

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Tinplate Company of India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



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Price Waterhouse & Co. (a Partnership Firm) converted into Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP identity no: LLPIN AAC-4362) with effect from July 7, 2014. Post its conversion to Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, its ICAI registration number is 304026E/E300009 (ICAI registration number before conversion was 304026E)

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To the Members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited
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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Delay in completion of capital projects</p> <p>Refer to Note 3(b)(iii) to the financial statements</p> <p>The Company recognises expenditure incurred on construction of assets as an item of property, plant and equipment only at a time when the asset is ready for its intended use as mentioned in Note 2.6 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The Company has Capital Work-in-Progress amounting to Rs. 3,339.43 lakhs as at the balance sheet date. It includes value aggregating to Rs. 1,737.22 lakhs, which are related to certain capital projects. The value is represented by items such as plant and machinery and building which were initially planned for commissioning and capitalisation within the timelines approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. However, these were delayed on account of different reasons, such as delay in finalization of vendors, site related technical issues, construction delay, multiple changes in technical specifications based on change in scope etc.</p> <p>Further, the Management has concluded that there were no indicators for impairment of Capital Work-in-Progress.</p> <p>Analysing the reason for such delays and testing whether there were any indicators of impairment, was one of the significant audit areas and therefore was determined to be a Key Audit Matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included the following:-</p> <p>a) Evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls implemented by the management for monitoring the status of Capital Work-in-Progress.</p> <p>b) Inquiry with project in-charge for understanding the status of the individual capital projects.</p> <p>c) Understanding and evaluation of the reasons for delay in completion of capital projects.</p> <p>d) Testing the reasons for delay in the various on-going projects as at the year-end where the expenditure incurred till date is material.</p> <p>e) Management's documentation on whether there were indicators for impairment of Capital Work-in-Progress, were evaluated.</p> <p>Based on our work performed, the Management's conclusion that there are no indicators of impairment for Capital Work-in-Progress is found to be reasonable.</p>



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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p data-bbox="129 495 783 562">Revenue recognition of products sold as at and close to the period end</p> <p data-bbox="129 584 783 685">Refer to Note-2.4 (Significant Accounting Policies) and Note 21 (Revenue from Operations) of the financial statements</p> <p data-bbox="129 707 783 1077">The Company recognises revenue from sale of products in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed under Ind AS 115, i.e., revenue is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to the customer and when there are no unfulfilled obligations. The control in respect of sale of products is considered to be transferred when the products are delivered to the customers in accordance with the delivery terms agreed by the Company with its customers, i.e., either when the goods are shipped or delivered to the specific location, as the case may be, along with transfer of risk of obsolescence and loss.</p> <p data-bbox="129 1099 783 1346">We identified revenue recognition of products sold by the Company as at and close to the period end as a key audit matter since revenue from the sale of products recognised as at the period end is significant to the financial statements and the inherent risk of material misstatement through premature or deferment of revenue transaction is considered to be high.</p>	<p data-bbox="783 495 1495 539">Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <p data-bbox="783 551 1495 685">a) We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the relevant controls with respect to revenue recognition including those relating to cut off at the year end.</p> <p data-bbox="783 707 1495 819">b) We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policies in line with Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers".</p> <p data-bbox="783 842 1495 1043">c) We analysed the different types of delivery terms agreed by the Company with its customers to understand the point of time when control of the products being sold is transferred to the customer either through shipment of goods or through delivery of goods to specific location and there are no unfulfilled obligations.</p> <p data-bbox="783 1066 1495 1200">d) We tested cut off for revenue transactions by analysing the transit time between the dates goods are dispatched by the Company and the same being received by the customer.</p> <p data-bbox="783 1223 1495 1402">e) We tested, on a sample basis, specific revenue transactions recorded, before and after the financial year end, by testing the underlying documents, viz., shipping documents evidencing the shipment of goods and customer acknowledgements, as applicable.</p> <p data-bbox="783 1424 1495 1536">f) We examined the credit or debit notes issued after the year end to determine whether the revenue has been recognised in the appropriate period.</p> <p data-bbox="783 1559 1495 1693">g) We have tested the revenue adjustment manual journal entries recorded by the Company as at and close to the period end to account for unissued debit notes or credit notes as per the contract terms.</p> <p data-bbox="783 1715 1495 1832">Based on the above procedures performed, revenue recognition related to sale of products as at and close to the year-end are considered appropriate.</p>



