remuneration paid by the Company exceeds such limit prescribed by the Act. The Company has incurred a net profit of Rs. 4.32 Crores during the year as compared to a net loss of Rs. 18.41 Crores in the previous year. The Revenue from operations fell from Rs.195.11 crores in the previous year to Rs. 178.86 Crores in the current year. The Company has made operating profit of Rs.17.79 crores during the year viz., Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Tax. The profit in the year was due to good demand and sales. The managerial personnel have done everything, to the best of their ability, to improve the Net Profit. The general economic slowdown prevailing all over the Country has affected the Company's business also. Considering the economic situation and the past track record of the managerial personnel in improving the business and the net profit of the Company, year after year, the excess remuneration drawn by the managerial personnel during the year may be waived from recovery from the managerial personnel by the shareholders by passing a **Special Resolution** to this effect.

The Board of Directors and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at their respective meetings held on 1st December 2022 had approved the proposal, for waiver of recovery of the amount refundable to the Company towards the remuneration drawn by the managerial personnel in excess of the prescribed limits, subject to the approval of the shareholders by way of a Special Resolution at the ensuing 50th Annual General Meeting in accordance with the provisions of section 197(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Board of Directors recommends the passing of the **Special Resolutions**.

Board Meetings:

During the year there were 7 Board Meetings held on 07.06.2021, 21.06.2021, 22.07.2021, 30.08.2021, 02.11.2021, 08.02.2022 and 11.03.2022. All the directors attended the Board Meetings.

Independent Directors' meeting:

The independent directors met on 11th March, 2022 without the presence of other directors or members of Management. All the independent directors were present at the meeting. In the meeting, the independent directors reviewed performance of non-independent directors, the Board as a whole and Chairman. They assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Company is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Audit Committee comprises of the following members:

Shri M. Parthasarathi, Chairman of the Committee
Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy; and
Shri Chaniyilparampu Nanappan Ramchand

All the members of the Audit Committee are Independent Directors. The members of the committee are financially literate with ability to read and understand the financial statement. The Chairman of the committee has related financial management expertise by way of experience in financial management in his field of business. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary for the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall have such powers, duties and responsibilities and shall function in such manner as provided in Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Audit Committee Meetings:

During the year there were 4 Audit Committee Meetings held on 21.06.2021, 22.07.2021, 02.11.2021 and 11.03.2022. All the members of the Audit Committee attended the meetings.

VIGIL MECHANISM

Pursuant to section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, the Company has established a Vigil Mechanism for its directors and employees to report their genuine concerns or grievances. The Vigil Mechanism is monitored by the Audit Committee. The Vigil Mechanism provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of directors / employees who avail of the mechanism and also provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. It also ensures standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board is constituted in accordance with Section 178 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of the following members:

Shri M. Parthasarathi, Chairman of the Committee

Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy; and

Shri Ashwath Naroht;

All the members of the Committee are Independent directors. The Company Secretary acts as the secretary for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall carry out such functions as laid down in section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings:

During the year there was one Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting held on 11.03.2022. All the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee attended the meetings.

STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of the Board is constituted in accordance with Section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The following Non-Executive directors are the members of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

Shri A.S. Thillainayagam, Chairman of the Committee

Shri Dr. T. Bhasker Raj; and

Shri C. Saravanan

The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-executive director. The company secretary acts as the secretary for the committee.

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee was constituted to consider and resolve the grievances of shareholders and other security holders of the Company. The Committee shall



expedite the process of share transfers. The Board has delegated the powers of registration of share transfers to the committee. Any major transfers approved at the Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings are placed before the Board.

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Meetings:

During the year no Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Meetings were held.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Pursuant to section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of directors, at its meeting held on 30th May 2014, had constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. Board of Directors, at their meeting held on 11th March 2022, reconstituted the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

As required by section 135 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, the CSR Committee comprises of the following three directors viz.

Shri V. R. Venkataachalam, Chairman

Shri Dr. T. Bhasker Raj, member; and

Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy, member

Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy is an independent director on the Board.

The CSR Committee shall carry out such functions as laid down in section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Meetings:

During the year there was one Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR) Meeting held on 11.03.2022. All the members of the CSR Committee attended the meeting.

DISCLOSURES AS PER SECTION 134 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 8(5) OF THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

Extract of Annual Return:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 the copy of Annual Return in prescribed form MGT-7 to be placed on the Company's website at the web address www.tcpindia.com upon filing the same with ROC.

In accordance with the provisions of section 134 (3) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return will be placed on the website of the Company at the web link www.tcpindia.com.

Number of meetings of the Board:

During the year there were 7 Board Meetings held on 07.06.2021, 21.06.2021, 22.07.2021, 30.08.2021, 02.11.2021, 08.02.2022 and 11.03.2022. All the directors attended the Board Meetings.

Directors' Responsibility Statement:

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the confirmation and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statement in terms of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

- i) That in the preparation of the Annual Accounts, for the year ended 31st March 2022, the applicable Accounting Standards had been followed along with proper explanation for material departures, if any;
- ii) That such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent were made so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and of the loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- iii) That proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safe guarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv) That the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022 had been prepared on a going concern basis. and;
- v) Proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws had been devised and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Declaration by Independent Directors:

The Board has received the declaration from all the Independent Directors as per the requirement of section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Board is satisfied that all the Independent Directors meet the criterion of independence as mentioned in section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act and the Code of Conduct for Directors and senior management personnel.

Company's policy on Directors appointment and remuneration:

In accordance with the requirements of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has put in place a policy for appointment of directors taking into consideration the qualification and wide experience of the directors in the fields of chemical, power generation, manufacturing, finance, administration and legal apart from compliance of legal requirements of the Company.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has also laid down remuneration criteria for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy. It has also laid down, in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy, the evaluation criteria for performance evaluation of the directors including independent directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is annexed to the Directors' Report as **Annexure I** and is also uploaded on the Company's website www.tcpindia.com.

Explanations or comments by the Board on every qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made in the Auditors' Report and in the Secretarial Audit Report:

The Auditors' Report to the Shareholders for the year under review does not contain any qualification, reservation, or adverse remark or disclaimer except emphasis on certain matters. The Secretarial Audit Report, given by a Company Secretary in practice, states that the post of Company Secretary remain vacant during the year under review. The Company is in the process of appointing a Whole-time Company Secretary. Further the report also states that the CSR spending has to be regulated as per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has slowly started reviving after the Pandemic. The Company has incurred loss during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company's cash flows were hampered. This has severely affected the spending on the CSR activities during the year. The Company will ensure



achievement of the target spend on CSR activities in a phased manner in the Financial years to follow.

Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

There are no loans made, guarantees given or security provided during the year, under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The aggregate value of investments made by the Company under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is within the limits prescribed in the section.

Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013:

There are no contracts or arrangements entered into with the Related Parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year ended 31st March 2022. Following are the existing related party transactions entered by the Company:

Board of Directors, at their meeting held on 1st June 2020, has appointed the following related parties to an office or place of profit in the Company, with effect from 1st June 2020, carrying a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs.2,50,000/- (Rupees two lakhs fifty thousand only):

Name of the Related Party and designation	Monthly Remuneration Rs.
1. Smt T. Amudha, General Manager – (Marketing – Chemical Division)	29,30,000
2. Smt S. Arundati General Manager – (Human Resources & Industrial Relations)	29,30,000
3. Smt Padma General Manager – (Marketing – Power Division)	13,80,000

The aforesaid appointments were considered and recommended for appointment by the Board by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The aforesaid appointments were approved and ratified by the shareholders at their 48th Annual General Meeting.

Justification for the appointments:

Smt T. Amudha:

Smt T. Amudha is one of the promoters of the Company holding 6,400 shares. Her husband Shri A.S. Thillainayagam, is also one of the promoters of the Company holding 1,35,000 shares. She is the daughter of late Shri NPV Ramasamy Udayar, Industrialist. Her husband is also an Industrialist. Her sons are entrepreneurs. Thus, hailing from Industrialists and entrepreneurs family she has acumen in marketing strategies. She has been associated with the Company, as a promoter, from 7th November, 1986, when the Company was disinvested in favour of the Udayar Group. As such, she has information and knowledge about the functioning of the Company, its products, its customers, its marketing operations and the marketing network.

Post COVID-19 Pandemic has thrown up a situation where the Company needs to focus more on its marketing strategies in order to sustain and grow in the business. In such a situation, appointment of a senior person, for heading the marketing function of the Chemical Division of the Company, has become imperative. It is in these circumstances that the proposed appointment is made.

Smt S. Arundati:

Smt S. Arundati is one of the promoters of the Company holding 50,450 shares. She is the daughter of late Shri NPV Ramasamy Udayar, Industrialist. Her husband is also an Industrialist. Thus, hailing from Industrialists family she has acumen in Human Resources & Industrial Relations function's strategies. She has been associated with the Company, as a promoter, from 7th November, 1986, when the Company was disinvested in favour of the Udayar Group. As such, she has information and knowledge about the functioning of the Company, its products, its employees' policy on recruitment, training and welfare.

Post COVID-19 Pandemic has thrown up a situation where the Company needs to focus more on its Human Resources & Industrial Relations function's strategies in order to sustain and grow in the business. The Company has about 400 employees in its Chemical and Power Divisions and in the Wind mill Division, comprising senior management personnel, middle level personnel and junior level personnel, comprising highly skilled and technical personnel and other experienced personnel. In such a situation, appointment of a senior person, for heading the Human Resources & Industrial Relation function of the Company, has become imperative. It is in these circumstances that the proposed appointment is made

Smt Padma:

Smt Padma is one of the promoters of the Company holding 51,300 shares. She is the daughter of late Shri NPV Ramasamy Udayar, Industrialist. Her son is an entrepreneur. Thus, hailing from Industrialists and entrepreneurs family she has acumen in marketing strategies. She has been associated with the Company, as a promoter, from 7th November, 1986, when the Company was disinvested in favour of the Udayar Group. As such, she has information and knowledge about the functioning of the Company, its products, its customers, its marketing operations and the marketing network.

Post COVID-19 Pandemic has thrown up a situation where the Company needs to focus more on its marketing strategies in order to sustain and grow in the business. In such a situation, appointment of a senior person, for heading the marketing function of the Power Division of the Company, has become imperative. It is in these circumstances that the proposed appointment is made.

Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director, Shri A.S. Thillainayagam, Shri Dr. T. Bhasker Raj, Shri T. Yeshwanth and Shri C. Saravanan, Directors, shall be deemed to be interested in the aforesaid appointment.

Other Related Party Transactions:

The Company has entered into a rental agreement with TCP Hotels Private Ltd, [CIN: U55101TN2001PTC046673] its subsidiary Company, for using on rental basis, a portion of the building space of the subsidiary company, in Chennai, for the purpose of Company' business, on payment of a monthly rental amount of Rs.3 lakhs. The transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and were in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. A Rental Agreement was entered into with TCP Hotels Private Ltd – Subsidiary Company. The Rental Agreement is for a period of 5 years at a time and can be renewed for further periods with the mutual consent of the parties to the agreement.

The Company has entered into a rental agreement with Nagoorar Enterprises Private Ltd, [CIN: U24110TN2007PTC065076] a company in which a director of the Company is a member,



for using a portion of its premises as godown space, on a monthly rental of Rs.1,30,000/-. A Rental Agreement was entered into between the Companies. The transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and were in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The aforesaid transactions do not exceed the limit of 10% or more of the turnover of the Company as provided in Rule 15 (3) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, and as such they are not material transactions.

Justification for entering into the aforesaid contracts:

The contracts were entered into as the Company is assured of a commitment in terms of service provided and its sustainability would benefit the Company in the long run.

The Related Party Transactions (RPT's) entered into by the Company are given in the Notes on Accounts 53(a) and (b) attached to the Financial Statements. These transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and were in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with the Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

The statement of RPT's is placed before the Audit Committee and the Board on a quarterly basis. Omnibus approval was obtained for the transactions of repetitive nature. None of the directors have any pecuniary relationships or transactions with the Company except for the payment of sitting fees.

The particulars of RPT's to be disclosed in Form AOC-2 is enclosed as **Annexure VI**

The state of the Company's affairs:

The state of the Company's affairs is explained in the paragraph 'Segment wise/ product wise performance' in the Directors' Report.

The amount, if any, carried to reserves:

The Company has not transferred any amount to the Reserves.

The amount, if any, which it recommends, should be paid by way of dividend:

The Board is not recommending dividend on the equity shares for this year.

Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which has occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of report:

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, that have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of report viz., for the period from 31st March 2022 to 1st December 2022.

Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

The information pursuant to section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as follows:

(A) Conservation of Energy:

- a. The Company ensures that the manufacturing operations are conducted in the manner whereby optimum utilization and maximum possible savings of energy is achieved. As the impact of measures taken for conservation and optimum utilisation of energy are not quantitative, its impact on cost cannot be ascertained accurately.
- b. The Company's chemical plant engaged in manufacturing operations utilises the alternative sources of energy from the Biomass based power and power generated from windmills.
- c. No specific investment has been made on energy conservation equipment.

(B) Technology absorption:

The Company's products are manufactured by using in-house know how and no outside technology is being used for manufacturing activities. Therefore no technology absorption is required. The Company constantly strives for maintenance and improvement in quality of its products and entire Research & Development activities are directed to achieve the aforesaid goal.

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

During the year the foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as follows:

Foreign exchange earnings:

Foreign exchange earnings from exports Rs.29.04 crores

Foreign exchange outgo:

Foreign exchange outgo on payments for imports Rs.11.96 crores.

A statement indicating development and implementation of a Risk Management Policy for the Company including identification therein of elements of risk, if any, this in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company:

The Company has framed a Risk Management Policy to identify, communicate and manage material risks across the organisation. The policy also ensures that responsibilities have been appropriately delegated for risk management. Key Risks and mitigation measures are as follows:

Risk Management is an ongoing process being implemented and reviewed. The Board of directors has approved a Risk Management Policy. The Board has defined the roles and responsibilities of persons identified for implementation of the Risk Management Policy and have delegated the monitoring and reviewing of the Risk Management Plan to the Managing Director.

The Company maintains Risk Register listing all the risks likely to affect the achievement of the business goals set by the Company. Significant risks are identified using a scoring methodology. The process of Risk Management includes Risk Identification and Categorization, Risk Description and Risk Mitigation. The Risk Owners are accountable to the Managing Director for identification, assessment, aggregation, reporting and monitoring of the risks related to their respective areas / functions.

The key implementation areas for Risk Mitigation are as follows:

For Finance function:

For Computer systems and Data maintenance

For purchase and sales functions

Treasury operations and fund transfers

Data Security

Credit Administration



The Company is exposed mainly to Credit Risk, Market risk (competition), interest rate risk and Cash Management Risk in its business operations. The experience in the selling functions acquired by the Company over the years has helped to identify the credit worthiness of its customers for giving credit and has helped to mitigate the Credit Risk. The Company has maintained its quality in supply and services to its customers and has earned a brand image for quality supplies and by this process manages to retain existing customers and bring in new customers. In this way, it tries to mitigate the Market risk. The Company's debt servicing is a record without any default in the timely payment of interest for its working capital borrowings. The Company's profitability and financials are improving every year. This strength of the Company helps to mitigate the interest rate risk. The Company's fund operations are centralized at the Head Office. The requirements of funds from the units are met from the Head Office. The spending at the units are monitored by the accounts personnel at the Head office on a periodical basis. The Cash operations at the Head Office is subjected to multi-level checks and controls, the internal auditor periodically verifies physical cash balance and in this way the Company mitigates the Cash Management Risk.

The details about the policy developed and implemented by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives taken during the year:

The objective of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy of the Company is to continue to contribute towards social welfare projects for the benefit of the general public and in particular to the people living around the areas where the company's manufacturing / generation activities are located. The CSR Policy focuses on providing facilities for imparting education, vocational training, and promoting health care to economically weaker and under privileged sections of the society and to do such other activities as may be permissible under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

The Company has spent the following amount on CSR activities during the year 2021-22:

Amount spent in excess of the limit carried forward from the previous year	: Rs. 7,60,887
Amount to be spent on CSR activities for the year ended 31-3-22	: Rs. 31,26,602
Amount spent on the CSR activities during 2021-22	: Rs. 4,69,775
Total amount spent on CSR for 21-22	: Rs. 12,30,662
Amount unspent	: Rs. 18,95,940

The nature and the amount spent on the CSR activities during the year 2021-22 is given in the Annual Report on CSR activities for the financial year 2021-22 given in **Annexure II** to the Directors' Report.

Reasons for not spending the amount that is to be spent during the financial year 2021-22:

During the financial year ended 31st March 2022, the Company has to spend an amount of Rs. 31,26,602/- being the 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years as provided in section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Committee has identified and approved various CSR Projects to be implemented in a phased manner. During the year, the Company had spent Rs. 12,30,662/- on CSR activities, in pursuance of its CSR Policy. The amount unspent is Rs. 18,95,940/-.

During the financial year 2021-22, the Company was engaged in identification of CSR activities and identifying Implementing agencies, laying basic framework for the CSR Projects. Covid has

severely affected the business during previous years. Post pandemic, the Company have slowly started reviving. The Company has incurred loss during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company's cash flows were hampered. This has severely affected the spending on the CSR activities during the year. The Company will ensure achievement of the target spend on CSR activities in a phased manner in the Financial years to follow.

Annual Report on CSR activities for the financial year 2021-22: Pursuant to Rule 8(1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Annual Report on CSR activities, to be included in the Directors' Report for the financial year 2021-22 in the format prescribed as Annexure to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, is annexed to the Directors' Report as Annexure II and is also uploaded on the Company's website www.tcpindia.com

Performance and financial position of the Subsidiary Company viz., TCP Hotels Private Ltd:

The Company has one Subsidiary Company viz., TCP Hotels Private Limited. The Company holds 96% equity shareholding in its subsidiary company.

TCP Hotels Private Ltd:

TCP Hotels Private Ltd derives rental income from letting out its property and this is the only source of income for the company for the year ended 31st March 2022. For the year ended 31st March 2022, the company has earned income of Rs.42 lakhs and had reported Net profit (before tax) of Rs.38,19,135/- (Rs. 38,46,462/- in the previous year) and Net profit (after tax) of Rs.30,68,702/- (Rs. 30,79,260/- in the previous year). TCP Ltd is paying rent to TCP Hotels Private Ltd, pursuant to a rental agreement entered into with TCP Hotels Private Ltd, for taking on rent, a portion of the premises owned by TCP Hotels Private Ltd and the amount of such rent paid during the year is Rs.36 lakhs. This is a related party transaction in the ordinary course of business and made on arm's length basis. The omnibus approval of the Audit Committee has been obtained for entering into this routine transaction.

The annual report and annual accounts of the subsidiary company viz., TCP Hotels Private Ltd for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and the related detailed information shall be made available to shareholders of the Company seeking such information. The annual accounts of the subsidiary company shall also be kept for inspection by shareholders at the Registered Office of the company and the Subsidiary Company. The annual accounts of the subsidiary company shall be available on the website of the Company viz., www.tcpindia.com.

The financial summary or highlights:

The financial summary is given in the Paragraph 'Financial Results - Highlights' in the Directors' Report.

The change in the nature of business, if any:

There is no change in the nature of business.

The details of directors or key managerial personnel who were appointed or have resigned during the year:

With deep regret, the Board reports the sudden and sad demise of Mr. Ravi Selvarajan, Company Secretary on May 16, 2021 who have been associated with the Company since 2006. The Board places on record its appreciation for his invaluable contributions and guidance provided to the company during his tenure.



Apart from above, there were no directors and key managerial personnel who were appointed or have resigned during the year.

Reappointment of Independent Director for a second term of five consecutive years:

No other director or key managerial personnel were appointed or resigned during the year.

The names of companies which have become or ceased to be Subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year:

There are no companies which have become or ceased to be Subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.

The details relating to deposits, covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013:

The Company has stopped renewing / accepting deposits from the public 1st October 2016. The Company has been repaying the deposits from the public on their maturity date. All outstanding deposits from the public have matured for repayment by the end of September 2019. As such, the Company has no outstanding public deposits other than unclaimed deposits.

(a) Accepted during the year:

No deposits were accepted or renewed during the year.

(b) Remained unpaid or unclaimed as at the end of the year:

There are 58 fixed deposits and 28 cumulative deposits aggregating to 86 deposits for an amount of Rs. 53.39 lakhs that have matured but remained unclaimed (maturity value Rs. 58.80 lakhs).

(c) Whether there has been any default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year and if so, number of such cases and the total amount involved:

There has been no default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year.

The details of deposits which are not in compliance with the requirements of Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013:

There are no deposits which are not in compliance with the requirements of Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

The details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future:

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

The details in respect of adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements:

The Company's well defined organizational structure, documented policy guidelines, defined authority matrix and internal financial controls ensure efficiency of operations, protection of resources and compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Moreover, the Company continuously upgrades its systems and undertakes review of policies. The internal financial control is supplemented by regular reviews by management and standard policies and guidelines

to ensure reliability of financial data and all other records to prepare the financial statements and other data. The Audit Committee reviews the internal financial controls and also monitors the implemented suggestions.