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Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report along with its Annexures included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

6. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



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9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any long-term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 except for amounts aggregating to Rs. 0.66 lakhs, which according to the information and explanation provided by the management is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases – Refer Note 17 to the financial statements;



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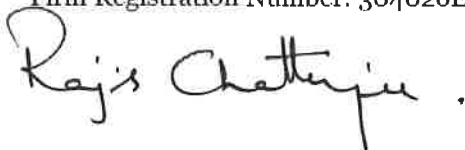
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- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 45(g) to the financial statements);
- (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 45(g) to the financial statements); and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.
15. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 301026E/E-300009



Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership Number: 057134
UDIN: 23057134BGXYPZ7758

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 14(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of The Tinsplate Company of India Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of The Tinsplate Company of India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.



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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 14(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements 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.

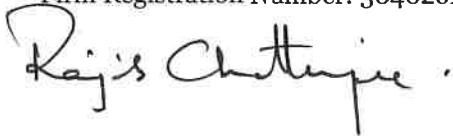
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009



Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership Number: 057134
UDIN: 23057134BGXYPZ7758

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3(a) to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.
- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory excluding stocks with third parties has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. Inventory of stores and spares have been physically verified by the Management during the year in accordance with a physical verification plan designed to cover all items over a period of two years. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the audited books of account. (Also refer Note 43 to the financial statements).
- iii. (a) The Company has not made any investment during the year other than investment in 16 mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any Company/ Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership/ other party during the year other than unsecured loans to 157 employees. The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans to parties (aforesaid employees) are as per the table given below:



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Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of The Tinsplate Company of India Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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	Loans (Rs. in lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Others (Employees)	23.47
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case	
- Others (Employees)	13.53

(Also refer Note 45(n) to the financial statements)

- (b) In respect of the aforesaid loans (which are interest free) and investment in mutual fund schemes, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted/ investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of the aforesaid loans, the schedule of repayment of principal amount has been stipulated, and the employees are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated in a regular manner. Payment of interest is not applicable as these employee loans are interest free in nature.
- (d) In respect of the aforesaid loans to employees, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans which fell due during the year and were renewed/ extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.
- (f) There were no loans/ advances in nature of loans which were granted during the year, which are repayable on demand or where no schedule for repayment of principal has been stipulated by the Company. No amount of loans/advances in the nature of loans were granted to the promoters/ related parties.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.



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- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of professional tax though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including income-tax, provident fund, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. We are informed that the Company has applied for exemption from operation of Employee's State Insurance Act and necessary steps has already been taken by the Company. We understand that the demands made by the authorities in this regard have not been paid by the Company as the matter is sub-judice and the Company has obtained stay in its favour from the judicial authorities (Also Refer Note 34 to the financial statement) and Refer Note 36 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues of goods and service tax, provident fund and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	5.75	1979-80	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	5.25	2016-17	The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	18.30	1999-00	Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Valued Added Tax	9.76	2017-18	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Valued Added Tax	1,917.97	2011-12, 2016-17	The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Valued Added Tax	1,136.83	2010-11, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16	Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	22.81	2016-17, 2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals) (Appeal to be filed)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	2,288.23	2005-06, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	215.65	1984-85	Hon'ble Calcutta High Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	1,661.07	2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal



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Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

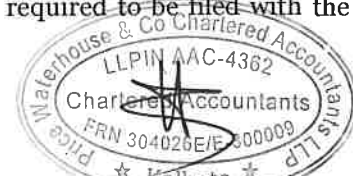
Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of The Tinsplate Company of India Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	7,285.00	2008-09, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	Employees' State Insurance	382.42*	2005, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court

* (Also refer Note 34 to the financial statements)

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether any fund raised on short term basis have been used for long term purpose does not arise.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence the reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the



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Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Page 5 of 6

Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/ housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group [as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016] has seven CICs as part of the Group as detailed in Note 45(m) to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under 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 (Also refer Note 42 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based 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



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Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of The Tinplate Company of India Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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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. As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009



Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership Number: 057134
UDIN: 23057134BGXYPZ7758

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

I. ASSETS

Non-Current Assets

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	57,721.25	53,911.70
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	4	1,543.98	1,211.94
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	3(b)	3,339.43	5,446.65
(d) Intangible Assets	3(c)	352.73	426.81
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	0.33	0.33
(ii) Loans	8	4.59	3.00
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	30.69	341.07
(f) Current Tax Asset (net)	10	2,154.28	2,147.94
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	11	563.16	531.20
Total Non-Current Assets		65,710.44	64,020.64

Current Assets

(a) Inventories	5	36,961.42	42,815.51
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	25,244.83	21,345.00
(ii) Trade Receivables	7	2,085.11	5,291.12
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	3,248.20	14,177.67
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	13	50,121.17	32,090.30
(v) Loans	8	11.28	9.57
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	1,012.23	751.55
(c) Other Current Assets	11	8,166.55	17,574.60
Total Current Assets		126,850.79	134,055.32
Total Assets		192,561.23	198,075.96

II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

(a) Equity Share Capital	14(a)	10,479.80	10,479.80
(b) Other Equity	14(b)	115,827.93	106,617.18
Total Equity		126,307.73	117,096.98

Liabilities

Non-Current Liabilities

(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	4	1,310.02	1,026.25
(b) Provisions	18	9,551.37	8,853.18
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	15	3,638.16	3,797.71
Total Non-Current Liabilities		14,499.55	13,677.14

Current Liabilities

(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	4	189.97	157.80
(ii) Trade Payables	16		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		602.52	348.80
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		37,174.70	39,879.61
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	4,632.36	4,381.10
(b) Contract Liabilities		4,987.90	9,735.46
(c) Provisions	18	1,779.34	1,421.02
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	19	985.91	905.91
(e) Other Current Liabilities	20	1,401.25	10,392.14
Total Current Liabilities		51,753.95	67,301.84
Total Liabilities		66,253.50	80,978.98
Total Equity and Liabilities		192,561.23	198,075.96

Significant Accounting Policies

2

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajib Chatterjee

Rajeev
Rajeev Kumar Choudhary

Koushik
Koushik Chatterjee

Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership No. 057134
Place: Gurugram

Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur

Chairman
(DIN : 00004989)
Place: Mumbai

Seal
Kaushik Seal
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata

R N Murthy
R N Murthy
Managing Director
(DIN : 06770611)
Place: Jamshedpur

Date: April 27, 2023

Date: April 27, 2023



The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
Notes				
I	Revenue from operations	21	395,886.52	424,950.79
II	Other income	22	5,554.93	4,003.13
III	Total income (I + II)		401,441.45	428,953.92
IV EXPENSES				
(a)	Cost of materials consumed	23	280,234.65	301,118.67
(b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and scrap	24	847.25	(6,512.93)
(c)	Employee benefits expense	25	15,527.03	14,552.02
(d)	Finance costs	26	1,221.31	820.07
(e)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	6,447.27	6,080.24
(f)	Other expenses	28	77,872.53	65,777.35
	Total expenses (IV)		382,150.04	381,835.42
V	Profit before tax (III-IV)		19,291.41	47,118.50
VI Tax expense				
(1)	Current tax on profit for the year	29	5,168.75	11,867.25
(2)	Current tax related to earlier years		-	(56.84)
(3)	Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(159.55)	16.75
	Total tax expense (VI)		5,009.20	11,827.16
VII	Profit for the period (V - VI)		14,282.21	35,291.34
VIII Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Remeasurement loss on post employment defined benefit obligation		(1,182.33)	(949.45)
	Income tax relating to these items	29	297.57	238.96
	Total other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax) (VIII)		(884.76)	(710.49)
IX	Total comprehensive income for the period (VII + VIII)		13,397.45	34,580.85
X Earnings per equity share (of Rs. 10 each):				
(1)	Basic (Rs.)	38	13.65	33.72
(2)	Diluted (Rs.)	38	13.65	33.72

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) referred to in our report of even date.