Disclosure as to whether maintenance of cost records is required by the Company and whether such accounts and records are made and maintained:

The Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Disclosure under section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

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

Disclosure as to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The Company has a policy for prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace in accordance with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Company has complied with the provisions relating to constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed of during the year:

a) Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil
b) Number of complaints received during the year	Nil
c) Number of complaints disposed of during the year	Nil
d) Number of cases pending at the end of the year	Nil

Other Disclosures:

1. No equity shares were issued with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
2. No equity shares (including sweat equity shares) were issued to the employees of the Company under any Scheme.
3. The Company has not resorted to any buy-back of its equity shares during the year.
4. There was no fraud reported by the Auditors of the Company to the Audit Committee under section 143(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Composition of Audit Committee: (pursuant to section 177(8) of the Companies Act, 2013): The Audit Committee comprised of the following directors namely, Shri M. Parthasarathi, Chairman, Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy and Shri Chaniyilparampu Nanappan Ramchand.
6. The disclosures on the composition of committees constituted by the Board under the Companies Act, 2013, as well as changes in their composition, if any, during the year, is given under the Paragraphs with respect to each of the Committees included in the Directors' Report.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company and its Subsidiary Company viz., TCP Hotels Private Ltd, has been prepared in the same form and manner in which the Company's Financial Statement has been prepared and such Consolidated Financial Statement is attached to this Annual Report. The Consolidated Financial Statement has been prepared in compliance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. A Statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statement of the Subsidiary Company in Form AOC-1 is also attached to this Annual Report.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES' PARTICULARS

Pursuant to Rules 5 (2) and 5 (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the statement showing the particulars of the employees employed throughout the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and was in receipt of remuneration for the year which, in the aggregate, was not less than Rs.1 crore and 2 lakhs and a statement of top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn, is annexed to the Directors' Report as **Annexure III**.

AUDITORS

M/s. NSR & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No.010522S), the auditors of the company, appointed at the 45th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 22nd September, 2017, retires after completing single term of five consecutive years at the conclusion of the ensuing 50th Annual General Meeting scheduled on 30th December, 2022. Though they are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term of five consecutive years as specified in section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, they have indicated that they do not wish to seek re-appointment for the second term.

The Board hereby recommends to appoint M/s. Ramesh & Ramachandran, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (Firm Registration No.002981S) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company (in place of M/s. NSR & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chennai, (Firm Registration No. 010522S), the retiring auditor, whose tenure expires at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting). The appointment of new auditor is made pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force) and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

COST AUDITOR

Pursuant to section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, Shri M. Kannan, Cost Accountant in practice, has been appointed as the Cost Auditor of the company for the year 2021-22, for the audit of the cost records maintained by the Company.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

Pursuant to section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, M/s Sankaran & Krishnan, Chartered Accountants, Chennai, are appointed as internal auditors of the Company to conduct internal audit of the functions and activities of the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

The Board has appointed Shri K. Elangovan, M/s Elangovan Associates, Company Secretaries in Practice, Chennai, (Certificate of Practice No.3552) Membership No. FCS 1808 to carry out Secretarial Audit under the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year 2021-22. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed to the Directors' report as **Annexure IV**.

TRANSFERS MADE TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF) DURING THE YEAR

Transfer of unclaimed dividend:

Section 124 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the amount of dividend transferred to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of such transfer, shall be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund established under section 125 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, during the year 2021-22, the dividend declared at the 42nd AGM held on 19-09-2014 and transferred to the Unpaid Dividend Account and which remained unclaimed is required to be transferred to the IEPF.

During the year, unclaimed dividend amount pertaining to the financial year 2013-14, for an amount of Rs.5,876/-, due to 54 shareholders, were transferred to the IEPF on 17.02.2022.

Transfer of unclaimed deposits:

Section 125(2) (i) and (k) read with the proviso to that sub section provides that matured deposits together with interest accrued thereon, which remains unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date it became due for payment shall be transferred to the IEPF.

Accordingly, the unclaimed deposits for an amount of Rs. 3,70,750/- due to 6 depositors for the financial year 2021-22 was transferred to IEPF during the financial year 2022-23 on 29.08.2022.

Web link for viewing the details:

The details of the amounts transferred to the IEPF and other particulars are placed on the website of the Company www.tcpindia.com under the web link 'IEPF DISCLOSURES – IEPF DISCLOSURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22 – CLICK HERE TO VIEW UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND, DEPOSITS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE IEPF DURING THE YEAR 2021-22.'

Transfer of shares to the IEPF Authority:

Section 124 (6) provides that all shares in respect of which unpaid or unclaimed dividend has been transferred to the IEPF shall also be transferred by the company in the name of Investor Education and Protection Fund along with a statement containing such details as may be prescribed.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, had notified the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Authority, Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('the Rules') with effect from the 7th September 2016 providing for the transfer of the Equity Shares to the IEPF Authority in respect of which dividend has remained unpaid / unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more.

Accordingly, the equity shares held by those shareholders, whose dividend remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years, viz. pertaining to the dividends for the financial year 2013-14 to the financial year 2019-20, shall be liable to be transferred to the IEPF during the financial year 2021-22.



The said Rules were amended by the MCA vide their Notification dated 28th February 2017, 13th October 2017 and 9th June 2021, wherein, amongst other things, the revised procedure for transfer of shares has been notified. The MCA has issued General Circular No.11/06/2017-IEPF dated 16th October 2017 intimating the demat accounts of the IEPF Authority for the purpose of transfer of shares to the IEPF Authority whether held in physical form or in dematerialised form.

Rule 6 (first proviso) of the Rules provides that in case the beneficial owner has encashed any dividend warrant during the last 7 years, such shares shall not be required to be transferred to the Fund even though some dividend warrants may not have been encashed. In effect, this means that only those shares on which the dividend remains unclaimed for a period of 7 consecutive years are required to be transferred to the IEPF Authority.

The shares shall be credited to Demat Account of the IEPF Authority within a period of 30 days of such shares becoming due to be transferred to the IEPF. [Rule 6 (1)]

In accordance with Rule 6 (3) of the Rules, the Company has sent individual communication, dated 24th August, 2021 to those shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority, informing them about the transfer of their shares to the IEPF Authority, within 30 days from the due date viz., 27th September 2021. Newspaper advertisements were published in English (Financial Express) and in Tamil (Maalai Malar) in their issues dated 20th August 2021 intimating about the same information.

During the year 250 shares held by 4 shareholders was transferred to the Demat Account of the IEPF Authority on 25th February 2022 as per the following details:

DP ID: 12047200 – DP: SBICAP – Depository: Central Depository Services (India) Ltd – CDSL - Client ID: 13676780 – Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, Ministry of Corporate Affairs. As of 31st March 2022, 4,851 shares are held in the name of the IEPF Authority.

The names of the shareholders whose shares are transferred to the demat account of the IEPF authority, along with the shares transferred and their folio number or DP ID / Client ID are available on the website of the Company www.tcpindia.com under the web link 'IEPF DISCLOSURES – IEPF DISCLOSURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022 – CLICK HERE TO VIEW SHARES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO IEPF DURING 2021-22'

The Dividend declared and payable on the 4,601 shares viz., Rs.4,601/- that were transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund has been credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund on 21st January 2022.

For the financial year 2022-23:

The details of the unclaimed dividends and deposits and the shares that are liable to be transferred to the IEPF during the year 2021-22 are placed on the website of the Company www.tcpindia.com under the web link 'IEPF DISCLOSURES – IEPF DISCLOSURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-2023'.

ANNEXURES TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

1. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy – Annexure I
2. Annual Report on CSR Activities – Annexure II
3. Statement under Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014 – Annexure III
4. Secretarial Audit Report – Annexure IV
5. Form No. AOC – 2 – Annexure V

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors place on record their appreciation for the continued co-operation and performance extended by all employees of the Company. The Directors also place on record their appreciation for the unstinted support given by the shareholders, suppliers, customers, depositors, the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO) and accredited agents, who have been instrumental in the company's continued satisfactory performance. The Directors also acknowledge, with deep sense of gratitude, the timely financial assistance provided by the Company's Bankers viz., Indian Overseas Bank, State Bank of India, IDBI Bank and HDFC Bank, for smooth and efficient functioning of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board
V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Dated: 1st December 2022

Place: Chennai: 600 004



Shareholding of promoters as on 31st March, 2022

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year	Demat or Physical
		No of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	No of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares		
1.	Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	13,08,300	26.0000	-	13,08,300	26.0000	-	-	Demat
2.	V.R. Venkataachalam	12,43,449	24.7112	-	12,43,449	24.7112	-	-	Demat
3.	Senguttuvan V	3,60,464	7.1675	-	3,60,464	7.1675	-	-	Demat
4.	Radha Venkataachalam	1,75,350	3.4848	-	1,75,350	3.4848	-	-	Demat
5.	Samyuktha Venkataachalam	1,20,000	2.3848	-	1,20,000	2.3848	-	-	Demat
6.	Thillainayagam A S	1,35,000	2.6829	-	1,35,000	2.6829	-	-	Demat
7.	Kamalam R	97,550	1.9386	-	97,550	1.9386	-	-	Physical
8.	Andal Arumugam	78,782	1.5656	-	78,782	1.5656	-	-	Demat
9.	Radha R	69,950	1.3901	-	69,950	1.3901	-	-	Physical
10.	Ramasamy Udayar N P V	54,602	1.0851	-	54,602	1.0851	-	-	Physical
11.	Padma Ramasamy Udayar	51,300	1.0195	-	51,300	1.0195	-	-	Physical
12.	Arundathi S	50,150	0.9967	-	50,150	0.9967	-	-	Physical
13.	TVRBS Enterprises	10,000	0.1987	-	10,000	0.1987	-	-	Physical
14.	Amudha T	6,400	0.1272	-	6,400	0.1272	-	-	Demat
15.	Andal Arumugam (jointly) Arundathi R	3,300	0.0656	-	3,300	0.0656	-	-	Physical
16.	Poovai Ammal	400	0.0079	-	400	0.0079	-	-	Physical
17.	Arundathi S	300	0.0060	-	300	0.0060	-	-	Physical
18.	ICL Financial Services Limited	4,59,480	9.1313	-	4,59,480	9.1313	-	-	Demat
19.	ICL Securities Limited	2,70,272	5.3712	-	2,70,272	5.3712	-	-	Demat
20.	K2 V2 Engineering Private Limited	2,31,158	4.5939	-	2,31,158	4.5939	-	-	Demat
21.	ESS PT Real Estate Private Limited	2,20,000	4.3721	-	2,20,000	4.3721	-	-	Demat
	Total	49,46,207	98.2996	-	49,46,207	98.2956	-	-	

TCP LIMITED

CIN: L 24200TN1971PLC005999

REGISTERED OFFICE: No.4, Karpagambal Nagar, Mylapore, Chennai 600004

TCP LIMITED – NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION FOR THE DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES**Approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 30th January 2015****Principle and Rationale:**

Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 requires the Board of Directors of every company having turnover of Rs.100 crores or more or having outstanding loans or borrowings or deposits aggregating to Rs.50 crores or more, as on the date of last audited financial statements, among other classes of companies, to

- Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal.
- Carry out evaluation of every director's performance.
- Formulate the criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors on the Board.

Accordingly, in adherence to the above said requirements and in line with the Company's philosophy towards nurturing its human resources, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of TCP Limited herein below recommends to the Board of Directors for its adoption the Nomination and Remuneration Policy for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees of the Company as set out below:

Company Philosophy:

TCP Ltd is an organisation committed to paying fair remuneration to its employees matching the responsibilities and performance. The organisation does not discriminate on grounds of age, gender, colour, race, ethnicity, language, caste, creed, economic or social status or disability. The Company's committed workforce, spread across its corporate office and factory locations, which has, over the years, transformed TCP Ltd into a consistent growing organisation, forms the backbone of the Company.

Pay revisions and other benefits are designed in such a way to compensate good performance of the employees of the Company and motivate them to do better in future.

Employee recognition schemes in the form of Production incentive and Service award have also been introduced as successful tools in acknowledging their contribution.



The endeavour of the company is to acknowledge the contributions of its directors, key managerial personnel and other employees with best compensation and benefits that appropriately rewards performance in line with the regulatory and industry best practices.

Guiding Principles:

In the formulation of this Policy, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has also endeavoured to ensure the guiding principles as prescribed u/s 178(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 summarized hereunder:

- a) the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate human resource including directors of the quality required to run the company successfully;
- b) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;
- c) Remuneration to directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals;
- d) Facilitating effective shareholder participation in key Corporate Governance decisions such as the nomination and election of board members;
- e) Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders;
- f) Ensuring a transparent board nomination process with the diversity of thought, experience, knowledge, perspective and gender in the Board.

Nomination of the Directors:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors is dedicated to ensuring the continuance of a dynamic and forward-thinking Board and recommend to the Board qualified candidates for directorship.

Before recommending a nominee's candidature to the Board for being appointed as a Director, the following criteria set out may be applied as guidelines in considering potential nominees to the Board of Directors.

General Criteria

- a) The background and qualifications of the Directors considered as a group should provide a significant combination of experience, knowledge and abilities to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities.
- b) Directors should be so selected such that the Board of Directors should remain as a diverse body, with diversity reflecting gender, ethnic background and professional experience. Because a mix of viewpoints and ideas enhances the Board's ability to function effectively, the Committee shall consider the diversity of the existing Board when considering potential nominees, so that the Board maintains a body of directors from diverse professional and personal backgrounds.
- c) Potential nominees shall not be discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or any other basis prohibited by law.

- d) Any nominee should be free of any conflict of interest which would violate any applicable law or regulation or interfere with the performance of the responsibilities of a director.
- e) Commitment of the nominee to understanding the Company and its industry, embracing the Company's values to help shape its vision, mission and strategic direction including oversight of risk management and internal control.
- f) Commitment of the nominee to spending the time necessary to function effectively as a Director, including attending and participating in Board meetings and its Committee meetings.

Specific Criteria

- a) Demonstrated business acumen, experience and ability to use sound judgment and to contribute to the effective oversight of the business and financial affairs of a large or medium sized, multifaceted, Indian Company.
- b) The nominee reflects the right corporate tone and culture and excels at board - management relationships.
- c) Experience in strategic planning and managing multidisciplinary responsibilities, the ability to navigate among diverse professional groups and points of view, a track record of communicating effectively in a global environment, and high standards of integrity and professional conduct.
- d) Nominees understand and endeavour to balance the interests of shareholders and / or other stakeholders and put the interests of the company above self-interest. He/she has demonstrated a commitment to transparency and disclosure.
- e) He/ she is committed to superior corporate performance, consistently striving to go beyond the legal and/or regulatory governance requirements to enhance, not just protect, shareholder value.
- f) Nominee contributes to effective governance through superior, constructive relationships with the Executive Directorate and management.

Remuneration of the Directors:

The Company strives to provide fair compensation to directors, taking into consideration industry benchmarks, Company's performance vis-à-vis the industry, responsibilities shouldered, performance/ track record, macroeconomic review on remuneration packages of heads of other similar sized companies.

The remuneration payable to the directors of the company, shall at all times be determined, in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Appointment and Remuneration of Managing Director and Whole time- Director:

The terms and conditions of appointment and remuneration payable to the Managing Director and the Whole-time Director(s) shall be recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to the Board for its approval which shall be subject to approval by shareholders at the next general meeting of the Company and by the Central Government in case such appointment is at variance to the conditions specified in Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013. Approval of the Central Government is not necessary if the appointment is made in accordance with the conditions specified in Schedule V to the Act.



In terms of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Company may appoint a person as its Managing Director or Whole-time Director for a term not exceeding 5 (years) at a time. The executive directors may be paid remuneration either by way of a monthly payment or at a specified percentage of the net profits of the Company or partly by one way and partly by the other.

The break-up of the pay scale, performance bonus and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to P.F, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and shall be within the overall remuneration approved by the shareholders and Central Government, wherever required.

While recommending the remuneration payable to a Managing/ Whole-time Director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall, inter alia, have regard to the following matters:

- * Financial and operating performance of the Company
- * Relationship between remuneration and performance
- * Industry/ sector trends for the remuneration paid to similar executives.

Annual Increments to the Managing/ Whole Time Director(s) shall be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders. Increments shall be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at times it desires to do so but preferably on an annual basis.

Insurance Premium as Part of Remuneration:

Where any insurance is taken by a company on behalf of its managing director, whole-time director, manager, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary for indemnifying any of them against any liability in respect of any negligence, default, misfeasance, breach of duty or breach of trust for which they may be guilty in relation to the company, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel.

However, if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

Remuneration of Independent Directors:

Independent Directors may receive remuneration by way of

- * Sitting fees for participation in the Board and other meetings
- * Reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings
- * Commission as approved by the Shareholders of the Company

Independent Directors shall not be entitled to any stock options

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board may decide the sitting fee payable to independent directors provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the maximum permissible under the Companies Act, 2013.

Remuneration to Directors in other capacity:

The remuneration payable to the directors including managing or whole-time director or manager shall be inclusive of the remuneration payable for the services rendered by him in any other capacity except the following:

- (a) The services rendered are of a professional nature; and
- (b) In the opinion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the director possesses the requisite qualification for the practice of the profession.

Evaluation of the Directors:

As members of the Board, the performance of the individual Directors as well as the performance of the entire Board and its Committees is required to be formally evaluated annually.

Section 178 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 also mandates the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to carry out evaluation of every director's performance.

In developing the methodology to be used for evaluation on the basis of best standards and methods meeting international parameters, the Board / Committee may take the advice of an independent professional consultant.

Nomination and Remuneration of the Key Managerial Personnel (other than Managing / whole time directors), key executives and senior management:

The executive management of a company is responsible for the day to day management of a company. The Companies Act, 2013 has used the term "key managerial personnel" (KMP) to define the executive management.

The KMPs are the point of first contact between the company and its stakeholders. While the Board of Directors are responsible for providing the oversight, it is the key managerial personnel and the senior management who are responsible for not just laying down the strategies but for its implementation as well.

The Companies Act, 2013 has, for the first time, recognized the concept of Key Managerial Personnel. As per section 2(51) "key managerial personnel", in relation to a company, means—

- (i) The Chief Executive Officer or the managing director or the manager;
- (ii) The whole-time director;
- (iii) The Chief Financial Officer;
- (iv) The company secretary; and
- (v) Such other officer as may be prescribed.

Among the KMPs, the remuneration of the CEO or the Managing Director and the Whole time Director(s), shall be governed by the Section on Remuneration of the Directors of this Policy dealing with "Remuneration of Managing Director and Whole time- Director".

Apart from the directors, the remuneration of

- * All the Other KMPs such as the company secretary or any other officer that may be prescribed under the statute from time to time; and
- * "Senior Management" of the Company i.e. personnel who are members of its core management team excluding the Board of Directors. Senior executives one level below the Board i.e. President cadre

Shall be determined by the Human Resources Department of the Company in consultation with the Managing Director and/ or the Whole time Director.

The remuneration determined for all the above said senior personnel shall be in line with the Company's philosophy to provide fair compensation to key - executive officers based on their



performance and contribution to the Company and to provide incentives that attract and retain key executives, instill a long-term commitment to the Company, and develop a pride and sense of Company ownership, all in a manner consistent with shareholder interests.

The break-up of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to PF, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided by the Company's HR department.

Decisions on Annual Increments of the Senior Personnel shall be decided by the Human Resources Department in consultation with the Managing Director and/ or the Whole time Director of the Company.

Remuneration of other employees:

Apart from the Directors, KMPs and Senior Management, the remuneration for rest of the employees is determined on the basis of the role and position of the individual employee, including professional experience, responsibility, job complexity and local market conditions.

The Company considers it essential to provide incentives to the workforce to ensure adequate and reasonable compensation to the staff. The Human Resources Department shall ensure that the level of remuneration motivates and rewards high performers who perform according to set expectations for the employee.

The various remuneration components, basic salary, allowances, perquisites etc. may be combined to ensure an appropriate and balanced remuneration package. The annual increments to the remuneration paid to the employees shall be determined based on the annual appraisal carried out by the Head of Departments of various departments. Decisions on Annual Increments shall be made on the basis of this annual appraisal.

General:

This Policy shall apply to all future employment of Company's Senior Management including Key Managerial Personnel and Board of Directors.

Any or all the provisions of this Policy would be subject to the revision/ amendment in the Companies Act, 2013, related rules and regulations, guidelines on the subject as may be notified from time to time.

Any such amendment shall automatically have the effect of amending this Policy without the need of any approval by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and/ or the Board of Directors.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

TCP LTD**ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 2022****1. A brief outline of the company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects and programs.**

The aim of TCP Ltd is to be one of the most respected companies in India delivering superior and everlasting value to all our customers, associates, shareholders, employees and Society at large.

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of the Company focus on holistic development of host communities and create social, environmental and economic value to the society.

To pursue these objectives we will continue to:

- i. Work actively in areas of eradication of hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.
- ii. Provide opportunity and financial assistance for the promotion of education, provide medical aid to the needy and down trodden.
- iii. Collaborate with likeminded bodies like Voluntary organizations, charitable trusts, Government and academic institutes in pursuit of our goals.
- iv. Interact regularly with stakeholders, review and report our CSR initiatives.