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajib Chatterjee

Rajiv
Rajiv Kumar Choudhary
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur

Chatterjee
Kaushik Chatterjee
Chairman
(DIN : 00004909)
Place: Mumbai

Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership No. 057134
Place: Gurugram

Seal
Kaushik Seal
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata

R N Murthy
R N Murthy
Managing Director
(DIN : 06770611)
Place: Jamshedpur

Date: April 27, 2023

Date: April 27, 2023



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The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(a) Equity Share Capital

	Notes	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2022	14(a)	10,479.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023		10,479.80
Balance as at April 1, 2021	14(a)	10,479.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2022		10,479.80

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Reserve & Surplus					Total
		Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	14(b)	5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	63,347.41	106,617.18
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	14,282.21	14,282.21
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation for the year		-	-	-	-	(884.76)	(884.76)
		5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	76,744.86	120,014.63
Transaction with owners in their capacity as Equity Shareholders:							
Dividend paid to company's shareholders	33(b)	-	-	-	-	(4,186.70)	(4,186.70)
Balance as at March 31, 2023		5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	72,558.16	115,827.93
Balance as at April 1, 2021	14(b)	5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	30,859.91	74,129.68
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	35,201.34	35,201.34
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation for the year		-	-	-	-	(710.49)	(710.49)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	65,440.76	108,710.53
Transaction with owners in their capacity as Equity Shareholders:							
Dividend paid to company's shareholders	33(b)	-	-	-	-	(2,093.35)	(2,093.35)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		5.03	29,483.94	11,233.00	2,547.80	63,347.41	106,617.18

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajib Chatterjee

Rajeev Kumar Choudhary
Rajeev Kumar Choudhary
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur

Rajib Chatterjee
Rajib Chatterjee
Chairman
(DIN : 00004989)
Place: Mumbai

Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership No. 057134
Place: Gurugram

Kaushik Seal
Kaushik Seal
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata

R.N. Murthy
R.N. Murthy
Managing Director
(DIN : 06770611)
Place: Jamshedpur

Date: April 27, 2023

Date: April 27, 2023



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The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Profit before tax	19,291.41	47,118.50
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,447.27	6,080.24
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)	(46.54)	7.71
Interest Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(1,862.56)	(1,442.61)
Profit on sale of investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(1,060.04)	(282.16)
Gain on fair valuation of investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(195.43)	(16.59)
Finance costs	1,221.31	820.07
Advance from customers written Back	-	(12.57)
Allowance/(Reversal) for expected credit loss and provision for doubtful advances/ other assets (net)	(42.50)	(27.95)
Advances not recoverable written off	10.00	-
Loss on discard of property, plant and equipments	9.66	115.01
Loss/ (Gain) on fair valuation of forward contracts	13.63	(33.46)
Provision/ liability no longer required written back	(20.76)	(181.93)
Unrealised Foreign exchange differences (net)	(44.18)	22.49
Other non cash items	(95.26)	(39.07)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	23,626.01	52,127.68
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets		
Inventories	5,947.50	(15,868.79)
Trade receivables	3,194.76	2,308.60
Non-current/ current financial and non-financial assets	9,435.96	(8,777.07)
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	(2,366.15)	16,274.97
Non-current/ current financial and non-financial liabilities	(13,286.84)	12,589.05
Non-current/ current provisions	(125.82)	(581.78)
Cash generated from operations	26,425.42	58,072.66
Income taxes paid	(4,898.99)	(12,685.16)
Net cash flow from operating activities	21,526.43	45,387.50
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets	(8,114.50)	(8,559.13)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	49.02	5.48
Payment for purchase of current investments	(243,280.74)	(228,607.56)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	240,636.38	214,780.16
Fixed deposits placed (net)	(17,731.00)	(16,045.35)
Interest income received	1,540.99	1,083.84
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(26,899.85)	(37,342.56)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Finance costs paid	(1,085.91)	(706.42)
Principal elements of lease payments	(171.36)	(152.94)
Finance costs paid on account of lease liabilities	(112.15)	(116.17)
Dividend paid to company's shareholders	(4,186.63)	(2,093.35)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(5,556.05)	(3,068.88)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(10,929.47)	4,976.06
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period (Refer Note 12)	14,177.67	9,201.61
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period (Refer Note 12)	3,248.20	14,177.67