Web Link: www.tcpindia.com

2. The Composition of CSR Committee

Shri V. R. Venkataachalam, Chairman

Shri Dr. T. Bhasker Raj, member; and

Shri Bharatbala Ganapathy, member

**3. Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years: Rs. 15,63,30,130/-
(For 1 year only; In 19-20 and 20-21 the Company has incurred Loss)****4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above):
Rs. 31,26,602/-****5. Details of CSR spent during the financial year:**

- a) Total amount to be spent during the financial year : Rs. 31,26,602/-
- b) Amount of expenditure incurred : Rs. 12,30,662/-*
- c) Shortfall at the end of the year : Rs. 18,95,940/-
- d) Total of previous years shortfall : Nil
- e) Reason for shortfall : Covid has severely affected the business during previous years. Post pandemic, the Company



have slowly started reviving. The Company has incurred loss during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company's cash flows were hampered. This has severely affected the spending on the CSR activities during the year. Detailed explanation is given in the Boards Report under "Reasons for not spending the amount that is to be spent during the financial year 2021-22"

f) Nature of CSR activities

: The nature of activities and manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is tabled below

g) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard

: Nil

*The actual amount spent during the FY 21-22 is Rs. 4,69,775/- . The amount spent in excess of the specified limit carried forward from 20-21 is Rs. 7,60,887/-. As per Rule 7(3) of CSR Rules, where a company spends an amount in excess of requirement provided under sub-section (5) of section 135, such excess amount may be set off against the requirement to spend under sub-section (5) of section 135 up to immediate succeeding three financial years subject to the conditions that - (i) the excess amount available for set off shall not include the surplus arising out of the CSR activities, if any, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of this rule and (ii) the Board of the company shall pass a resolution to that effect. The Board at their meeting held on 11th March, 2022 have approved and passed a resolution giving effect.

Nature of activities and manner in which the amount spent during the financial is detailed below:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S.No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or Programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
As on 1st April 2021						Rs. 1,38,90,981	
1.	Supply of medicines	Promoting health care including preventive health care	Local area at the location of the Chemical factory at Koviloor, Karaikudi Town, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu.	Rs.50 lakhs	Direct Expenditure: Rs.15,275	Rs.15,26,281	Direct spending

T C P LIMITED

2.	Distribution of Boiled Ponni Rice in 25 Kgs bag for a total of 11,550 kgs	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	Local area at the location of the Power Plant at Thandalacherry 601201, New Gummidipoondi, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu.	Rs.50 lakhs	Direct Expenditure: Rs. 4,54,500	Rs. 25,12,500	Direct spending
As at 31st March 2022						Rs. 1,43,60,756	

Note :

- The CSR Committee hereby confirms that the Company has set in place a structured framework and approved several activities in order to ensure that the CSR spend is as per the requirements of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The CSR Committee is responsible for formulating the CSR Policy and its review from time to time and also for monitoring that the CSR activities of the Company are implemented in line with the CSR regulations.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. R. Venkataachalam
Chairman, CSR Committee
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

Place: Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022



ANNEXURE III

Statement under Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014

(a) Particulars of Employees drawing remuneration of not less than Rs.1.02 crores during the financial year 2021-22.

Name	Designation	Remuneration Rs.	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Experience	Date of commencement of employment	Age in Years	Particulars of last employment
Shri V.R.Venkataachalam	Managing Director	3,00,27,676	Contractual	B.A.	41 years' experience in business of various industries such as Textiles, Chemicals, Granites, Vanaspati and Medical.	7-11-1986	62	NIL
Shri V. Rajasekaran	Executive Director (up to 28th February 2022) Director (1st March'22 to 31st March'22)	2,72,99,811	Contractual	B.E. (Chem), M.Tech, M.B.A.	45 years' experience in Chemical, Power, Textile and Financing	25-9-1976	70	NIL
Total		5,73,27,487						

Notes:

- The Remuneration amount does not include amounts towards actuarial valuation of earned leave entitlement and actuarial valuation of Gratuity entitlement which are not actually drawn by the managerial personnel.
- Percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the Company along with his spouse and Children:
Shri V.R. Venkataachalam 37.74%
- Relationship with Directors:
Shri V.R. Venkataachalam is the father of Shri V. Sengutuvan, Director and Smt. V. Samyuktha, Director.
- There are no employees posted and working in a country outside India, not being directors or their relatives, drawing more than Rs.60 lakhs during the financial year or Rs.5 lakhs per month.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Dated: 1st December 2022
Place: Chennai

(b) Top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn during the financial year 2021-22:

S. No.	Name	Designation	Remuneration Rs.	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Experience In years	Date of commencement of employment	Age in Years	Particulars of last employment	Percentage of equity shares held	Relative of any director or manager of the company
1.	Smt T. Amutha	General Manager - (Marketing -Chemical Division)	3,51,60,000	Regular	Graduate	16	1-6-2020	62	Business	0.1272	Sister of Shri V.R. (Marketing-Chemical Venkataachalam, Managing Division) Director, Wife of Shri A.S. Thillainayagam, Director, Mother of Shri. Dr. T. Bhaskar Raj and Shri T. Yeswanth, Directors.
2.	Smt S. Arundati	General Manager – (Human Resources & Industrial Relations)	3,51,60,000	Regular	Graduate	11	1-6-2020	53	Business	0.0060	Sister of (Human Resources Shri V.R.Venkataachalam, & Industrial Relations) Managing Director.
3.	Smt Padma	General Manager - (Marketing - Power Division)	1,65,60,000	Regular	Graduate	13	1-6-2020	60	Business	1.0195	Sister of (Marketing - Power Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Division) Managing Director, Mother of Shri. C. Saravanan, Director.
4	Shri P. Ramaprasad	Works Manager	25,88,187	Regular	B.E.	41	19-9-2007	65	Binny Engineering Ltd	-	-
5	Shri KR. Veerappan	Assistant General Manager	16,04,108	Regular	B.Sc.	45	7-6-2012	67	RKM Powergen Private Ltd	-	-
6	Shri J. Gnanasekaran	Senior Manager	15,18,346	Regular	D.M.E	34	1-10-1997	54	Binny Engineering Ltd	-	-
7	Shri T. M. Thomas	Senior Manager	15,18,346	Regular	D.M.E.	34	19-11-1997	55	Binny Engineering Ltd	-	-
8	Shri M. Karuppliah	Senior Manager	15,18,346	Regular	B.E.	34	26-3-1999	56	Binny Engineering Ltd	-	-
9.	Shri R. Ganesh	General Manager (Works)	14,12,453	Regular	B.E.	21	11-4-2001	43	-	-	-
10.	Shri B. Selvaraj	Manager	13,47,007	Regular	B.E., MBA	22	24-1-2000	47	-	-	-
	Total		9,83,86,795								

Notes:

1. Apart from Smt. T. Amutha, Smt. S. Arundati and Smt. Padma, none of the aforesaid employees hold any equity shares in the Company.
2. Apart from Smt. T. Amutha, Smt. S. Arundati and Smt. Padma, none of the aforesaid employees is related to any director or manager of the Company.
3. There are no employees posted and working in a country outside India, not being directors or their relatives, drawing more than Rs.60 lakhs during the financial year or Rs.5 lakhs per month.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Dated: 1st December 2022
Place: Chennai



Form No.MR-3
Secretarial Audit Report
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022
(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To

The Members

TCP Limited (CIN U24200TN1971PLC005999)
Chennai 600004.

1. I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by TCP Limited, Chennai 600004 (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted with reference to the required books and records made available to me, in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.
2. Based on my verification of the Company's Books, records, papers, minutes books, various forms and returns filed and other records and returns maintained by the company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I, on the basis and strength of such records, and information so provided, hereby report that in my opinion and understanding, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also in my limited review the company has proper and adequate Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

I have examined the forms and returns as filed, books including minutes books, papers and other records maintained by the Company and made available to me, for the audit period up to the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 according to the applicable provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder as applicable;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA) and Rules made thereunder;
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;
4. Other Laws on the operation of the company viz.,
 - a) Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004;
 - b) The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules 1981;
 - c) The Petroleum Act 1934;
 - d) The Electricity Act 2003;
 - e) The Boilers Act, 1923;
 - f) The Arms Act, 1959;
 - g) Tamil Nadu Denatured Spirit Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish), Rules, 1959 and all other Laws applicable and Rules made thereunder, pertaining to chemical industry.

I have examined the systems and processes of the company in place to ensure the compliance with other laws, namely Labour Laws, Competition Law, Environmental Laws, Employees' Provident Funds Act, Employees State Insurance Act etc., considering and relying upon representations made by the company and its Officers for systems and mechanisms formed by the company for compliance under these laws and other applicable sector specific Acts, Laws, Rules and Regulations applicable to the company and its observance by them.

I have examined the compliance with the applicable clauses of:

Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

The company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Standards, and Guidelines etc., mentioned above during the period under review.

The requirement as to the appointment of Whole-time Company Secretary has not been complied with, during the period of audit.

In view of the absence of adequate profit, the payment of managerial remuneration needs to be regulated as per the provisions of the Act. The company has to regulate the CSR spending and related activities as per the provisions of Sec.135 of Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

I further report that the related documents that I have come across show that the Board of Directors of the company is constituted as per applicable provisions with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors and the changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and adequate notices have been 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 for meaningful participation at the meeting. I also report that board's decisions have been arrived at and recorded in the Minutes Book in line with the stipulations prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013, Rules made thereunder and the Secretarial Standards in operation.

I further report that there appears to be 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 my audit is subject only to verifying adequacy of systems and procedures that are in place for ensuring proper compliance by the company and I am not responsible for any lapse in compliance on the part of the company.

K.ELANGO VAN

FCS 1808

CP NO. 3552

PR 892/2020

UDIN: F001808D001986881

Place: Chennai

Date: 22.11.2022



This Report is to be read with my testimony of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To

The Members,
TCP Limited (CIN L24200TN1971PLC005999),
Chennai 600004.

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of 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 that were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on a 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. Wherever required, I have consulted the Management and Officers of the company about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happenings of events etc.,
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, standards is the responsibility of Management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor an attestation of the effectiveness with which the management conducted the affairs of the company

K.ELANGOVAN

FCS 1808

CP NO. 3552

PR 892/2020

UDIN: F001808D001986881

Place: Chennai

Date: 22.11.2022

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

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions not at arm's length basis

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship:

Smt T. Amudha, Smt S. Arundati and Smt Padma – relatives of directors.

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions

Appointment to an office or place of profit in the Company as follows:

Name of the Related Party and designation Monthly Remuneration Rs.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Smt T. Amudha,
General Manager – (Marketing – Chemical Division) | 29,30,000 |
| 2. Smt S. Arundati
General Manager – (Human Resources & Industrial Relations) | 29,30,000 |
| 3. Smt Padma
General Manager – (Marketing – Power Division) | 13,80,000 |

(c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions

The appointment is effective from 1st June 2020. No term is fixed for the appointments.

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:

The amount of the monthly remuneration payable exceeds the prescribed limit of Rs.2,50,000/- (Rupees two lakhs fifty thousand only) as provided in Rule 15 (3)(b) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.

(e) Amount paid as advances, if any: Nil

The Company has not entered into any contract or arrangement with related parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 other than the above mentioned, during the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board

V.R. Venkataachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN 02724086

Place: Chennai: 600 004

Date: 1st December 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TCP LIMITED
Chennai

Report on the IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of TCP Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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 ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the IND AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS 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 Profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the IND AS financial statements 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 IND AS 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 IND AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the IND AS financial statements.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the following matter in the Notes to the financial statements:

- a) Note No. 54 in the financial statements with regard to the balance of Trade Receivables, Unsecured Loans, Loans and Advances, Advances received and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation and Input Tax Credit under various Goods and Service Tax balance are subject to reconciliation.
- b) Note No.60 in the financial statements with regard to the investment in preference shares in M/s Binny Mills Ltd amounting to Rs 13,802.70 lakhs. The company had not made provision for the diminution in the value of investments though the networth of M/s Binny Mills Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Binny Mills Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Binny Mills Ltd.

- c) Note No.61 in the financial statements with regard to the investment in preference shares in M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd amounting to Rs 8,120.37 lakhs. The company had not made provision for the diminution in the value of investments, though the networth of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd.
- d) Note No 62 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in the earlier year for purchase of plant & Machinery amounting to Rs 2,146.38 lakhs. The company had advanced the said amount to Mr Ravikumar towards takeover of Plant and Machinery of M/s S V Distilleries Pvt Ltd. The agreement was valid till 31st March, 2022. Pursuant to the expiry of the agreement, M/s S V Distilleries Ltd informed the company that they are not in a position to sell the assets and hence have started repaying the advances during the FY 2022-23.
- e) Note No 63 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in the earlier year to M/s Crystal Creations Pvt Ltd towards for purchase of land amounting to Rs 500 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
- f) Note No 64 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in earlier year towards for purchase of land amounting to Rs 28.86 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
- g) Note No 65 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in earlier year towards for purchase of vehicle amounting to Rs 85.20 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Other information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The other information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and Auditor's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the IND AS 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 IND AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's Responsibility for the IND AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes



in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS 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 IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the IND AS 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the IND AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IND AS 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 IND AS 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 IND AS 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial 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 IND AS 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 IND AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the IND AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is 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 A”. 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 the information and according to the explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration to the extent of Rs 445.44 Lakhs has been paid in excess of the limits prescribed under section 197 read with schedule V of the Act. However, we are informed that the company is in the process of getting the approval of shareholders for waiving the recovery of excess remuneration.

- h) 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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IND AS financial statements.
 - The Company does not have any long term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses including derivative contracts.
 - The following delays were noticed in transferring the amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

Particulars	Date on which to be transferred to IEPF	Date of transfer to IEPF	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Unpaid Dividend – Financial year 2013-14	23.11.2021	17.02.2022	0.06
Unclaimed Deposits	02.05.2021	29.08.2022	1.08
Unclaimed Deposits	12.07.2021	29.08.2022	0.83
Unclaimed Deposits	27.12.2021	29.08.2022	0.57
Unclaimed Deposits	28.12.2021	29.08.2022	0.96
Unclaimed Deposits	03.08.2021	29.08.2022	0.28

- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity (“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;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“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.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement

- v. The dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

- 2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For NSR & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.0105022S

N. Sowrirajan
Proprietor
Membership No. 207820
UDIN: 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place: Chennai
Date : 01.12.2022



Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of TCP 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 **TCP LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management 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, including adherence to respective 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.

Auditor’s 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 of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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, 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 NSR & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.0105022S

Place: Chennai
Date : 01.12.2022

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No. 207820
UDIN: 22207820BFJGLW3378



Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of TCP Limited of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company the title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and coverage and procedure for verification were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification that were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crores with Banks during the year on the basis of the security of raw materials, work in process, finished goods, stores and spares and receivables.

The company has filed the quarterly returns with such banks and the following discrepancies are noticed:

Name of the bank	Aggregate Working Capital Limits sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	Nature of security	Quarter Ended	Amount as per statement submitted (Rs Lakhs)	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs Lakhs)	Difference (Rs Lakhs)	Reason
Indian Overseas Bank	3700	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	7,919.96	5,410.66	2,509.29	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3700	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	7,509.08	5,590.48	1,918.60	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3700	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	31.12.2021	7,462.58	6,375.89	1,086.68	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process

Name of the bank	Aggregate Working Capital Limits sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	Nature of security	Quarter Ended	Amount as per statement submitted (Rs Lakhs)	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs Lakhs)	Difference (Rs Lakhs)	Reason
Indian Overseas Bank	3700	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1676.94	1835.58	(158.64)	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1000	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	3667.79	1877.41	1790.37	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1000	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	4269.50	3504.38	765.11	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1000	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2535.50	2529.86	5.54	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1000	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1397.44	1529.64	(132.20)	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1100	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	2963.54	2647.32	316.22	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1100	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	2478.42	2225.44	252.97	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1100	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2689.26	2558.34	130.91	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1100	Hypothecation of current assets and second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1397.44	1529.64	(132.20)	We were informed by the management that reconciliation of difference is in process

- iii. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year. Hence reporting under Clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company, the Company, during the year, has not made any investments or provided guarantee or provided security or provided loans or advances in the nature of loans. Hence reporting under Clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. However, in respect of advances in the nature of loans provided in the earlier years, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated.

(d) Since the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest was not stipulated in respect of advances in the nature of loans provided in the earlier years, overdue amount as required to be reported under clause 3(iii)(d) could not be commented upon.

(e) Since the schedule of repayment of principal was not stipulated in respect of advance in the nature of loans provided, whether the said advance in the nature of loans have fallen due during the year could not be commented upon.

(f) The Company has not granted either any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence reporting under Clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- iv. The Company has not given/made any loans, investments, guarantees, and securities requiring compliance with the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions to Sec 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with regards to the deposits accepted from the public. As per information and explanations given to us, no order in respect of the above has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or RBI or any other court or and other Tribunal in respect of the aforesaid deposits.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of Sec 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed amounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, IncomeTax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became

payable except Rs.7.34 lakhs as reflected in TRACES site subject to rectification to be filed by the Company.

(b) There were no dues of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income tax outstanding on account of any dispute except in the following cases:

Particulars of Dispute	Amount (In Rs Lakhs)	Forum where pending	Remarks
Excise Duty	6.01	Tribunal	Rs 2.37 lakhs has been paid under protest
Excise Duty	1.99	Commissioner (Appeals)	Rs 0.63 lakhs has been paid under protest
Electricity tax	20.81	Honorable Supreme Court of India	Interim stay for the payment of the taxes had been granted by the Honorable High Court of Madras. The appeal is pending disposal by the Honorable Supreme Court of India.
Income Tax (AY 2008-09)	625.26	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai Bench	Appeal is pending. The Commissioner(Appeals), Chennai had partially allowed the appeal, however, the Company and the department has preferred an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai against the order of the CITA.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or interest to banks.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans are obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company and on a overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds obtained from banks on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes..

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates, subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies.and hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally convertible) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xi. (a) Based on the examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under Sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed during the year in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties, except those pertaining to the payment of salary to Smt T Amudha – Rs 351.60 lakhs, Smt S Arundati – Rs 351.60 lakhs and Smt Padma – Rs 165.60 lakhs, are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) According to 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. Hence reporting under Clause 3(xvi) (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, Accordingly, Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Group does not have any CIC and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year though it has incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe

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

xx. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, in respect of other than ongoing projects the Company has not transferred unspent amount of Rs.293.65 lakhs (including shortfall of previous years) to a fund specified under Schedule VII to Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the Company, the Company do not have any ongoing projects. and hence reporting clause xx(b) is not applicable to the Company.

For NSR & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.0105022S

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No. 207820
UDIN: 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place: Chennai
Date : 01.12.2022



BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

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

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March, 31 2021 ₹
A ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	9,504.80	8,761.15
Capital work in progress	5	187.02	1,220.09
Investment Property	6	300.25	301.34
Other Intangible assets	4	3.92	3.92
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	22,898.18	22,890.78
Other financial assets	8	224.37	216.86
Income Tax asset	36	317.87	305.26
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	10	790.27	532.95
Other non-current assets	9	2,995.24	2,980.72
Total Non-current assets		37,221.92	37,213.08
Current assets			
Inventories	11	4,091.43	5,010.67
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	12	6,456.08	8,814.17
Cash and cash equivalents	13	56.88	90.14
Bank balances other than above	14	192.16	242.09
Other Financial assets	15	7.10	6.86
Other current assets	16	2,593.34	1,862.88
Total Current Assets		13,397.00	16,026.80
Total Assets		50,618.91	53,239.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	503.19	503.19
Other equity	18	39,585.88	38,929.61
Total equity		40,089.07	39,432.80
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	1,088.33	1,147.41
Other financial liabilities	20	516.23	513.98
Provisions	21	108.20	64.55
Total Non-current liabilities		1,712.76	1,725.94
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22	4,203.06	6,402.75
Trade payables	23		
a) Total outstandings of Micro & Small Enterprise		58.59	50.82
b) Total outstandings dues of creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprise		1,963.58	2,516.06
Other Current financial liabilities	24	326.39	293.46
Other current liabilities	25	2,196.78	2,691.31
Provisions	26	68.68	126.74
Total Current liabilities		8,817.08	12,081.14
Total liabilities		10,529.84	13,807.08
Total Equity and Liabilities		50,618.91	53,239.88

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For M/s NSR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

T C P LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

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

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
		₹	₹
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
A Income			
Revenue from operations	27	17,885.59	19,511.46
Other income	28	1,478.67	273.61
Total Income		19,364.26	19,785.07
B Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	29	9,249.42	13,036.66
(b) Purchases of traded stock	30	987.95	-
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods	31	21.98	(60.58)
(c) Employee benefits expense	32	3,254.85	3,281.51
(d) Finance costs	33	764.19	744.27
(e) Depreciation	34	583.29	573.61
(f) Other expenses	35	4,070.83	4,051.06
Total expenses		18,932.50	21,626.53
C Profit/(Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		431.76	(1,841.46)
Exceptional items		-	-
D Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		431.76	(1,841.46)
Income Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax expense for current year		-	-
(b) Taxes relating to earlier years		-	692.03
(c) Deferred tax (net)		(262.78)	(567.36)
		(262.78)	124.67
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		694.54	(1,966.12)
E Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		17.51	(47.04)
Income tax relating to these items		5.46	(14.68)
Other Comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		12.05	(32.36)
Total comprehensive income for the year		706.59	(1,998.49)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		706.59	(1,998.49)
Earnings per Equity share :			
(i) Basic earnings per share		13.80	(39.07)
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		13.80	(39.07)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For **M/s NSR & CO.**,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022



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 31 March 2022 ₹	For the year ended 31 March 2021 ₹
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit /(loss) before tax	431.76	(1,841.46)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	583.29	573.61
Fair Value changes of investments considered to profit and loss	(7.40)	3.78
Long Pending Advances written off	8.01	108.61
Rent received	(25.44)	(19.29)
Interest received	(739.13)	(80.13)
Dividend Income	(0.08)	(0.71)
Finance cost	764.19	744.27
	1,015.21	(511.31)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	(7.52)	159.22
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	919.24	350.99
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	2,358.09	(240.57)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	(752.99)	265.51
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(463.69)	(351.16)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(544.70)	(217.44)
Cash generated from operations	2,523.64	(544.76)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(12.61)	(5.59)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	2,511.03	(550.35)
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(292.77)	(204.91)
(Investments in)/ Maturity of fixed deposits with banks	49.93	-
Interest income	738.89	164.64
Dividend Income	0.08	0.71
Rent received	25.44	19.29
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	521.57	(20.28)

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022 ₹	For the year ended 31 March 2021 ₹
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings	(2,199.69)	961.36
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) long term borrowings	(59.09)	519.34
Finance costs	(756.75)	(876.77)
Dividend Paid	(50.32)	(50.32)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(3,065.85)	553.62
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(33.25)	17.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	90.14	107.14
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	56.88	90.14

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash Flow Statements".
- Components of cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	19.01	57.73
Cash on hand	37.87	32.41
	56.88	90.14

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For **M/s NSR & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022



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

(1) Current reporting period

Balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31st March 2022
503.19				503.19

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance as at 1st April 2020	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31st March 2021
503.19	-	-	-	503.19

B. Other Equity

(1) Current reporting period

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	0.01	25.00	21,063.60	17,840.99	-	38,929.61
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the current year	-	-	-	694.54	12.05	706.59
Dividend	-	-	-	(50.32)	-	(50.32)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	12.05	(12.05)	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	0.01	25.00	21,063.60	18,497.26	-	39,585.88

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance as at 1st April 2020						
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0.01	25.00	21,063.60	19,889.80	-	40,978.42
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the previous year	-	-	-	(1,966.12)	(32.36)	(1,998.49)
Dividend	-	-	-	(50.32)	-	(50.32)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(32.36)	32.36	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	0.01	25.00	21,063.60	17,840.99	-	38,929.61

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For **M/s NSR & CO.**,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate Information

TCP Ltd (the Company) is a Public Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Sodium Hydrosulphite, Liquid Sulphur Dioxide and generation and sale of power.

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 and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). 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.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Use of estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires the 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. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2A. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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 1st December, 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



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 and Investment Properties

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties 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/amortization. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment property 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/Intangible Assets/Investment property)

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 benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term 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.

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 12 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**Sale of goods**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue on sale of goods is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer, which generally coincides with the dispatch of the goods or as per the Inco-terms agreed with the customers.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. It comprises of invoice value of goods after deducting discounts, volume rebates and applicable taxes on sale. It also excludes value of self-consumption.

Power Generation

Power generated from Thermal/Bio Mass/ windmills that are covered under wheeling and banking arrangement with the State Electricity Board/Electricity Distribution Companies are consumed at factories. The monetary values of such power generated that are captively consumed are not recognised as revenue.

Sale of renewable energy certificates

Revenue from sale of renewable energy certificate is recognised on sale of such certificate and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Export entitlements

Export entitlements from Government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Rental income

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, if the escalation is not a compensation for increase in cost inflation index.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

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

Presentation



Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are 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

Component Cost

All material / significant components have been identified for our plant and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being 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. Additions to fixed assets, costing Rs 5000 each or less are fully depreciated.

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

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follow:

Assets Category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Technical know-how	5

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

g) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipment's requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property 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 the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Company depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.



h) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average method following basis :

- i) Raw materials, consumable stores and machinery spares : At purchase cost, viz., the landed cost, excluding taxes.
- ii) Work in progress: At cost, which includes the cost of raw materials and an appropriate share of production overheads on weighted average cost basis up to the stage of completion or the net realisable value, whichever is lower, after adjustment of unrealised profits on inter division transfer.
- (iii) Finished goods and waste : At the lower of the cost or net realisable value. The cost includes landed cost of raw materials consumed, conversion costs and other costs directly attributable to bring the finished goods to the present location and condition, as reduced by recovery of by-products.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, 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. 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 group recognizes interest 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 equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income, 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 solely payments of principal and interest thereon, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:



Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans to related parties, deposits, interest receivable and other advances recoverable in cash.
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than Subsidiaries and Associates as 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:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI
- 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 11 and Ind AS 18

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 17

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, net of lien available on securities held against the receivables. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation 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 retrospectively 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 including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

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.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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/ Disputed dividends, Security deposits and other financial liabilities not for trading.
FVTPL	Foreign exchange Forward contracts being derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 and other financial liabilities held 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.

j. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

k. 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. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Company capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

l. 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.

n. 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.

Other long term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

o. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

p. 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.

q. 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.

Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

Contingent liability

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.

r. 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.

s. 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.

t. 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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

4. Property, plant and equipment

PARTICULARS	Tangible Assets												Intangible Assets
	Land	Lease hold Land	Lease hold Buildings	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Water Supply Works	Computers	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous equipments	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total	
Cost as at April 1, 2020	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	7,599.08	22.30	37.34	9.71	92.50	42.98	427.88	11,522.40	60.93
Additions	-	-	-	-	177.37	-	1.40	0.46	2.16	-	-	181.40	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at April 1, 2021	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	7,776.45	22.30	38.74	10.17	94.66	42.98	427.88	11,703.80	60.93
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,324.52	-	-	-	1.33	-	-	1,325.84	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2022	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	9,100.97	22.30	38.74	10.17	95.99	42.98	427.88	13,029.64	60.93
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	-	-	20.47	257.24	1,807.78	3.84	27.83	3.32	69.42	15.92	166.18	2,372.00	55.13
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	5.12	64.57	440.25	0.96	1.04	0.41	5.48	4.35	48.47	570.65	1.87
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	25.59	321.81	2,248.03	4.80	28.87	3.73	74.90	20.27	214.65	2,942.65	57.00
Charge for the year	-	-	5.12	64.54	462.23	0.96	1.17	0.25	3.73	3.91	40.29	582.19	-
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	30.70	386.34	2,710.26	5.76	30.04	3.98	78.63	24.18	254.95	3,524.84	57.00
Net Block													
As at April 1, 2020	1,677.05	18.46	86.99	1,230.41	5,791.30	18.46	9.51	6.38	23.08	27.06	261.70	9,150.39	5.80
As at March 31, 2021	1,677.05	18.46	81.87	1,165.84	5,528.42	17.50	9.87	6.44	19.76	22.71	213.23	8,761.15	3.92
As at March 31, 2022	1,677.05	18.46	76.75	1,101.30	6,390.71	16.54	8.70	6.19	17.35	18.80	172.94	9,504.80	3.92



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
5. Capital Work-in-progress		
Capital work in progress	187.02	1,220.09
	187.02	1,220.09

a) Capital work in progress - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Project-1-Sodium Hydrosulphite	34.41	-	-	-	34.41
(ii) Project-2-Liquid So2	152.61	-	-	-	152.61
Total	187.02	-	-	-	187.02

b) Capital work in progress - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Project-1-Sodium Hydrosulphite	-	23.51	9.18	642.39	675.08
(ii) Project-2-Balancing Equipment Spares	-	-	-	545.01	545.01
Total	-	23.51	9.18	1,187.40	1,220.09

(Capital Work-in-progress as on 31st March, 2021 has been capitalised during the financial year 2021-2022)

6. Investment property

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total
Gross Carrying Value as at April 1, 2020	282.79	22.94	305.73
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Cost as at April 1, 2021	282.79	22.94	305.73
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2022	282.79	22.94	305.73
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	-	3.29	3.29
Depreciation/Amortization	-	1.10	1.10
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	4.38	4.38
Charge for the year	-	1.10	1.10
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	5.48	5.48
Net Block	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2020	282.79	19.65	302.44
As at March 1, 2021	282.79	18.56	301.34
As at March 31, 2022	282.79	17.46	300.25

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Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
7. Non-current investments		
Investment in equity instruments		
Non-trade-Unquoted - at cost		
Subsidiaries		
TCP Hotels Pvt Ltd. (Subsidiary Company) (48,000 (2021- 48000)shares of Rs.10/- each)	893.25	893.25
Associates		
M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd. (70,000 (2021 - 70000)shares of Rs.100/- each)	70.00	70.00
Non-trade-Unquoted - Fair valued through profit and loss*		
Other companies		
Jugal Chemicals Ltd (10,000 (2021- 10000) shares of Rs.10/- each)	1.00	1.00
Madras Enterprises Ltd (13,67,050 (2021 - 13,67,050) shares of Rs.1/- each)	35.98	35.98
Non-trade-Quoted - Fair valued through profit and loss*		
Associates		
Binny Mills Ltd (63,670 (2021 - 63,670)shares of Rs.10/- each)	38.06	38.06
Others		
Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd (352 (2021 - 352) shares of Rs.10/- each)	1.65	1.31
Indian Overseas Bank (28,100 (2021 - 28,100) shares of Rs.10/- each)	5.06	4.50
IDBI Bank Ltd (27,360 (2021 - 27,360) shares of Rs.10/- each)	11.86	10.55
Indian Bank (2,035 (2021 - 2,035) shares of Rs.10/- each.	0.08	0.06
Non-trade-Unquoted - at amortised cost		
Binny Mills Limited		
Investment in preference shares (27,60,54,066 (2021 - 27,60,54,066) preference shares of Rs.5/- each)	13,802.70	13,802.70
M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd. (16,24,075 (2021 - 16,24,075) preference shares of Rs.100/- each)	8,120.37	8,120.37
National Savings Certificates	0.23	0.23
	22,980.25	22,978.01
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments	82.08	87.23
	22,898.18	22,890.78

* Fair values have been determined to the extent information available with the Company in respect of the investments in unlisted companies. In the opinion of the management, the impact of fair value changes, is not considered to be material.



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
Total non-current Investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	56.72	54.48
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	56.72	54.48
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments	22,923.53	22,923.53
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	82.08	87.23
8. Other non-current Financials Assets (unsecured, considered good)		
Bank deposits maturing after 12 months from the reporting date *	20.81	12.50
Security deposits	203.56	204.36
	224.37	216.86
* represents earmarked deposits held as margin money against letter of credit and Bank Guarantees		
9. Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital Advances	2,146.38	2,146.38
Advances other than Capital Advances		
Advance for vehicle	85.20	85.20
Advance to Related Party - advance for property *	500.00	500.00
Advance for property - others	29.17	29.62
Other Advances	234.50	219.53
	2,995.24	2,980.72
* Advance given to M/s Crystal Creations India Pvt Ltd., a company in which director of the company is a director		
10. Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Asset - Net		
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax Asset		
On expenses allowable on payment basis	210.89	171.31
On fair value of financial instruments	109.07	110.84
On Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.28	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	657.02	774.42
On Other Comprehensive income	20.14	14.68
	1,006.41	1,080.54
Deferred Tax Liability		
On Property Plant and Equipment	(216.14)	(547.59)
	(216.14)	(547.59)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	790.27	532.95

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Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
11. Inventories		
Raw Materials	934.38	2,024.00
Work in Progress	151.69	103.90
Finished goods	194.97	216.95
Stores and spares	2,810.39	2,665.83
	4,091.43	5,010.67
Inventory comprise of		
Raw Materials		
Sodium Formate	208.67	35.71
Caustic Soda Lye	93.49	42.69
Sulphur	315.00	85.16
Coal	211.31	1,768.97
Others	105.91	91.48
	934.38	2,024.00
Work in Progress		
Caustic Soda Lye	16.10	16.10
Sulphur	1.82	1.82
Others	133.77	85.97
	151.69	103.90
Finished goods		
Sodium Hydrosulphite	72.43	111.23
Liquid Sulphur Dio-xide	4.50	7.95
Others	118.04	97.77
	194.97	216.95
12. Trade receivables		
Trade Receivables - considered good unsecured	6,456.08	8,840.74
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	-	(26.57)
	6,456.08	8,814.17

a) Trade receivables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good *	1,953.40	492.77	436.03	117.37	101.55	3,101.12
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	186.60	-	1.93	402.52	2,763.92	3,354.96
Total	2,139.99	492.77	437.96	519.89	2,865.47	6,456.08

* Includes Rs 1,459.20 lakhs (2021-Rs.1,260.66 lakhs) receivable from M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd., & M/s Sri Narasimha Mills Pvt Ltd., companies in which director of the company is a director.



b) Trade Receivables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	3,596.19	414.15	325.45	244.44	91.86	4,672.10
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,076.56	154.47	0.66	234.98	2,701.96	4,168.64
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts					(26.57)	(26.57)
Total	4,672.75	568.62	326.12	479.43	2,767.26	8,814.17

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
13. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	37.87	32.41
Balances with Banks		
	19.01	57.73
In current accounts	56.88	90.14
14. Other Bank Balances		
Unpaid dividend account	103.85	75.78
Bank deposits maturing within 12 months from the reporting date *	88.31	166.31
	192.16	242.09
* represents Rs.72 lakhs (2021- Rs.150 lakhs) earmarked deposits held as per Companies (Deposit acceptance) Rules 2014		
15. Other current financial assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued	7.10	6.86
	7.10	6.86
16. Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans and advances to related parties *	0.46	0.46
Loans and advances to employees	2.94	12.61
Prepaid expenses	119.59	112.61
Balance with the Government Authorities		
GST credit receivable	64.94	78.64
Claims recoverable	705.73	36.51
Advance to suppliers	1,453.81	1,374.36
Others advances	245.88	247.69
	2,593.34	1,862.88

* Advance given to M/s TVRRS Enterprise, a firm in which a director of the company is a partner.

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
17. Capital		
Authorised Share Capital		
1,17,50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	1,175.00	1,175.00
11% Cumulative Redeemable preference shares of Rs.100/- each	25.00	25.00
	1,200.00	1,200.00
Issued Share Capital		
50,31,909 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	503.19	503.19
Subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
50,31,909 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	503.19	503.19
	503.19	503.19

Notes :

1. Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed Balance at the beginning and end of the year.
2. Shares issued for consideration other than cash.
There are no shares which have been issued for consideration other than cash during the last 5 years.
3. The company does not have any holding company.
4. Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holding
Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd.,	13,08,300	26.00%	13,08,300	26.00%
Shri V R Venkataachalam	13,40,999	26.65%	13,40,999	26.65%
ICL Financial Services Ltd	459,480	9.13%	459,480	9.13%
Shri V Sengutuvan	360,664	7.17%	360,664	7.17%
ICL Securities Ltd	270,272	5.37%	270,272	5.37%

5. 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 Re.10/- each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Re.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. During the year, the Company has not proposed any dividend. (Previous year INR 1/- per equity share held).



Promotor Name (I)	No. of fully paid up equity shares held (II)	% of total shares (III)	% change during the year (IV)
V R Venkataachalam	13,40,999	26.65	-
THIRUVALLUVAAR TEXTILES PVT. LTD.	13,08,300	26.00	-
SENGUTUVAN V	360,464	7.17	-
RADHA Venkataachalam	175,350	3.48	-
THILLAINAYAGAM A S	135,000	2.68	-
SAMYUKTHA Venkataachalam	120,000	2.38	-
ANDAL ARUMUGAM	82,082	1.63	-
RADHA R	69,950	1.39	-
RAMASAMY UDAYAR N P V	54,602	1.09	-
PADMA RAMASWAMY UDAYAR	51,300	1.02	-
ARUNDATHI S	50,450	1.00	-
TVRRS ENTERPRISES	10,000	0.20	-
AMUDHA T	6,400	0.13	-
POOVAI AMMAL	400	0.01	-
Promotor Group			
ICL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	459,480	9.13	-
ICL SECURITIES LIMITED	270,272	5.37	-
K2 V2 ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED	231,158	4.59	-

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
18. Other Equity		
Capital Reserve	0.01	0.01
Capital Redemption Reserve	25.00	25.00
General Reserve	21,063.60	21,063.60
Retained earnings	18,497.26	17,840.99
	<u>39,585.88</u>	<u>38,929.61</u>
a) Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>
b) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	<u>25.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>
c) General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,063.60	21,063.60
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>21,063.60</u>	<u>21,063.60</u>
d) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,840.99	19,889.80
Comprehensive income for the year	694.54	(1,966.12)
Transfer from OCI	12.05	(32.36)
Dividend paid	(50.32)	(50.32)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>18,497.26</u>	<u>17,840.99</u>

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
e) Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	12.05	(32.36)
Transfer to balance in profit and loss account	(12.05)	32.36
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
19. Long Term borrowings		
Loans from Banks - Secured		
SBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	-	12.22
IDBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	250.04	343.76
IOB CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	364.58	489.58
SBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	171.86	-
Loans from Related parties - unsecured		
Key Management Personnel	15.00	15.00
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	204.85	204.85
Others - Un secured	82.00	82.00
	1,088.33	1,147.41

“SBI Loan Terms and Security:

Secured by a pari passu first charge on the inventory of raw materials, stores and spares and finished goods, consumables, stores and spares, receivables etc. with Indian Overseases Bank and IDBI Bank and a pari passu second charge on the fixed assets of the Company (movable and immovable) with IOB (excluding windmill) and IDBI (Excluding windmill and Biomass) and excluding vehicles and and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. - Repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of Rs 4,43,750/- starting from July, 2022 @ an interest rate of 8.40% pa.”

IDBI Loan Terms and Security:

Secured by a pari passu first charge on the inventory of raw materials, stores and spares and finished goods, consumables, stores and spares, receivables etc. with Indian Overseases Bank and SBI Bank and a pari passu second charge on the fixed assets of the Company (Karaikudi and Gummudipoondi Property) and Excludes assets of Windmill and Biomass division and Corporate office located at TCP Saptagiri Bhavan, Mylapore, Chennai - 600004 and Vehicles and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company Repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments of Rs 7,81,000/- starting from December, 2021 @ an interest rate of 8.85% pa.

IOB Loan Terms and Security:

The additional WCTL under GECL 2.0 shall rank second pari passu charge on the current and fixed assets of the company already charged on pari passu basis with existing lenders Repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments of Rs 10,41,667/- starting from March, 2022 @ an interest rate of 8.45% pa.



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
20. Other financial liabilities		
Advance received	412.75	378.13
Unamortised interest income	103.48	135.84
	516.23	513.98
21. Provisions (Non-current)		
Provision for Employee benefit		
Provision for Compensated Absences	108.20	64.55
22. Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings		
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured loans- from banks		
Cash Credit loans from		
Indian Overseas Bank	2,584.86	2,033.03
State Bank of India	883.12	1,077.41
IDBI Bank	464.20	1,677.33
Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings		
HDFC Bank	-	1,500.00
SBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	12.22	73.33
IDBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	93.72	31.24
IOB CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	125.00	10.42
SBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	39.94	-
	4,203.06	6,402.75

CC Loan Security and Interest Details

“Secured by a Secured by First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari-passu basis with SBI/IDBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with SBI and IDBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 11.75% pa”

SBI Bank Security and terms

“Secured by a Secured by First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari-passu basis with IOB/IDBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with IOB and IDBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 10.05% pa”

IDBI Bank Security and terms

“Secured by a Secured by First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari-passu basis with IOB/SBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with IOB and SBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 10.60% pa”

HDFC Bank Security and Terms

“Short term Loans from HDFC bank are secured by first charge on the Corporate Office building and specific land and buildings situated at Bawa Road, Chennai and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. repayable on 4th Aug, 2021 @ interest rate of 9% pa.”

Refer Foot note of Note 19 for terms of repayment of short term loans”

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
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23. Trade payables

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises **	58.59	50.82
Due to creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,963.58	2,516.06
	2,022.17	2,566.88

** Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management represents the principal amount payable to these enterprises. There are no interest due and outstanding as at the reporting date. Please refer note 46

a) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	53.69	4.91	-	-	58.59
(ii) Others	1,315.53	141.89	-	506.17	1,963.58
Total	1,369.21	146.79	-	506.17	2,022.17

b) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	49.50	1.32	-	-	50.82
(ii) Others	1,890.34	119.56	-	506.17	2,516.06
Total	1,939.83	120.88	-	506.17	2,566.88

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
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24. Other current financial liabilities

Interest accrued and due on borrowings from		
Key Management Personnel	3.59	3.63
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	29.16	32.52
Others	130.98	120.14
Unpaid dividend	103.85	75.78
Unclaimed deposits & Interest accrued and due on borrowings	58.81	61.39
	326.39	293.46



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
25. Other current liabilities		
Other Advances	479.00	479.00
Others		
Statutory dues payable	124.47	105.19
Advances from customers	400.27	1,202.91
Employee related payables	543.15	453.16
Security deposits received	319.47	119.22
Others	330.42	331.83
	2,196.78	2,691.31
26. Provisions (Current)		
Provision for Employee benefit		
Provision for gratuity	52.86	30.21
Provision for compensated absences	15.82	96.53
	68.68	126.74
27. Revenue from operations		
Sale of products (Refer (i) below)	17,810.32	19,420.41
Other operating revenues (Refer (ii) below)	75.27	91.05
Total	17,885.59	19,511.46
(i) Sale of products comprises		
Manufactured goods		
Sodium Hydrosulphite	11,093.87	5,612.53
Liquid Sulphur Dioxide	238.12	158.57
Recovery Salts	496.07	275.53
Power (Units in Lakhs)	5,068.58	13,358.85
Coal Trading	908.88	-
Miscellaneous Sales	4.80	14.93
Total - Sale of manufactured goods	17,810.32	19,420.41
Total - Sale of products	17,810.32	19,420.41
(ii) Other operating revenue comprises		
Sales- Scrap	13.52	29.33
Export Incentive	29.28	10.19
Insurance Claims	0.05	-
Rent Received	18.00	18.00
Miscellaneous Income	14.42	33.53
Total - Other operating revenues	75.27	91.05

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
28. Other income		
Interest Income		
Deposits	8.49	20.28
Interest on loans and advances given	43.62	59.84
Interest on others - Refer Note 59	687.02	-
Dividend income:		
Non Current Investments	0.08	0.71
Net gain fair value of investments	7.40	-
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations	-	4.23
Rent received	32.92	26.82
Un-claimed credits written back	699.14	161.72
Total	1,478.67	273.61
29. Cost of materials consumed		
MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Opening Stock	2,024.00	2,431.41
(Add) Purchases	8,159.79	12,629.25
(Less) Closing Stock	(934.38)	(2,024.00)
Cost of Material Consumed	9,249.42	13,036.66
Cost of material consumed		
Sodium Formate	1,459.06	1,065.28
Caustic Soda Lye	1,500.42	674.72
Sulphur	1,088.23	372.12
Coal consumed	3,960.17	10,229.68
CR Sheets consumed	675.44	339.91
Others	566.09	354.94
Total	9,249.42	13,036.66
30. Purchase of stock-in-trade - Traded goods		
Non-coking coal	987.95	-
	987.95	-
31. Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods		
Opening Balance		
Finished goods	216.95	156.37
	216.95	156.37
Closing Balance		
Finished goods	194.97	216.95
	194.97	216.95
Total changes inventories of finished goods	21.98	(60.58)



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
32. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,861.27	2,869.51
Contribution to provident and other funds	142.45	137.41
Staff/ workmen welfare expenses	251.13	274.59
	3,254.85	3,281.51
33. Finance Costs		
Interest on Borrowings	728.75	708.18
Bank Processing charges	35.44	36.09
	764.19	744.27
34. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	582.19	570.65
Amortization of Intangible assets	-	1.87
Depreciation on Investment property	1.10	1.10
	583.29	573.61
35. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	60.12	34.84
Power and fuel	2,478.57	2,410.39
Rent	64.89	64.63
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	11.08	5.85
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	634.84	531.50
Repairs and maintenance - Others	85.11	75.87
Insurance	154.66	140.34
Rates and taxes	30.98	23.86
Communication	15.35	15.73
Travelling and conveyance	21.19	13.43
Printing and stationery	7.79	8.36
Freight and forwarding	31.01	37.45
Sales commission	21.45	19.23
Business promotion	4.92	5.38
Legal and professional	7.76	9.27
Fees	152.88	215.50
Payments to auditors	10.62	10.69
Bad Debts written off	17.11	80.80
Long pending advances written off	8.01	108.61
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	14.06	-
Prior period items (net)	1.19	0.94
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	4.70	36.50
Investment Maintenance Expenses	0.43	0.51
Miscellaneous expenses	232.12	197.57
Loss on fair value of investments (net)	-	3.78
Total	4,070.83	4,051.06

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹
35(a) Payments made to auditors comprises		
As auditors - Statutory audit	10.62	10.62
For other services	-	0.07
	10.62	10.69
35(b)Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility		
i. Gross amount required to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year	31.27	28.89
ii. Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Purchase of medicines	0.15	0.15
(ii) Distribution of Boiled Ponni Rice - Lock Down Period	4.55	36.35
Total	4.70	36.50
Amount spent in excess of the limit during FY 2020-2021		7.61
Amount spent in excess of the limit during FY 2020-2021 being carried forward for FY 2021-2022	7.61	-
Total CSR Expenditure made during FY 2021-2022	12.31	36.50
Total of previous years short fall	293.65	274.69
iii. Amount unspent during the year on	18.96	-
Reasons for short fall Covid has severely affect the business during previous years. Post pandemic, the Company have slowly started reviving. The Company has incurred loss during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company's cash flows were hampered. This has severely affected the spending on the CSR activities during the year. Detailed explanation is given in the Boards Report under reasons for not spending the amount that is to be spent during the financial year 2021-2022		
36. Income tax expense		
a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	692.03
Total current tax expense	-	692.03
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax adjustments	(262.78)	(567.36)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(262.78)	(567.36)
Income tax expense	(262.78)	124.67
b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	431.76	(1,841.46)
Income tax expense calculated at 31.20% (2020-21: 31.20%)		



Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹	As at 31 March, 2021 ₹		
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:				
Tax relating to earlier years	-	692.03		
Dividend income from equity instruments exempt u/s 10(34)	(0.03)	-		
Expenses Disallowable u/s 14A	(7.68)	(8.56)		
CSR expenditure	1.47	11.39		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(256.54)	(570.19)		
Income tax expense	(262.78)	124.67		
c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income				
Deferred tax				
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	5.46	(14.68)		
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	5.46	(14.68)		
d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2022				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(547.58)	331.44	-	(216.14)
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	185.99	39.58	5.46	231.03
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	110.84	(1.77)	-	109.07
On Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.28	-	-	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	774.42	(117.40)	-	657.02
Total	532.95	251.85	5.46	790.27
e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2021				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(577.69)	30.10	-	(547.59)
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	158.74	12.58	14.68	185.99
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	110.01	0.83	-	110.84
On provision for Bad & Doubtful debts	9.28	-	-	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	250.57	523.85	-	774.42
Total	(49.09)	567.36	14.68	532.95
f) Details of Non-Current Tax Asset (Net off)				
Advance Income Tax and TDS		317.87		305.26

37. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year Ended March 31, 2022	For the year Ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	694.54	(1,966.12)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	50,31,909	50,31,909
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	13.80	(39.07)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	13.80	(39.07)

38. Turnover

Particulars	For the year Ended March 31, 2022		For the year Ended March 31, 2021	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)
CHEMICAL DIVISION - MFG:				
Sodium Hydrosulphite	10,572	11,093.87	9,867	5,612.53
Liquid Sulphur Dioxide	791	238.12	907	158.57
Recovery Salts	2,907	496.07	2,662	275.53
Others	-	4.80	-	14.93
WIND MILLS				
Power (Units in Lakhs)	234	826.76	207	734.92
POWER DIVISION: MFG *				
Power (Units in Lakhs)	717	4,241.82	2,730	12,623.93
Coal Trading	14,853	908.88	-	-
		17,810.32		19,420.41

Sales are net of Sales Returns & Discount

39. Consumption of Raw Materials:

Particulars	For the year Ended March 31, 2022		For the year Ended March 31, 2021	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)
CHEMICAL DIVISION :				
Sodium Formate	7,031	1,459.06	5,418	1,065.28
Caustic Soda Lye	3,104	1,500.42	2,225	674.72
Sulphur	5,242	1,088.23	3,911	372.12
Others	1,670	358.23	1,188	202.58
C R Sheets	851	675.44	588	339.91
POWER DIVISION:				
Coal	67,217	3,960.17	201,061	10,229.68
		9,041.55		12,884.29

The above consumption does not include the following produced internally for captive consumption

Liquid Sulphur Di-oxide 9,218 (2021 - 6,902) tonnes



40. Capacities and Production:

	Capacity per annum		Opening Stock		Production	Closing Stock	
	Licenced (Tonnes)	Installed (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value ₹	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value ₹
CHEMICAL DIVISION:							
Sodium Hydrosulphite (Enhanced)	10,000	10,000	178 (150)	111.23 (94.66)	10,510 (8,069)	116 (178)	72.43 (111.23)
Liquid Sulphur Di-oxide	4,950	4,950	60 (94)	7.95 (12.46)	9,982 (7,600)	34 (60)	4.50 (7.95)
Recovery Salts			886 (364)	67.98 (23.82)	3,204 (2,133)	1,183 (886)	94.34 (67.98)
Drum Plant			4,881	29.79	168,964	4,434	23.70
Packing Drums in all sizes 500 drums per day #			(8,534)	(25.43)	(116,684)	(4,881)	(29.79)
POWER DIVISION:							
Generated units in lacs *	63.5 mw	63.5 mw			849 (2,508)		
WINDMILLS:							
Generated units in lacs @	16.5 mw	16.5 mw			237 (203)		

*The above production of units generated includes 93 lac units (2021-257) utilised for captive consumption

#The above production of drums includes 169,411 drums (2021- 1,20,337) utilised for captive consumption

@ The above production of units generated includes 52 lac units (2021-55) utilised for captive consumption
(Figures in brackets indicate those for previous year. Installed capacities are as certified by the Management.)

Particulars	for the Year Ended March 31, 2022 ₹	for the Year Ended March 31, 2021 ₹
41. Value of Imports calculated on CIF basis:		
Raw Materials	1,196.53	156.71
	1,196.53	156.71

42. Earnings in Foreign Currency

FOB Value of Exports	2,904.50	1,023.11
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43. Value of Raw Materials, Spares and Components consumed:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Percentage (%)	₹	Percentage (%)	₹
(i) Raw Materials				
Imported	58	5,243.87	87	11,151.13
Indigeneous	42	3,797.69	13	1,733.17
	100	9041.55	100	12884.29
(ii) Spares and Components				
Imported	3	6.92	0	0.88
Indigenous	97	260.09	100	188.69
	100	267.01	100	189.57

44. Managerial Remuneration:

Particulars	For the year Ended March 31, 2022 ₹	For the year Ended March 31, 2021 ₹
Salary,allowances and commission	512.56	501.30
Contribution to Provident Fund & Group	31.82	31.82
Gratuity Fund * *	28.89	58.48
Perquisites	573.27	591.61

** Does not include an amount of Rs. 5.98 lakhs (2021- Rs. (-) 19.23 lakhs) towards actuarial valuation of Gratuity entitlement and not actually drawn by the Managerial Persons.

45. Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As on March 31, 2022

	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	15.95	-	15.95	46.09	-	46.09	30.14
In INR	1,196.53	-	1,196.53	3,443.00	-	3,443.00	2,246.47

As on March 31, 2021

	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	2.13	-	2.13	3.24	-	3.24	1.11
in INR	156.71	-	156.71	239.46	-	239.46	82.75

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.



Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The 25 basis point interest rate changes will impact the profitability by INR __ Lakhs for the year (Previous INR __ Lakhs)

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, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

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

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. 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.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. 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/ counter party. Investments primarily include bank deposits, etc. These bank deposits and counter parties have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in bank deposits, debt securities and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

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 bank fixed deposit, 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.

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.

a) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	53.69	4.91	-	-	58.59
(ii) Others	1,315.53	141.89	-	506.17	1,963.58
Total	1,369.21	146.79	-	506.17	2,022.17

b) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	49.50	1.32	-	-	50.82
(ii) Others	1,890.34	119.56	-	506.17	2,516.06
Total	1,939.83	120.88	-	506.17	2,566.88

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

NIL

46. 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*	58.59	50.82
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, as per the agreed terms	-	-

* There are no micro, small and medium enterprises to whom the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the Balance Sheet date, computed on unit wise basis.

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

47. Commitments, contingent assets and contingent liability

Contingent Liability		
On account of contracts to be executed	-	46.18
Bank guarantees outstanding	212.84	212.70
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	497.33	497.33
- Excise Duty*	8.02	8.02
- Income tax dispute pending**	625.26	625.26
- Unpaid demand charges***	943.87	830.53

* The Company has preferred an appeal before the appellate authorities which is pending.



** The company has preferred a rectification petition before the Assessing Officer and Appeal before the Appellate Authority, which are pending. The Company is confident of succeeding the aforesaid appeals in view of the fact that most of the issues are already settled in favour of the company by higher judicial forum. Out of this said amount Rs 1.07 lakhs (Rs 1.07 lakhs) has been paid under protest.

*** The Company has filed a petition in the Honourable High Court of Madras against The Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd., (TANGEDCO) to forebear them from demanding and collecting separate demand charges and energy charges as tariff for start-up power and to charge only energy charges and to refund the amount already collected on this account. The Company also filed a petition in the honourable High Court of Madras praying to grant an order of Interim Stay of all further proceedings in the matter filed in the original petition including by way of subsequent current consumption bills in so far as it relates to charges for start-up power. The Honourable High Court of Madras vide its Order dated 8th November, 2013 has passed an Order of Interim Stay in relation to charges for start-up power on the condition that the Company pays 50% of demand for start-up charges until further orders. Pursuant to the order the Company has been paying 50% of the demand for start-up charges on all the current consumption bills from October 2013 bill onwards. The balance 50% unpaid demand charges is not provided for in the Books of Accounts on account of the Interim Stay.

48. Operating Segments

The business of the Company falls under five segments i.e., (a) Chemical; (b) Power; (c) Biomass; (d) Windmill; and (e) Others in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and segment information is given below:

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
i.	Segment Revenue		
	a. Chemical	11,933.56	6,192.00
	b. Power	6,750.82	13,204.78
	c. Biomass	0.18	80.44
	d. Windmill	1,082.95	1,075.99
	e. Others	25.65	19.49
	Total	19,793.16	20,572.70
	Less: Inter- Segment Turnover	428.90	787.63
	Income from operations (Net)	19,364.26	19,785.07
ii.	Segment Results		
	a. Chemical	2,032.53	(448.27)
	b. Power	(1,951.56)	(962.57)
	c. Biomass	(91.33)	(207.44)
	d. Windmill	480.43	457.06
	e. Others	(13.33)	(16.80)
	Total	456.75	(1,178.03)
	Finance cost	764.19	744.27
	Other unallocable expenditure net of un-allocable income	(739.21)	(80.83)
	Profit/ (Loss) from continuing operations	431.76	(1,841.46)
	Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations	431.76	(1,841.46)
	Profit Before Tax	431.76	(1,841.46)

T C P LIMITED

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
iii.	Segment Assets		
	a. Chemical	60,110.01	33,788.22
	b. Power	10,093.03	13,196.75
	c. Biomass	2,331.18	2,418.17
	d. Windmill	2,709.77	2,853.82
	e. Others	449.62	449.97
	Total assets	75,693.61	52,706.93
iv.	Segment Liabilities		
	a. Chemical	5,111.35	3,930.31
	b. Power	5,401.76	9,801.26
	c. Biomass	36.51	35.75
	d. Windmill	30.88	22.49
	e. Others	18.03	17.27
	Total liabilities	10,598.52	13,807.08
v.	Capital Employed (Segment Assets less Segment Liabilities)		
	a. Chemical	54,998.65	29,857.91
	b. Power	4,691.28	3,395.49
	c. Biomass	2,294.67	2,382.42
	d. Windmill	2,678.90	2,831.33
	e. Others	431.59	432.70
	Total Capital Employed	65,095.09	38,899.85

Disclosure relating to geographical area of operation

The manufacturing facilities of the Company is situated in India and no non-current assets are held outside India. The exports of the company are less than 10% of the total turnover and accordingly, no disclosure in respect of revenue from external customers based on geographical location is provided.

49. Operating lease arrangements

As Lessor The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain surplus facilities. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. Total lease income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	50.92	44.82
As Lessee The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain facilities. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. Lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	64.89	64.63



Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
50. Government Grants		
The details of Government Grants received by the Company are as follows :		
Duty drawback on exports	29.28	10.19
There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to government assistance that has been recognised in the financial statements.		
51. Investment Property		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties		
Rental income	25.44	19.29
Depreciation	1.10	1.10
Fair Value of investment property		
Land	282.79	282.79
Building	17.46	18.56
52. 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, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.		
For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.		
Gearing Ratio:	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Debt	1,088.33	1,147.41
Less: Cash and bank balances	56.88	90.14
Net debt	1,031.44	1,057.27
Total equity	40,089.07	39,432.80
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	2.57%	2.68%
Categories of Financial Instruments	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Financial assets		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Non-current investments	22,804.48	22,799.33
Other non-current financial assets	224.37	216.85
Trade receivables	6,456.08	8,814.17
Cash and cash equivalents	56.88	90.14
Bank balances other than above	192.16	242.09
Other financial assets	7.10	6.86

b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Investments	93.70	91.45
Financial liabilities		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (Long term)	1,088.33	1,147.41
Other Non Current financial liabilities	516.23	513.98
Borrowings (short term)	4,203.06	6,402.75
Trade payables	2,022.17	2,566.88
Other financial liabilities	326.39	293.46
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Nil	Nil

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of 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 by using natural hedging financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

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 foreign currency exchange rates.

53. Related party disclosure

- a) List of parties having significant influence
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Subsidiary company | : TCP Hotels Private Limited |
| Associate company | : Binny Mills Limited |
| | Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited |
| Key management personnel (KMP) | : Shri V.R.Venkataachalam, Managing Director |
| | Shri V. Rajasekaran |
| | Shri A.S. Thillainayagam |
| | Shri T. Bhasker Raj, Director |
| | Shri T. Yeshwant, Director |
| | Shri C. Saravanan Director |
| Companies in which KMP are interested | : Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited |

Relatives of KMP

The following persons are related to Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director :

Shri V. Sengutuvan	Son
Selvi V. Samyuktha	Daughter
Smt. T. Amudha	Sister
Smt. M. Radha	Sister
Smt. Dr. R. Andal Arumugam	Sister
Smt C Padma	Sister
Smt S Arundhati	Sister

Entities in which relatives of KMP exercise significant influence

TVRRS Enterprises
Crystal Creations (India) Pvt Ltd.,
Tri Electric Pvt Ltd.,



b) Transactions during the year

S.No	Nature of transactions	Amount	
		2021-22 ₹	2020-21 ₹
1	TCP Hotels Private Limited		
	Advances	(26.66)	(27.72)
	Rent paid	36.00	36.00
2	Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited		
	Advances	(9.75)	(7.21)
3	Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited		
	Sale of Power	101.42	382.25
4	Binny Mills Limited		
	Advances	-	0.19
	Purchases	3.02	5.57
5	TVRRS Enterprises		
	Advances	(0.20)	(0.20)
	Rent Paid	12.00	12.00
6	Mr. V.R. Venkataachalam		
	Interest on Unsecured loans - Paid	-	9.79
	Unsecured Loans paid	-	65.24
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	300.28	321.54
7	Mr. V. Rajasekaran		
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	273.00	270.07
8	Mr. V. Sengutuvan		
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	-	8.38
	Unsecured Loans paid	-	35.96
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
9	Ms. V. Samyuktha		
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	-	13.14
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
10	Ms. M. Radha		
	Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	5.38	5.25
11	Ms. Andal Arumugam		
	Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	7.40	7.22
12	Ms. Padma		
	Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	165.60	138.00
13	Ms. S Arundhathi		
	Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	351.60	293.00
14	Ms. T Amudha		
	Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	351.60	293.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	5.55	5.41
15	Shri A S Thillainayagam		
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	1.39	1.35
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
16	Shri T Baskerraj, Director		
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
17	Shri T Yeshwant, Director		
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
18	Shri C Saravanan, Director		
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40

c) Balance outstanding at the year end

S.No	Nature of transactions	Amount	
		2021-22 ₹	2020-21 ₹
1	TCP Hotels Private Limited		
	Advances	(74.50)	(47.84)
	Investment in shares	893.25	893.25
2	Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited		
	Advances	(126.42)	(116.66)
3	Binny Mills Limited		
	Advances	-	0.20
4	TVRRS Enterprises		
	Advances	0.46	0.46
5	Mr. V.R. Venkataachalam		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	2.24	2.24
6	Mr. V. Sengutuvan		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	1.15	1.15
7	Ms. V. Samyuktha		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	2.31	2.31
8	Ms. T. Amudha,		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	5.40	5.55
	Unsecured Loans	60.00	60.00
9	Ms. M. Radha		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	5.24	5.38
	Unsecured Loans	58.21	58.21
10	Shri A S Thillainayagam		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	1.35	1.39
	Unsecured Loans	15.00	15.00
11	Dr. R. Andal		
	Interest accrued on unsecured loans	7.20	7.40
	Unsecured Loans	80.00	80.00
12	M/s Crystal Creations Pvt Ltd.,		
	Advances	500.00	500.00
13	M/s Tri-Electric Pvt Ltd.,		
	Rental Income to be received	1.61	1.61
14	Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited		
	Trade Receivables	731.55	861.44



54. Acknowledgement of Balances :

The balance of Trade Receivables, Loans & Advances, Un-secured Loans, advances received and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation and input tax credit under various goods & services tax balances are subject to reconciliation.

55. Previous Year Figures have been re-grouped /reclassified wherever necessary.

56. 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.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs. 142.45 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2021: Rs. 137.40 lakhs) represents contribution payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

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.

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 ₹
Mortality Table	IALM(2006-08) Ult.	IALM(2006-08) Ult.
Attrition rate	5.00% at all rates	5.00% at all rates
Discount Rate	7.33% p.a	7.14% p.a
Rate of increase in compensation level	5.00% p.a	5.00% p.a
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.14% p.a	7.25% p.a

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.

Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	IALM(2006-08) Ult.	IALM(2006-08) Ult.
Mortality Table	5.00% at all rates	5.00% at all rates
Attrition rate	37.94	36.69
Current service cost	63.57	55.58
Net interest expense	(61.36)	(58.53)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	40.15	33.74
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:	(25.76)	31.21
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period	(25.76)	31.21
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	14.39	64.95

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.

The actuarial gain/ loss on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:	938.52	875.93
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(885.68)	(845.72)
Fair value of plan assets	52.84	30.21
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	52.84	30.21
Funded	-	-
Unfunded	52.84	30.21

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for gratuity (Provisions-current)' [Refer note 26]



Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:	875.94	783.81
Opening defined benefit obligation	37.94	36.69
Current service cost	63.57	55.58
Interest cost	(21.64)	34.20
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(17.29)	(34.35)
Benefits paid	938.52	875.93

Closing defined benefit obligation

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

Opening fair value of plan assets	845.73	824.53
Expected return on assets	61.36	58.53
Contributions	(17.29)	(34.35)
Benefits paid	-	-
Expected return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(4.12)	(2.99)
Closing fair value of plan assets	885.68	845.72

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

“Company is following the practice of valuing the compensated absence as per Ind AS 19 “Employee Benefits” based on the leave balance outstanding on the employees account on March 31st every year. The payment is done as and when claims are received from the employees or on the date of retirement/ relieving from the service of the company.”

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 recognised during the year is Rs. 37.05 Lakhs (previous year Rs.22.04 Lakhs)

57. The company has working capital facility with (i) Indian Overseas bank (ii) IDBI Bank (iii) State Bank of India against security of inventory and book debts , second charge on Fixed asset

The company has filed quarterly statement with those banks, and the following discrepancies were noticed

Name of the bank	Aggregate Working Capital Limits sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	Nature of security	Quarter Ended	Amount as per statement submitted (Rs Lakhs)	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs Lakhs)	Difference (Rs Lakhs)	Reason
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	7,919.96	5,410.66	2,509.29	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	7,509.08	5,590.48	1,918.60	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.12.2021	7,462.58	6,375.89	1,086.68	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,676.94	1,835.58	(158.64)	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	3,667.79	1,877.41	1,790.37	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	4,269.5	3,504.38	765.11	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2,535.5	2,529.86	5.54	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,397.44	1,529.64	-132.2	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	2,963.54	2,647.32	316.22	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	2,478.42	2,225.44	252.97	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2,689.26	2,558.34	130.91	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,397.44	1,529.64	(132.20)	Reconciliation of difference is in process



58. RATIOS:

			31-03-22	31-03-21	
Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	Ratios	% variance
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	1.52	1.33	14.54%
Debt Equity Ratio	Debt (Borrowings)	Shareholders Equity	0.03	0.03	-6.70%
Debt service coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt service #	Debt Service	2.63	-0.91	-387.57%*
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after tax for the year	Shareholders equity	0.02%	-0.05%	-134.75%*
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations (sale of products)	Average inventory	3.91	3.74	4.51%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade receivables	2.34	2.24	4.38%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade payables	4.46	4.97	-10.29%
Netcapital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	3.91	4.945	-21.03%
Netprofit Ratio	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	0.04%	-0.10%	-138.54%*
Return on capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed (Networth + Borrowings)	0.05%	-0.02%	-410.44%*

Return on Investment ** Return from Current investment Average current investment

* Difference is due to Rs.694.54 Lakhs profit in FY 2021-22 and Rs.1966.12 Lakhs loss in FY 2020-21.

** Ratio is applicable only for return on current investment ,company has no current investment.

Earnings available for Debt Service = Net profit after tax + non cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments

59. During the earlier years, the company had made a claim to TANGEDCO for payment of interest for the delayed settlement of the receivables and the same was honoured by TANGEDCO during the financial year. Pursuant to the claim of interest and the acceptance of the TANGEDCO to pay the same, the company has recognized an amount of Rs 687.02 lakhs as interest income as on 31st March 2022.
60. In the case of investment in Preference shares of M/s Binny Mills Limited amounting to Rs. 13,802.70 lakhs, provision for the diminution in the value of investments has not been made though the networth of M/s Binny Mills Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Binny Mills Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Binny Mills Ltd.
61. In the case of investment in Preference shares of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Limited amounting to Rs 8,120.37 lakhs provision for the diminution in the value of investments has not been made, though the networth of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by

M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd despite the assets of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is given as collateral security for the loan obtained by one of the group companies during FY 2021-22.

62. The company had advanced an amount of Rs 2,146.38 lakhs in earlier year to Mr Ravikumar towards take over of Plant and Machinery of M/s S V Distilleries Pvt Ltd and the said amount is still lying as advance. Pursuant to the expiry of the agreement, M/s S V Distilleries Ltd informed the company that they are not in a position to sell the assets and hence have started repaying the advances during the FY 2022-23.
63. The company had advanced an amount of Rs 500 lakhs in earlier year to M/s Crystal Creations (India) Pvt Ltd towards purchase of land and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
64. The company had advanced an amount of Rs.28.86 Lakhs in the earlier years towards purchase of land and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
65. The company had advanced an amount of Rs.85.20 Lakhs in the earlier year towards purchase of Vehicle and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For **M/s NSR & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGLW3378

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022



FORM AOC - I

(PERSUANT TO FIRST PROVISIO TO SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 129 READ WITH RULE 5 OF COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2015) STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARY.

PART “ A ” : SUBSIDIARIES

1	SL NO	1
2	NAME OF THE SUBSIDIARY:	M/S TCP HOTELS PVT LTD.,
3	REPORTING PERIOD	01.04.2021 TO 31.03.2022
4	REPORTING CURRENCY	IN RUPEES
5	SHARE CAPITAL	Rs. 5,00,000/-
6	RESERVES & SURPLUS	Rs. 10,33,16,317/-
7	TOTAL ASSETS	Rs. 10,34,09,317/-
8	TOTAL LIABILITIES	Rs. 93,000/-
9	INVESTMENTS	NIL
10	TURNOVER	Rs. 42,01,614/-
11	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	Rs. 38,19,135/-
12	PROVISION FOR TAXATION	Rs. 7,50,433/-
13	PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	Rs. 30,68,702/-
14	PROPOSED DIVIDEND	NIL
15	% OF SHAREHOLDING	96%

NOTE : DURING THE YEAR, THERE ARE NO SUBSIDIARIES WHICH ARE YET TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS OR WHICH HAVE BEEN LIQUIDATED OR SOLD DURING THE YEAR.

For and on behalf of the board

For M/s NSR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of TCP Limited

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of TCP Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary (the Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the following matter in the Notes to the financial statements:

- a) Note No. 54 in the financial statements with regard to the balance of Trade Receivables, Unsecured Loans, Loans and Advances, Advances received and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation and Input Tax Credit under various Goods and Service Tax balance are subject to reconciliation.
- b) Note No.60 in the financial statements with regard to the investment in preference shares in M/s Binny Mills Ltd amounting to Rs 13,802.70 lakhs. The company had not made provision for the diminution in the value of investments though the networth of M/s Binny Mills Ltd is



negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Binny Mills Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Binny Mills Ltd.

- c) Note No.61 in the financial statements with regard to the investment in preference shares in M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd amounting to Rs 8,120.37 lakhs. The company had not made provision for the diminution in the value of investments, though the networth of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd.
- d) Note No 62 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in the earlier year for purchase of plant & Machinery amounting to Rs 2,146.38 lakhs. The company had advanced the said amount to Mr Ravikumar towards takeover of Plant and Machinery of M/s S V Distilleries Pvt Ltd. The agreement was valid till 31st March, 2022. Pursuant to the expiry of the agreement, M/s S V Distilleries Ltd informed the company that they are not in a position to sell the assets and hence have started repaying the advances during the FY 2022-23.
- e) Note No 63 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in the earlier year to M/s Crystal Creations Pvt Ltd towards for purchase of land amounting to Rs 500 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
- f) Note No 64 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in earlier year towards for purchase of land amounting to Rs 28.86 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
- g) Note No 65 in the financial statements with regard to the advance given in earlier year towards for purchase of vehicle amounting to Rs 85.20 lakhs. The said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial statements and other information thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The other information included in the Company's annual report other than the Consolidated Financial statements and Auditors report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the IND AS specified under section 133 of the act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Act, we



are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company and its subsidiary 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the section titled 'Other Matters' in this audit report.

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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financials of M/s TCP Hotels Pvt Ltd, its subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs 1034.10 lakhs as at 31st March, 2022, total revenue of Rs 42 lakhs and net cash flows amounting to Rs 14.43 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amount and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Sec 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditor and the financial statements certified by the management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of other auditor.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls; refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of those companies, for reasons stated therein.

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, managerial Remuneration to the extent of Rs. 445.44 Lakhs has been paid in excess of the limits prescribed under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. However, we are informed that the Company is in the process of getting the approval of the shareholders for waiving the recovery of excess remuneration.

h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :



- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.
- ii. The Group does not have any long term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses including derivative contracts.
- iii. The following delays were noticed in transferring the amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

Particulars	Date on which to be transferred to IEPF	Date of transfer to IEPF	Amount
Unpaid Dividend – Financial year 2013-14	23.11.2021	17.02.2022	0.06
Unclaimed Deposits	02.05.2021	29.08.2022	1.08
Unclaimed Deposits	12.07.2021	29.08.2022	0.83
Unclaimed Deposits	27.12.2021	29.08.2022	0.57
Unclaimed Deposits	28.12.2021	29.08.2022	0.96
Unclaimed Deposits	03.08.2021	29.08.2022	0.28

- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity (“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;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“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.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement
- v. The dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act and no dividend has been declared or paid during the year by its subsidiary company.
- vi. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (the “Order”/ “CARO”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor’s report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by the respective

T C P LIMITED

auditors of the Companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports except for the following qualifications given in Auditor's CARO report of the company.

Sl No	Name of the company	CIN of the company	Holding company (Company)/ subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1	TCP Limited	U24200TN1971PLC005999	Holding Company (Company)	II(b), xiii, xx

For NSR & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.0105022S

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No.207820
UDIN: 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place: Chennai
Date: 01.12.2022



Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of TCP 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”)

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of TCP LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as “Company”) and its subsidiary company, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary 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 of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company and its subsidiary company, have, 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, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies 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 NSR & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.0105022S

Place: Chennai
Date: 01.12.2022

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No.207820
UDIN: 22207820BFJGVV3751



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

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

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March, 31 2021
A ASSETS		₹	₹
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	9,506.76	8,763.11
Capital work in progress	5	187.02	1,220.09
Investment Property	6	1,188.99	1,191.74
Other Intangible assets	4	3.92	3.92
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	22,004.93	21,997.53
Other financial assets	8	224.37	216.86
Income Tax asset	36	317.96	304.27
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	10	790.27	532.95
Other non-current assets	9	2,995.24	2,980.72
Total Non-current assets		37,219.46	37,211.19
Current assets			
Inventories	11	4,091.43	5,010.67
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	12	6,512.11	8,863.72
Cash and cash equivalents	13	69.65	104.56
Bank balances other than above	14	192.16	242.09
Other Financial assets	15	7.10	6.86
Other current assets	16	2,593.34	1,862.88
Total Current Assets		13,465.79	16,090.78
Total Assets		50,685.25	53,301.97
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	503.19	503.19
Other equity	18	39,725.79	39,038.83
Total Equity		40,228.98	39,542.02
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company		40,223.38	39,537.65
Non-controlling interest		5.60	4.37
		40,228.98	39,542.02
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	1,088.33	1,147.41
Other financial liabilities	20	516.23	513.98
Provisions	21	108.20	64.55
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,712.76	1,725.94
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	22	4,203.06	6,402.75
Trade payables	23		
a) Total outstandings of Micro & Small Enterprise		58.59	50.82
b) Total outstandings dues of creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprise		1,963.58	2,516.06
Other Current financial liabilities	24	326.39	293.46
Other current liabilities	25	2,123.21	2,644.18
Provisions	26	68.68	126.74
Total Current liabilities		8,743.51	12,034.00
Total liabilities		10,456.27	13,759.94
Total Equity and Liabilities		50,685.25	53,301.97

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For M/s NSR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

T C P LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

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

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
		₹	₹
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
A Income			
Revenue from operations	27	17,891.59	19,517.46
Other income	28	1,478.68	273.61
Total Income		19,370.28	19,791.07
B Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	29	9,249.42	13,036.66
(b) Purchases of traded stock	30	987.95	-
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods	31	21.98	(60.58)
(c) Employee benefits expense	32	3,254.85	3,281.51
(d) Finance costs	33	764.19	744.27
(e) Depreciation	34	584.94	575.26
(f) Other expenses	35	4,037.01	4,016.95
Total expenses		18,900.32	21,594.07
C Profit/(Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		469.96	(1,802.99)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before extraordinary items and tax		-	-
Extraordinary items		-	-
D Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		469.96	(1,802.99)
Income Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax expense for current year		7.40	7.67
(b) Taxes relating to earlier years		0.10	692.03
(c) Deferred tax (net)		(262.78)	(567.36)
		(255.28)	132.34
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		725.23	(1,935.33)
E Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		17.51	(47.04)
Income tax relating to these items		5.46	(14.68)
Other Comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		12.05	(32.36)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		737.28	(1,967.70)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		737.28	(1,967.70)
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to :			
Equity holders of the company		724.00	(1,936.56)
Non-controlling interest		1.23	1.23
		725.25	(1,935.33)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year attributable to :			
Equity holders of the company		736.05	(1,968.93)
Non-controlling interest		1.23	1.23
		737.28	(1,967.70)
Earnings per Equity share :			
Basic and Diluted			
(i) Continuing operations		14.41	(38.46)
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		14.41	(38.46)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For M/s NSR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022



STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED 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 31 March 2022 ₹	For the year ended 31 March 2021 ₹
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	469.96	(1,802.99)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	584.94	575.26
Fair Value changes of investments considered to profit and loss	(7.40)	3.78
Long Pending Advances written off	8.01	108.61
Rent received	(25.44)	(19.29)
Interest received	(739.13)	(80.13)
Dividend Income	(0.08)	(0.71)
Finance cost	764.19	744.27
	1,055.05	(471.20)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	(7.52)	159.22
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	919.24	350.99
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	2,351.61	(247.16)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	(752.99)	265.51
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(490.13)	(378.88)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(544.70)	(217.44)
Cash generated from operations	2,530.56	(538.96)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(21.20)	(12.15)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	2,509.36	(551.11)
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(292.77)	(204.91)
(Investments in)/ Maturity of fixed deposits with banks	49.93	-
Interest income	738.89	164.64
Dividend Income	0.08	0.71
Rent received	25.44	19.29
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	521.57	(20.28)

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022 ₹	For the year ended 31 March 2021 ₹
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings	(2,199.69)	961.36
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) long term borrowings	(59.09)	519.34
Finance costs	(756.75)	(876.77)
Dividend Paid	(50.32)	(50.32)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(3,065.85)	553.61
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(34.91)	(17.76)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	104.56	122.33
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	69.65	104.56

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	31.73	72.10
Cash on hand	37.92	32.46
	69.65	104.56

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Statement of Consolidated 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

(1) Current reporting period

Balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31st March 2022
503.19				503.19

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance as at 1st April 2020	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31st March 2021
503.19	-	-	-	503.19

B. Other Equity

(1) Current reporting period

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	other items of other comprehensive income (specify nature)	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	0.01	0.20	25.00	21,063.60	17,950.02	-	39,038.83
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the current year	-	-	-	-	725.23	12.05	737.28
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(50.32)	-	(50.32)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	12.05	(12.05)	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	0.01	0.20	25.00	21,063.60	18,636.98	-	39,725.79

(2) Previous reporting period

Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0.01	0.20	25.00	21,063.60	19,968.03	-	41,056.85
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,935.33)	(32.36)	(1,967.70)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(50.32)	-	(50.32)
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	(32.36)	32.36	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	0.01	0.20	25.00	21,063.60	17,950.02	-	39,038.83

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

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M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise financial statements of “TCP Limited” (the Holding Company) and its subsidiary (Collectively refereed to as “the Group”) for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

TCP Ltd (the Company) is a Public Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Sodium Hydrosulphite, Liquid Sulphur Dioxide and generation and sale of power. The Holding Company has invested in TCP Hotels Pvt Ltd.

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 and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) (to the extent notified). 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.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise of TCP Limited and TCP Hotels Private Limited, being the entity that it controls. Controls are assessed in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 110- Consolidated Financial Statements.

Principles of Consolidation

- (a) The financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries are combined on a lineby line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, incomes, expenses and cash flows, after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra- group transactions.
- (b) Profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as Inventory and Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated in full.
- (c) The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using uniforms accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.
- (d) The amount of the parent’s investment in each subsidiary is offset (eliminated) against the parent’s portion of equity in each subsidiary.
- (e) Non Controlling interest’s share of profit/loss of consolidate subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the income of the Group in order to arrive at the net income attributable to shareholders of the company.
- (f) Non-controlling interest’s share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.



Use of estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires the 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. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2A. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Group'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 1 st December, 2022.

2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Group 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 and Investment Properties

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties 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/amortization. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment property 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/Intangible Assets/Investment property)

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 benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term 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.



3 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Group 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 Group has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

b) Fair value measurement

The Group 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 Group.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue on sale of goods is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer, which generally coincides with the dispatch of the goods or as per the Inco-terms agreed with the customers.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. It comprises of invoice value of goods after deducting discounts, volume rebates and applicable taxes on sale. It also excludes value of self-consumption.

Power Generation

Power generated from Thermal/Bio Mass/ windmills that are covered under wheeling and banking arrangement with the State Electricity Board/Electricity Distribution Companies are consumed at factories. The monetary values of such power generated that are captively consumed are not recognised as revenue.

Sale of renewable energy certificates

Revenue from sale of renewable energy certificate is recognised on sale of such certificate and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Export entitlements

Export entitlements from Government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in



respect of the exports made by the Group, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Rental income

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, if the escalation is not a compensation for increase in cost inflation index.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

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

Presentation

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are 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 Group 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.

Component Cost

All material / significant components have been identified for our plant and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being 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. Additions to fixed assets, costing Rs 5000 each or less are fully depreciated.

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

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follow:

Assets Category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Technical know-how	5

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

g) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS



16 - Property, plant and equipment's requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Group depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Group measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

h) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average method following basis :

- i) Raw materials, consumable stores and machinery spares : At purchase cost, viz., the landed cost, excluding taxes.
- ii) Work in progress: At cost, which includes the cost of raw materials and an appropriate share of production overheads on weighted average cost basis up to the stage of completion or the net realisable value, whichever is lower, after adjustment of unrealised profits on inter division transfer.
- (iii) Finished goods and waste: At the lower of the cost or net realisable value. The cost includes landed cost of raw materials consumed, conversion costs and other costs directly attributable to bring the finished goods to the present location and condition, as reduced by recovery of by-products.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, 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. 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 group recognizes interest 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 Group 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 Group makes an irrevocable election of equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income, 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 solely payments of principal and interest thereon, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans to related parties, deposits, interest receivable and other advances recoverable in cash.
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than Subsidiaries and Associates as 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 Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group 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, trade 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 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Group 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 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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, net of lien available on securities held against the receivables. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation 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 Group 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 Group 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 retrospectively 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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 Group 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 Group 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/ Disputed dividends, Security deposits and other financial liabilities not for trading.
FVTPL	Foreign exchange Forward contracts being derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 and other financial liabilities held 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 Group 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 Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group 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 Group 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.

j. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss

on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

k. 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. The Group determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Group which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Group capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

l. 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 Group 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.

n. 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 Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

Other long term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

o. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

p. Impairment of non financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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.

q. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.



Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

Contingent liability

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 Group 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 Group 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.

r.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.

s. 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.

t. 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 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

4. Property, plant and equipment

PARTICULARS	Tangible Assets												Intangible Assets
	Land	Lease hold Land	Lease hold Buildings	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Water Supply Works	Computers	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total	
Cost as at April 1, 2020	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	7,599.08	22.30	37.34	9.80	92.89	44.45	427.88	11,524.34	60.93
Additions	-	-	-	-	177.37	-	1.40	0.46	2.16	-	-	181.40	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at April 1, 2021	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	7,776.45	22.30	38.74	10.26	95.05	44.45	427.88	11,705.74	60.93
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,324.52	-	-	-	1.33	-	-	1,325.84	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2022	1,677.05	18.46	107.46	1,487.65	9,100.97	22.30	38.74	10.26	96.38	44.45	427.88	13,031.58	60.93
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	-	-	20.47	257.24	1,807.78	3.84	27.83	3.32	69.42	15.92	166.18	2,372.00	55.13
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	5.12	64.57	440.25	0.96	1.04	0.41	5.48	4.35	48.47	570.65	1.87
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	25.59	321.81	2,248.03	4.80	28.87	3.73	74.90	20.27	214.65	2,942.65	57.00
Charge for the year	-	-	5.12	64.54	462.23	0.96	1.17	0.25	3.73	3.91	40.29	582.19	-
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	30.70	386.34	2,710.26	5.76	30.04	3.98	78.63	24.18	254.95	3,524.84	57.00
Net Block													
As at April 1, 2020	1,677.05	18.46	86.99	1,230.41	5,791.30	18.46	9.51	6.47	23.46	28.52	261.70	9,152.34	5.80
As at March 31, 2021	1,677.05	18.46	81.87	1,165.84	5,528.42	17.50	9.87	6.53	20.15	24.18	213.23	8,763.11	3.92
As at March 31, 2022	1,677.05	18.46	76.75	1,101.30	6,390.71	16.54	8.70	6.28	17.74	20.27	172.94	9,506.76	3.92



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
5. Capital Work-in-progress		
Capital work in progress	187.02	1,220.09
	187.02	1,220.09

b) Capital work in progress - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Project - 1 - Sodium Hydrosulphite	34.41	-	-	-	34.41
(ii) Project - 2 - Liquid So2	152.61	-	-	-	152.61
Total	187.02	-	-	-	187.02

b) Capital work in progress - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Project-1-Sodium Hydrosulphite	-	23.51	9.18	642.39	675.08
(ii) Project-2-Balancing Equipment Spares	-	-	-	545.01	545.01
Total	-	23.51	9.18	1,187.40	1,220.09

(Capital Work-in-progress as on 31st March, 2021 has been capitalised during the financial year 2021-2022)

6. Investment property

Particulars	Tangible Assets		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Gross Carrying Value as at April 1, 2020	1,147.54	56.82	1,204.36
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Cost as at April 1, 2021	1,147.54	56.82	1,204.36
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2022	1,147.54	56.82	1,204.36
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	-	9.88	9.88
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	2.74	2.74
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	12.62	12.62
Charge for the year	-	2.74	2.74
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	15.37	15.37
Net Block	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2020	1,147.54	46.94	1,194.48
As at March 1, 2021	1,147.54	44.20	1,191.74
As at March 31, 2022	1,147.54	41.46	1,188.99

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
7. Non-current investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
Non-trade - Unquoted - at cost		
Associates		
M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd. (70,000 (2021 - 70000) shares of Rs.100/- each)	70.00	70.00
Non-trade-Unquoted - Fair valued through profit and loss*		
Other companies		
Jugal Chemicals Ltd (10,000 (2021- 10000) shares of Rs.10/- each)	1.00	1.00
Madras Enterprises Ltd (13,67,050 (2021 - 13,67,050) shares of Rs.1/- each)	35.98	35.98
Non-trade-Quoted - Fair valued through profit and loss*		
Associates		
Binny Mills Ltd (63,670 (2021 - 63,670) shares of Rs.10/- each)	38.06	38.06
Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd (352 (2021 - 352) shares of Rs.10/- each)	1.65	1.31
Indian Overseas Bank (28,100 (2021 - 28,100) shares of Rs.10/- each)	5.06	4.50
IDBI Bank Ltd (27,360 (2021 - 27,360) shares of Rs.10/- each)	11.86	10.55
Indian Bank (2,035 (2021 - 2,035) shares of Rs.10/- each.	0.08	0.06
Non-trade-Unquoted - at amortised cost		
Binny Mills Limited		
Investment in preference shares (27,60,54,066 (2021 - 27,60,54,066) preference shares of Rs.5/- each)	13,802.70	13,802.70
M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd. (16,24,075 (2021 - 16,24,075) preference shares of Rs.100/- each)	8,120.37	8,120.37
National Savings Certificates	0.23	0.23
	22,087.00	22,084.76
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments	82.08	87.23
	22,004.93	21,997.53
* Fair values have been determined to the extent information available with the Company in respect of the investments in unlisted companies. In the opinion of the management, the impact of fair value changes, is not considered to be material.		
Total non-current Investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	56.72	54.48
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	56.72	54.48
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments	22,030.28	22,030.28
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	82.08	87.23



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
8. Other non-current Financials Assets		
(unsecured, considered good)		
Bank deposits maturing after 12 months from the reporting date *	20.81	12.50
Security deposits	203.56	204.36
	224.37	216.86
* represents earmarked deposits held as margin money against letter of credit and Bank Guarantees		
9. Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital Advances	2,146.38	2,146.38
Advances other than Capital Advances		
Advance for vehicle	85.20	85.20
Advance to Related Party - advance for property *	500.00	500.00
Advance for property - others	29.17	29.62
Other Advances	234.50	219.53
	2,995.24	2,980.72
* Advance given to M/s Crystal Creations India Pvt Ltd., a company in which director of the company is a director		
10. Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Asset - Net		
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax Asset		
On expenses allowable on payment basis	210.89	171.31
On fair value of financial instruments	109.07	110.84
On Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.28	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	657.02	774.42
On Other Comprehensive income	20.14	14.68
	1,006.41	1,080.54
Deferred Tax Liability		
On Property Plant and Equipment	(216.14)	(547.59)
	(216.14)	(547.59)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	790.27	532.95
11. Inventories		
Raw Materials	934.38	2,024.00
Work in Progress	151.69	103.90
Finished goods	194.97	216.95
Stores and spares	2,810.39	2,665.83
	4,091.43	5,010.67
Inventory comprise of		
Raw Materials		
Sodium Formate	208.67	35.71
Caustic Soda Lye	93.49	42.69
Sulphur	315.00	85.16
Coal	211.31	1,768.97
Others	105.91	91.48
	934.38	2,024.00

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
Work in progress		
Caustic Soda Lye	16.10	16.10
Sulphur	1.82	1.82
Others	133.77	85.97
	<u>151.69</u>	<u>103.90</u>
Finished goods		
Sodium Hydrosulphite	72.43	111.23
Liquid Sulphur Dio-xide	4.50	7.95
Others	118.04	97.77
	<u>194.97</u>	<u>216.95</u>
12. Trade receivables		
Trade Receivables - considered good unsecured	6,512.11	8,890.29
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	-	(26.57)
	<u>6,512.11</u>	<u>8,863.72</u>

a) Trade Receivables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good *	1,953.40	548.79	436.03	117.37	101.55	3,157.14
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	186.60	-	1.93	402.52	2,763.92	3,354.97
Total	2,139.99	548.79	437.96	519.89	2,865.48	6,512.11

b) Trade Receivables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	3,596.19	463.70	325.45	244.44	91.86	4,721.65
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,076.56	154.47	0.66	234.98	2,701.96	4,168.64
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts		-			(26.57)	(26.57)
Total	4,672.75	618.17	326.12	479.43	2,767.26	8,863.72

* Includes Rs 1,459.20 lakhs (2021-Rs1,260.66 lakhs) receivable from M/s. Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd., & The Narasimha Mills Pvt Ltd., companies in which director of the company is a director.



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
13. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	37.92	32.46
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	31.73	72.10
	69.65	104.56
14. Other Bank Balances		
Unpaid dividend account	103.85	75.78
Bank deposits maturing within 12 months from the reporting date *	88.31	166.31
	192.16	242.09
* represents Rs 72 lakhs (2021- Rs 150 lakhs) earmarked deposits held as per Companies (Deposit acceptance) Rules 2014		
15. Other current financial assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued	7.10	6.86
	7.10	6.86
16. Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans and advances to related parties *	0.46	0.46
Loans and advances to employees	2.94	12.61
Prepaid expenses	119.59	112.61
Balance with the Government Authorities		
GST credit receivable	64.94	78.64
Claims recoverable	705.73	36.51
Advance to suppliers	1,453.81	1,374.36
Others advances	245.88	247.69
	2,593.34	1,862.88
* Advance given to M/s TVRRS Enterprise, a firm in which a director of the company is a partner.		
17. Capital		
Authorised Share Capital		
1,17,50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	1,175.00	1,175.00
11% Cumulative Redeemable preference shares of Rs.100/- each	25.00	25.00
	1,200.00	1,200.00
Issued Share Capital		
50,31,909 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	503.19	503.19
Subscribed and fully paid up share capital	503.19	503.19
50,31,909 Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	503.19	503.19
Notes :		
1. Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	50,31,909	50,31,909
2. Shares issued for consideration other than cash		
There are no shares which have been issued for consideration other than cash during the last 5 years.		
3. The company does not have any holding company		

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
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4. Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holding
Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd.,	13,08,300	26.00%	13,08,300	26.00%
Shri V R Venkataachalam	13,40,999	26.65%	13,40,999	26.65%
ICL Financial Services Ltd	4,59,480	9.13%	4,59,480	9.13%
Shri V Sengutuvan	3,60,664	7.17%	3,60,664	7.17%
ICL Securities Ltd	2,70,272	5.37%	2,70,272	5.37%

5. 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 Re.10 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Re.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. During the year, the Company has not proposed any dividend (Previous year INR 1/- per equity share held)

6. Details of shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2022

Promotor Name (I)	No. of fully paid equity shares held (II)	% of total shares (III)	% change during the year (IV)
V R Venkataachalam	13,40,999	26.65	-
THIRUVALLUVAAR TEXTILES PVT. LTD.	13,08,300	26.00	-
SENGUTUVAN V	3,60,464	7.17	-
RADHA Venkataachalam	1,75,350	3.48	-
THILLAINAYAGAM A S	1,35,000	2.68	-
SAMYUKTHA Venkataachalam	1,20,000	2.38	-
ANDAL ARUMUGAM	82,082	1.63	-
RADHA R	69,950	1.39	-
RAMASAMY UDAYAR N P V	54,602	1.09	-
PADMA RAMASWAMY UDAYAR	51,300	1.02	-
ARUNDATHI S	50,450	1.00	-
TVRRS ENTERPRISES	10,000	0.20	-
AMUDHA T	6,400	0.13	-
POOVAI AMMAL	400	0.01	-
Promotor Group			
ICL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	4,59,480	9.13	-
ICL SECURITIES LIMITED	2,70,272	5.37	-
K2 V2 ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED	2,31,158	4.59	-



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
18. Other Equity		
Capital Reserve	0.01	0.01
Capital Redemption Reserve	25.00	25.00
General Reserve	21,063.60	21,063.60
Retained earnings	18,636.98	17,950.02
Securities Premium Reserve	0.20	0.20
	39,725.79	39,038.83
a) Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.01	0.01
b) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	25.00	25.00
c) General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,063.60	21,063.60
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	21,063.60	21,063.60
d) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,950.02	19,968.03
Comprehensive income for the year	725.23	(1,935.33)
Transfer from OCI	12.05	(32.36)
Dividend paid	(50.32)	(50.32)
Balance at the end of the year	18,636.98	17,950.02
e) Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	12.05	(32.36)
Transfer to balance in profit and loss account	(12.05)	32.36
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
f) Security Premium Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.20	0.20
19. Long Term borrowings		
Loans from Banks - secured		
SBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	-	12.22
IDBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	250.04	343.76
IOB CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	364.58	489.58
SBI CGEL 2.0 Term Loan	171.86	-
Deposits from		
Loans from Related parties - unsecured	-	-
Key Management Personnel	15.00	15.00
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	204.85	204.85
Others - Un secured	82.00	82.00
	1,088.33	1,147.41

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
SBI Loan Terms and Security:		
Secured by a pari passu first charge on the inventory of raw materials, stores and spares and finished goods, consumables, stores and spares, receivables etc. with Indian Overseases Bank and IDBI Bank and a pari passu second charge on the fixed assets of the Company (movable and immovable) with IOB (excluding windmill) and IDBI (Excluding windmill and Biomass) and excluding vehicles and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company.		
- Repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of Rs 4,43,750/- starting from July, 2022 @ an interest rate of 8.40% pa.		
IDBI Loan Terms and Security:		
Secured by a pari passu first charge on the inventory of raw materials, stores and spares and finished goods, consumables, stores and spares, receivables etc. with Indian Overseases Bank and SBI Bank and a pari passu second charge on the fixed assets of the Company (Karaikudi and Gummudipoondi Property) and Excludes assets of Windmill and Biomass division and Corporate office located at TCP Saptagiri Bhavan , Mylapore , Chennai 600004 and Vehicles and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company		
Repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments of Rs 7,81,000/- starting from December, 2021 @ an interest rate of 8.85% pa.		
IOB Loan Terms and Security		
The additional WCTL under GECL 2.0 shall rank second pari passu charge on the current and fixed assets of the company already charged on pari passu basis with existing lenders Repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments of Rs 10,41,667/- starting from March, 2022 @ an interest rate of 8.45% pa.		
20. Other financial liabilities		
Advance received	412.75	378.13
Unamortised interest income	103.48	135.84
	516.23	513.98
21. Provisions (Non-current)-Provision for employee benefit		
Provision for Compensated Absences	108.20	64.55
	108.20	64.55
22. Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings		
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured loans- from banks		
Cash Credit loans from		
Indian Overseas Bank	2,584.86	2,033.03
State Bank of India	883.12	1,077.41
IDBI Bank	464.20	1,677.33
Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings		
HDFC Bank	-	1,500.00
SBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	12.22	73.33
IDBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	93.72	31.24
IOB CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	125.00	10.42
SBI CGEL 2.0 TERM LOAN	39.94	-
	4,203.06	6,402.75



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
CC Loan Security and Interest Details		
Secured by a Secured by First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari passu basis with SBI/IDBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with SBI and IDBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 11.75% pa		
SBI Bank Security and terms		
Secured by a Secured by First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari-passu basis with IOB/IDBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with IOB and IDBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 10.05% pa		
IDBI Bank Security and terms		
Secured by a First charge by way of hypothecation of inventory/book debts on entire current assets of the company, on pari-passu basis with IOB/SBI Bank, second charge on the fixed assets of the Company excluding windmill asset on pari passu with IOB and SBI Bank and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. Interest rate @ 10.60% pa		
HDFC Bank Security and Terms		
Short term Loans from HDFC bank are secured by first charge on the Corporate Office building and specific land and buildidngs situated at Bawa Road, Chennai and is collaterally secured by the personal guarantee of Shri V R Venkataachalam, promoter director of the Company. repaid on 4th Aug, 2021 @ interest rate of 9% pa. Refer Foot note of Note 19 for terms of repayment of short term loans		
23. Trade payables		
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises **	58.59	50.82
Due to creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,963.58	2,516.06
	2,022.17	2,566.88
** Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management represents the principal amount payable to these enterprises. There are no interest due and outstanding as at the reporting date. Please refer note 46		

a) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	53.69	4.91	-	-	58.59
(ii) Others	1,315.53	141.89	-	506.17	1,963.58
Total	1,369.21	146.79	-	506.17	2,022.17

b) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	49.50	1.32	-	-	50.82
(ii) Others	1,890.34	119.56	-	506.17	2,516.06
Total	1,939.83	120.88	-	506.17	2,566.88

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
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24. Other current financial liabilities

Interest accrued and due on borrowings from		
Key Management Personnel	3.59	3.63
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	29.16	32.52
Others	130.98	120.14
Unpaid dividend	103.85	75.78
Unclaimed deposits & Interest accrued and due on borrowings	58.81	61.39
	326.39	293.46

25. Other current liabilities

Other Advances	479.00	479.00
Others		
Statutory dues payable	124.47	105.19
Advances from customers	400.27	1,202.91
Employee related payables	543.15	453.16
Security deposits received	319.47	119.22
Others	256.85	284.70
	2,123.21	2,644.18

26. Provisions (Current)

Provision for Employee benefit		
Provision for gratuity	52.86	30.21
Provision for compensated absences	15.82	96.53
	68.68	126.74

27. Revenue from operations

Sale of products (Refer (i) below)	17,810.32	19,420.41
Other operating revenues (Refer (ii) below)	81.27	97.05
Total	17,891.59	19,517.46



Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
(i) Sale of products comprises		
Manufactured goods		
Sodium Hydrosulphite	11,093.87	5,612.53
Liquid Sulphur Dioxide	238.12	158.57
Recovery Salts	496.07	275.53
Power (Units in Lakhs)	5,068.58	13,358.85
Coal Trading	908.88	-
Miscellaneous Sales	4.80	14.93
Total - Sale of manufactured goods	17,810.32	19,420.41
Total - Sale of products	17,810.32	19,420.41
(ii) Other operating revenues comprise:		
Sales- Scrap	13.52	29.33
Export Incentive	29.28	10.19
Insurance Claims	0.05	-
Rent Received	24.00	24.00
Miscellaneous Income	14.42	33.53
Total - Other operating revenues	81.27	97.05
28. Other income		
Interest income		
Deposits	8.49	20.28
Interest on loans and advances given	43.62	59.84
Interest on others - Refer Note 59	687.02	-
Dividend income:		
Non Current Investments	0.08	0.71
Net gain fair value of investments	7.40	-
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations	-	4.23
Rent received	32.92	26.82
Unclaimed credits written back	699.15	161.72
Total	1,478.68	273.61
29. Cost of materials consumed		
MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Opening Stock	2,024.00	2,431.41
(Add) Purchases	8,159.79	12,629.25
(Less) Closing Stock	(934.38)	(2,024.00)
Cost of Material Consumed	9,249.42	13,036.66
Net Materials consumed	9,249.42	13,036.66
Cost of Material Consumed		
Sodium Formate	1,459.06	1,065.28
Caustic Soda Lye	1,500.42	674.72
Sulphur	1,088.23	372.12
Coal consumed	3,960.17	10,229.68
CR Sheets consumed	675.44	339.91
Others	566.09	354.94
Total	9,249.42	13,036.66
30. Purchase of stock-in-trade - Traded goods		
Non-coking coal	987.95	-
	987.95	-

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
31. Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods		
Opening Balance		
Finished goods	216.95	156.37
	216.95	156.37
Closing Balance		
Finished goods	194.97	216.95
	194.97	216.95
Total changes inventories of finished goods	21.98	(60.58)
32. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,861.27	2,869.51
Contribution to provident and other funds	142.45	137.41
Staff/ workmen welfare expenses	251.13	274.59
	3,254.85	3,281.51
33. Finance costs		
Interest on Borrowings	728.75	708.18
Bank Processing charges	35.44	36.09
	764.19	744.27
34. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	582.19	570.65
Amortization of Intangible assets	-	1.87
Depreciation on Investment property	2.74	2.74
	584.94	575.26
35. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	60.12	34.84
Power and fuel	2,478.57	2,410.39
Rent	28.89	28.63
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	11.08	5.85
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	634.84	531.50
Repairs and maintenance - Others	85.11	77.01
Insurance	154.66	140.34
Rates and taxes	32.36	24.25
Communication	15.35	15.73
Travelling and conveyance	21.19	13.43
Printing and stationery	7.79	8.36
Freight and forwarding	31.01	37.45
Sales commission	21.45	19.23
Business promotion	4.92	5.38
Legal and professional	7.76	9.27
Fees	153.05	215.77
Payments to auditors	10.92	10.77
Bad Debts written off	17.11	80.80
Long pending advances written off	8.01	108.61
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	14.06	-
Prior period items (net)	1.19	0.94
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	4.70	36.50
Investment Maintenance Expenses	0.43	0.51
Miscellaneous expenses	232.44	197.57
Loss on fair value of investments (net)	-	3.78
Total	4,037.01	4,016.95



Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
35. (a) Payments made to auditors comprises		
As auditors - Statutory audit	10.92	10.70
For other services	-	0.07
	10.92	10.77
(b) Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility		
i. Gross amount required to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year	31.27	28.89
ii Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Purchase of medicines	0.15	0.15
(ii) Distribution of Boiled Ponni Rice-Lock Down Period	4.55	36.35
Total	4.70	36.50
Amount spent in excess of the limit during FY 2020-2021		7.61
Amount spent in excess of the limit during FY 2020-2021 being carried forward for FY 2021-2022	7.61	-
Total CSR Expenditure made during FY 2021-2022	12.31	36.50
Total of previous years short fall	293.65	274.69
Amount unspent during the year	18.96	
Reasons for short fall Covid has severely affect the business during previous years. Post pandemic, the Company have slowly started reviving. The Company has incurred loss during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company's cash flows were hampered. This has severely affected the spending on the CSR activities during the year. Detailed explanation is given in the Boards Report under "Reasons for not spending the amount that is to be spent during the financial year 2021-2022"		
36. Income tax expense		
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	7.40	7.67
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	0.10	692.03
Total current tax expense	7.50	699.70
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax adjustments	(262.78)	(567.36)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(262.78)	(567.36)
Income tax expense	(255.28)	132.34

T C P LIMITED

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹		
b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:				
Profit before tax from continuing operations	469.96	(1,879.92)		
Income tax expense calculated at 31.20% (2020-21: 31.20%)	7.50	7.67		
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:				
Tax relating to earlier years	0.10	692.03		
Dividend income from equity instruments exempt u/s 10(34)	(0.03)	-		
Expenses Disallowable u/s 14A	(7.68)	(8.56)		
CSR expenditure	1.47	11.39		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(256.64)	(570.19)		
Income tax expense	(255.28)	132.34		
c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income				
Deferred tax				
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	5.46	(14.68)		
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	5.46	(14.68)		
d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2022				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(547.59)	331.45	-	(216.14)
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	185.99	39.58	5.46	231.03
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	110.84	(1.77)	-	109.07
On Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.28	-	-	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	774.42	(117.40)	-	657.02
Total	532.95	251.85	5.46	790.27
e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2021				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(577.69)	30.10	-	(547.59)
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	158.74	12.58	14.68	185.99
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	110.01	0.83	-	110.84
On provision for Bad & Doubtful debts	9.28	-	-	9.28
On Un-absorbed losses	250.57	523.85	-	774.42
Total	(49.09)	567.36	14.68	532.95
	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021		
f) Details of Non-Current Tax Asset (Net off)				
Advance Income Tax and TDS	317.96	304.27		



Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
37. Earnings per share		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	725.23	(1,935.33)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	50,31,909	50,31,909.00
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	14.41	(38.46)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	14.41	(38.46)

38. Turnover

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)
CHEMICAL DIVISION - MFG:				
Sodium Hydrosulphite	10,572	11,093.87	9,867	5,612.53
Liquid Sulphur Dioxide	791	238.12	907	158.57
Recovery Salts	2,907	496.07	2,662	275.53
Others	-	4.80	-	14.93
WIND MILLS				
Power (Units in Lakhs)	234	826.76	207	734.92
POWER DIVISION: MFG *				
Power (Units in Lakhs)	717	4,241.82	2,730	12,623.93
Coal Trading	14,853	908.88	-	-
		17,810.32		19,420.41

Sales are net of Sales Returns & Discount

39. Consumption of Raw Materials:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹)
CHEMICAL DIVISION :				
Sodium Formate	7,031	1,459.06	5,418	1,065.28
Caustic Soda Lye	3,104	1,500.42	2,225	674.72
Sulphur	5,242	1,088.23	3,911	372.12
Others	1,670	358.23	1,188	202.58
C R Sheets	851	675.44	588	339.91
POWER DIVISION:				
Coal	67,217	3,960.17	201,061	10,229.68
		9,041.55		12,884.29

The above consumption does not include the following produced internally for captive consumption

Liquid Sulphur Di-oxide 9218 (2021 - 6,902) tonnes

40. Capacities and Production:

	Capacity per annum		Opening Stock		Production	Closing Stock	
	Licenced (Tonnes)	Installed (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value ₹	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value ₹
CHEMICAL DIVISION:							
Sodium Hydrosulphite (Enhanced)	10,000	10,000	178 (150)	111.23 (94.66)	10,510 (8,069)	116 (178)	72.43 (111.23)
Liquid Sulphur Di-oxide	4,950	4,950	60 (94)	7.95 (12.46)	9,982 (7,600)	34 (60)	4.50 (7.95)
Recovery Salts			886 (364)	67.98 (23.82)	3,204 (2,133)	1,183 (886)	94.34 (67.98)
Drum Plant			4,881	29.79	168,964	4,434	23.70
Packing Drums in all sizes 500 drums per day #			(8,534)	(25.43)	(116,684)	(4,881)	(29.79)
POWER DIVISION:							
Generated units in lacs *	63.5 mw	63.5 mw			849 (2,508)		
WINDMILLS:							
Generated units in lacs @	16.5 mw	16.5 mw			237 (203)		

*The above production of units generated includes 93 lac units (2021-257) utilised for captive consumption
 #The above production of drums includes 1,69,411 drums (2021- 1,20,337) utilised for captive consumption
 @ The above production of units generated includes 52 lac units (2021-55) utilised for captive consumption
 (Figures in brackets indicate those for previous year. Installed capacities are as certified by the Management.)

Particulars	for the Year Ended March 31, 2022 ₹	for the Year Ended March 31, 2021 ₹
41. Value of Imports calculated on CIF basis:		
Raw Materials	1,196.53	156.71
	1,196.53	156.71
42. Earnings in Foreign Currency		
FOB Value of Exports	2,904.50	1,023.11
	2,904.50	1,023.11

43. Value of Raw Materials, Spares and Components consumed:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Percentage (%)	₹	Percentage (%)	₹
(i) Raw Materials				
Imported	58	5,243.87	87	11,151.13
Indigenous	42	3,797.69	13	1,733.17
	100	9041.55	100	12,884.29
(ii) Spares and Components				
Imported	3	6.92	0	0.88
Indigenous	97	260.09	100	188.69
	100	267.01	100	189.57



44. Managerial Remuneration:

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2022 ₹	For the year Ended 31.03.2021 ₹
Salary, allowances and commission *	512.56	501.30
Contribution to Provident Fund & Group Gratuity Fund **	31.82	31.82
Perquisites	28.89	58.48
	573.27	591.61

** Does not include an amount of Rs. 5.98 lakhs (2021- ₹ (-) 19.23 lakhs) towards actuarial valuation of Gratuity entitlement and not actually drawn by the Managerial Persons.

45. Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As on March 31, 2022

	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	15.95	-	15.95	46.09	-	46.09	30.14
In INR	1,196.53	-	1,196.53	3,443.00	-	3,443.00	2,246.47

As on March 31, 2021

	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	2.13	-	2.13	3.24	-	3.24	1.11
In INR	156.71	-	156.71	239.46	-	239.46	82.75

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The 25 basis point interest rate changes will impact the profitability by INR __ Lakhs for the year (Previous INR __ Lakhs)

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, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

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

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. 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.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. 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. Investments primarily include bank deposits, etc. These bank deposits and counterparties have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in bank deposits, debt securities and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

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 bank fixed deposit, 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.

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.

a) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	53.69	4.91	-	-	58.59
(ii) Others	1,315.53	141.89	-	506.17	1,963.58
Total	1,369.21	146.79	-	506.17	2,022.17

b) Trade Payables - Age-wise analysis for the year 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	49.50	1.32	-	-	50.82
(ii) Others	1,890.34	119.56	-	506.17	2,516.06
Total	1,939.83	120.88	-	506.17	2,566.88

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

46. 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*	58.59	50.82
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, as per the agreed terms	-	-

*There are no micro, small and medium enterprises to whom the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the Balance Sheet date, computed on unit wise basis.

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
47. Commitments, contingent assets and contingent liability		
Contingent Liability		
On account of contracts to be executed	-	46.18
Bank guarantees outstanding	212.84	212.70
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	497.33	497.33
- Excise Duty*	8.02	8.02
- Income tax dispute pending**	625.26	625.26
- Unpaid demand charges***	943.87	830.53

* The Company has preferred an appeal before the appellate authorities which is pending.

** The company has preferred a rectification petition before the Assessing Officer and Appeal before the Appellate Authority, which are pending. The Company is confident of succeeding the aforesaid appeals in view of the fact that most of the issues are already settled in favour of the company by higher judicial forum. Out of this said amount Rs 1.07 lakhs (Rs 1.07 lakhs) has been paid under protest.

*** The Company has filed a petition in the Honourable High Court of Madras against The Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd., (TANGEDCO) to forebear them from demanding and collecting separate demand charges and energy charges as tariff for start-up power and to charge only energy charges and to refund the amount already collected on this account. The Company also filed a petition in the honourable High Court of Madras praying to grant an order of Interim Stay of all further proceedings in the matter filed in the original petition including by way of subsequent current consumption bills in so far as it relates to charges for start-up power. The Honourable High Court of Madras vide its Order dated 8th November, 2013 has passed an Order of Interim Stay in relation to charges for start-up power on the condition that the Company pays 50% of demand for start-up charges until further orders. Pursuant to the order the Company has been paying 50% of the demand for start-up charges on all the current consumption bills from October 2013 bill onwards. The balance 50% unpaid demand charges is not provided for in the Books of Accounts on account of the Interim Stay.

48. Operating Segments

The business of the Company falls under five segments i.e., (a) Chemical; (b) Power; (c) Biomass; (d) Windmill; and (e) Others in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and segment information is given below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
i. Segment Revenue		
a. Chemical	11,933.56	6,192.00
b. Power	6,396.12	12,152.67
c. Biomass	0.18	80.44
d. Windmill	579.86	552.84
e. Others	31.66	25.49
Total	18,941.38	19,003.45
Less: Inter - Segment Turnover	428.90	787.63
Income from operations (Net)	19,370.28	19,791.07



	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
ii.	Segment Results		
	a. Chemical	2,032.53	(448.27)
	b. Power	(1,951.56)	(962.57)
	c. Biomass	(91.33)	(207.44)
	d. Windmill	480.43	457.06
	e. Others	24.86	21.66
	Total	494.94	(1,139.56)
	Finance cost	764.19	744.27
	Other unallocable expenditure net of un-allocable income	739.21	80.83
	Profit/ (Loss) from continuing operations	469.96	(1,802.99)
	Profit Before Tax	469.96	(1,802.99)
iii.	Segment Assets		
	a. Chemical	58,323.50	32,894.97
	b. Power	10,093.03	13,196.75
	c. Biomass	2,331.18	2,418.17
	d. Windmill	2,709.77	2,853.82
	e. Others	520.46	514.92
	Total assets	73,977.95	51,878.62
iv.	Segment Liabilities		
	a. Chemical	5,036.85	3,930.31
	b. Power	5,401.76	9,801.26
	c. Biomass	36.51	35.75
	d. Windmill	30.88	22.49
	e. Others	18.96	17.97
	Total liabilities	10,524.95	13,807.79
v.	Capital Employed (Segment Assets less Segment Liabilities)		
	a. Chemical	53,286.65	28,964.65
	b. Power	4,691.28	3,395.49
	c. Biomass	2,294.67	2,382.42
	d. Windmill	2,678.90	2,831.33
	e. Others	501.50	496.94
	Total Capital Employed	63,453.00	38,070.84

Disclosure relating to geographical area of operation

The manufacturing facilities of the Company is situated in India and no non-current assets are held outside India. The exports of the company are less than 10% of the total turnover and accordingly, no disclosure in respect of revenue from external customers based on geographical location is provided.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹
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49. Operating lease arrangements

As Lessor The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain surplus facilities. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. Total lease income recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	56.92	50.82
As Lessee The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain facilities. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. Lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	28.89	28.63

50. Government Grants

The details of Government Grants received by the Company are as follows :

Duty drawback on exports	29.28	10.19
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There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to government assistance that has been recognised in the financial statements.

51. Investment Property

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties		
Rental income	25.44	19.29
Depreciation	1.10	1.10
Fair Value of investment property		
Land	1,147.54	1,147.54
Building	51.35	52.44

52. 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, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.

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



Gearing Ratio:	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Debt	1,088.33	1,147.41
Less: Cash and bank balances	69.65	104.56
Net debt	1,018.68	1,042.85
Total equity	40,228.98	39,542.02
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	2.53%	2.64%

Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Non-current investments	22,004.93	21,997.53
Other non-current financial assets	224.37	216.85
Trade receivables	6,512.81	8,863.72
Cash and cash equivalents	69.65	104.56
Bank balances other than above	192.16	242.09
Other financial assets	7.10	6.86
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investments	93.70	91.45
Financial liabilities		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (Long term)	1,088.33	1,147.41
Other Non Current financial liabilities	516.23	513.98
Borrowings (short term)	4,203.06	6,402.75
Trade payables	2,022.17	2,566.88
Other financial liabilities	326.39	293.46
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Nil	Nil

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of 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 by using natural hedging financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

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 foreign currency exchange rates.

53. Related party disclosure

a) List of parties having significant influence

Associate company
Binny Mills Limited
Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited

Key management personnel (KMP)

Shri V.R.Venkataachalam	Managing Director
Shri V. Rajasekaran	
Shri A S Thillainayagam	
Shri T Bhasker Raj,	Director
Shri T Yeswant,	Director
Shri C Saravanan	Director

Companies in which KMP are interested

Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited

Relatives of KMP

The following persons are related to Shri V.R. Venkataachalam, Managing Director, as stated:

Shri V. Sengutuvan,	Son
Selvi V. Samyuktha	Daughter
Smt. T. Amudha,	Sister
Smt. M. Radha	Sister
Smt. Dr. R. Andal Arumugam	Sister
Smt C Padma	Sister
Smt S Arundhathi	Sister

Entities in which relatives of KMP exercise significant influence

TVRRS Enterprises
Crystal Creations (India) Pvt Ltd.,
Tri Electric Pvt Ltd.,



b) Transactions during the year

S.No	Nature of transactions	Amount	
		2021-22 ₹	2020-21 ₹
1	Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited Advances	(9.75)	(7.21)
2	Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited Sale of Power	101.42	382.25
3	Binny Mills Limited Advances	-	0.19
	Purchases	3.02	5.57
4	TVRRS Enterprises Advances	(0.20)	(0.20)
	Rent Paid	12.00	12.00
5	Mr. V.R. Venkataachalam Interest on Unsecured loans - Paid	-	9.79
	Unsecured Loans paid	-	65.24
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	300.28	321.54
6	Mr. V. Rajasekaran Remuneration & Employee Benefits	273.00	270.07
7	Mr. V. Sengutuvan Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	-	8.38
	Unsecured Loans paid	-	35.96
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
8	Ms. V. Samyuktha Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	-	13.14
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
9	Ms. M. Radha Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	5.38	5.25
10	Ms. Andal Arumugam Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	7.40	7.22
11	Ms. Padma Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	165.60	138.00
12	Ms. S Arundhathi Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	351.60	293.00
13	Ms. T Amudha Fees on related matters	-	20.00
	Remuneration & Employee Benefits	351.60	293.00
	Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	5.55	5.41
14	Shri A S Thillainayagam Interest on Unsecured loans -Paid	1.39	1.35
	Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
15	Shri T Baskerraj, Director Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
16	Shri T Yeshwant, Director Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40
17	Shri C Saravanan, Director Sitting Fees	0.35	0.40

c) Balance outstanding at the year end

S.No	Nature of transactions	Amount	
		2021-22 ₹	2020-21 ₹
1	Tanchem Imports & Exports Private Limited Advances	(126.42)	(116.66)
2	Binny Mills Limited Advances	-	0.20
3	TVRRS Enterprises Advances	0.46	0.46
4	Mr. V.R. Venkataachalam Interest accrued on unsecured loans	2.24	2.24
5	Mr. V. Sengutuvan Interest accrued on unsecured loans	1.15	1.15
6	Ms. V. Samyuktha Interest accrued on unsecured loans	2.31	2.31
7	Ms. T. Amudha, Interest accrued on unsecured loans	5.40	5.55
	Unsecured Loans	60.00	60.00
8	Ms. M. Radha Interest accrued on unsecured loans	5.24	5.38
	Unsecured Loans	58.21	58.21
9	Shri A S Thillainayagam Interest accrued on unsecured loans	1.35	1.39
	Unsecured Loans	15.00	15.00
10	Dr. R. Andal Interest accrued on unsecured loans	7.20	7.40
	Unsecured Loans	80.00	80.00
11	M/s Crystal Creations Pvt Ltd., Advances	500.00	500.00
12	M/s Tri-Electric Pvt Ltd., Rental Income to be received	1.61	1.61
13	Thiruvalluvar Textiles Private Limited Trade Receivables	731.55	861.44

54. Acknowledgement of Balances :

The balance of Trade Receivables, Loans & Advances, Un-secured Loans, advances received and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation and input tax credit under various goods & services tax balances are subject to reconciliation.

55. Previous Year Figures have been re-grouped /reclassified wherever necessary.



56. 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.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs. 142.45 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2021: Rs. 137.40 lakhs) represents contribution payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

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. 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 ₹
Mortality Table	IALM(2006-08) Ult.	IALM(2006-08) Ult.
Attrition rate	5.00% at all rates	5.00% at all rates
Discount Rate	7.33% p.a	7.14% p.a
Rate of increase in compensation level	5.00% p.a	5.00% p.a
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.14% p.a	7.25% p.a

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.

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:	IALM(2006-08) Ult.	IALM(2006-08) Ult.
Mortality Table	5.00% at all rates	5.00% at all rates
Attrition rate	37.94	36.69
Current service cost	63.57	55.58
Net interest expense	(61.36)	(58.53)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	40.15	33.74
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:	(25.76)	31.21
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period	(25.76)	31.21
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	14.39	64.95

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.

The actuarial gain/ loss on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:	938.52	875.93
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(885.68)	(845.72)
Fair value of plan assets	52.84	30.21
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	52.84	30.21
Funded	-	-
Unfunded	52.84	30.21

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for gratuity (short-term provisions)' [Refer note 27]



Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:	875.94	783.81
Opening defined benefit obligation	37.94	36.69
Current service cost	63.57	55.58
Interest cost	(21.64)	34.20
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(17.29)	(34.35)
Benefits paid	938.52	875.93

Closing defined benefit obligation

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹	March 31, 2021 ₹
Opening fair value of plan assets	845.73	824.53
Expected return on assets	61.36	58.53
Contributions	(17.29)	(34.35)
Benefits paid	-	-
Expected return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(4.12)	(2.99)
Closing fair value of plan assets	885.68	845.72

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

Company is following the practice of valuing the compensated absence as per Ind AS 19 “Employee Benefits” based on the leave balance outstanding on the employees account on March 31st every year. The payment is done as and when claims are received from the employees or on the date of retirement/ relieving from the service of the company.

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 recognised during the year is Rs. 37.05 Lakhs (previous year Rs.22.04 Lakhs).

57. The company has working capital facility with (i) Indian Overseas bank (ii) IDBI Bank (iii) State Bank of India against security of inventory and book debts , second charge on Fixed asset

The company has filed quarterly statement with those banks, and the following discrepancies were noticed

Name of the bank	Aggregate Working Capital Limits sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	Nature of security	Quarter Ended	Amount as per statement submitted (Rs Lakhs)	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs Lakhs)	Difference (Rs Lakhs)	Reason
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	7,919.96	5,410.66	2,509.29	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	7,509.08	5,590.48	1,918.60	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.12.2021	7,462.58	6,375.89	1,086.68	Reconciliation of difference is in process
Indian Overseas Bank	3,700	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,676.94	1,835.58	(158.64)	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	3,667.79	1,877.41	1,790.37	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	4,269.5	3,504.38	765.11	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2,535.5	2,529.86	5.54	Reconciliation of difference is in process
IDBI Bank	1,000	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,397.44	1,529.64	-132.2	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.06.2021	2,963.54	2,647.32	316.22	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.09.2021	2,478.42	2,225.44	252.97	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	30.12.2021	2,689.26	2,558.34	130.91	Reconciliation of difference is in process
State Bank of India	1,100	Hypothecation of current assets. Second charge on fixed assets	31.03.2022	1,397.44	1,529.64	(132.20)	Reconciliation of difference is in process



58. Statement of Net Assets, Profit & Loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners and non-controlling interest

Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	% voting power as at March 31,2022	% voting power as at March 31,2021	Net Assets (ie total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in Profit and Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
				As % of Consolidated Net assets	Amount (In Lakhs)	As % of Consolidated Profit and Loss	Amount (In Lakhs)	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount (In Lakhs)	As % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount (In Lakhs)
TCP Ltd	India	-	-	99.67%	40089.07	95.93%	694.54	100%	12.05	96.00%	706.59
Subsidiaries(held directly)											
Indian											
TCP Hotels Pvt Ltd	India	96.00	96.00	0.33%	134.32	4.07%	29.46	-	0.00	4.00%	29.46
Total				100	40223.39	100	724.00	100	12.05	100	736.05
a) Non controlling Interest					5.60		1.23				1.23
Total						5.60		1.23			1.23
Total					40,228.98		725.23		12.05		737.28

59. During the earlier years, the company had made a claim to TANGEDCO for payment of interest for the delayed settlement of the receivables and the same was honoured by TANGEDCO during the financial year. Pursuant to the claim of interest and the acceptance of the TANGEDCO to pay the same, the company has recognized an amount of Rs 687.02 lakhs as interest income as on 31st March 2022.

60. In the case of investment in Preference shares of M/s Binny Mills Limited amounting to Rs 13,802.70 lakhs, provision for the diminution in the value of investments has not been made though the networth of M/s Binny Mills Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Binny Mills Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Binny Mills Ltd.

61. In the case of investment in Preference shares of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Limited amounting to Rs 8,120.37 lakhs provision for the diminution in the value of investments has not been made, though the networth of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is negative, as in the opinion of the company the fair market value of the immovable properties held by M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd will be sufficient to realize its investments in Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd despite

the assets of M/s Thiruvalluvar Textiles Pvt Ltd is given as collateral security for the loan obtained by one of the group companies during FY 2021-22.

62. The company had advanced an amount of Rs 2,146.38 lakhs in earlier year to Mr Ravikumar towards take over of Plant and Machinery of M/s S V Distilleries Pvt Ltd and the said amount is still lying as advance. Pursuant to the expiry of the agreement, M/s S V Distilleries Ltd informed the company that they are not in a position to sell the assets and hence have started repaying the advances during the FY 2022-23.
63. The company had advanced an amount of Rs 500 lakhs in earlier year to M/s Crystal Creations (India) Pvt Ltd towards purchase of land and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
64. The company had advanced an amount of Rs.28.86 Lakhs in the earlier years towards purchase of land and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.
65. The company had advanced an amount of Rs.85.20 Lakhs in the earlier year towards purchase of Vehicle and the said amount is still lying as advance and the same is subject to confirmation.

For and on behalf of the board

As per our report of even date attached
For **M/s NSR & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010522S)

V R Venkataachalam
Managing Director
DIN: 00037524

Dr. T. Bhasker Raj
Director
DIN: 02724086

N Sowrirajan
Proprietor
M.No 207820
UDIN : 22207820BFJGVV3751

Place : Chennai
Date : 1st December 2022