Notes:

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in "Ind AS - 7 Statement of Cash Flows"
- Significant non-cash movement in financing activities during the year include **Rs. 489.15 Lakhs** (Previous year: Rs. Nil) on account of acquisition of Right-of-Use Assets with corresponding adjustment to Lease Liabilities.
- Figures in bracket represents outflows

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

Rajib Chatterjee

Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership No. 057134
Place: Gurugram

Date: April 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Kumar Choudhary
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur

Kaushik Seal
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata

Koushik Chatterjee
Chairman
(DIN : 00004989)
Place: Mumbai

R N Murthy
Managing Director
(DIN : 06770611)
Place: Jamshedpur

Date: April 27, 2023



1. General Corporate Information

The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) is the producer of tin coated and tin free steel sheets in India having its headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal and works located at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. The Company is a Subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited. The strategic goal of the company is to create and enhance value for the stakeholders through growth and competitiveness and also to reach status of supplier of choice for tin mill products in Asia. The Company's equity shares are listed on the BSE Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 27, 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets & liabilities (including derivative instrument) and defined benefit plan assets that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS's.

(iii) Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalents 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 classified as current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer 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.

(iv) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from April 1, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(v) New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

2.2 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include (i) useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, (ii) employee benefits (estimation of defined benefit obligation) and (iii) provisions and contingent liabilities.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management reviews its estimate of useful life of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.



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Employee Benefits (Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation)

Post-employment benefits represents obligation that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit cost over the employees' approximate service period, based on the terms of plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and rate of compensation increase. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations. The company sets these judgements based on previous experience and third party actuarial advice.

Provision and Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. In the normal course of business, the Company consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigations. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

i) Sale of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract or the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Sale of goods include related ancillary services, if any.

Revenue from these sales are recognised based on the price specified in the contract, which is generally fixed, net of the estimated volume discount. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of 30-90 days or against receipt of advance which is consistent with market practice. The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company is not required to adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. Revenue includes consideration received or receivable but excludes Goods and Service Taxes, and are net of discounts and rebates.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Sale of Services

Conversion income (included in other operating income) and income from hospital services (included in other income) are recognised on rendering of the related services.

iii) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to the gross carrying amount of a financial assets.

2.4 Taxes on Income

The Income tax expense or credit for the period represent the sum of the tax payable on current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax credits and tax losses.

i) Current Income Tax

The current income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other periods and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The current income tax charge is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary difference. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that at the time of transactions affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow or all part of the assets to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iii) Current and Deferred Tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



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2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost. The company recognises expenditure incurred on construction of assets as an item of property, plant & equipment only at the time when the assets is ready for its intended use. All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation / accumulated impairment loss if any. Pre-operative expenses including trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of assets, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on items of property, plant and equipment after its purchase / completion is included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

On the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015, the Company has opted to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles net carrying value and use that net carrying value as its deemed cost.

2.6 Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure incurred on construction of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost less impairment (if any), under Capital work-in-progress. The cost includes the purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of the asset and any directly attributable costs of bringing an assets ready for their intended use.

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation / accumulated impairment loss, if any. Computer Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors is capitalised. Subsequent costs associated with maintaining such softwares are recognised as expense as and when incurred. Cost of software includes license fees and cost of implementation/system integration services, where applicable.

On the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015, the Company has opted to measure all of its intangible assets at their previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles net carrying value and use that net carrying value as its deemed cost.

2.8 Depreciation and Amortisation Method, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Values

- (i) Freehold land is not depreciated.
- (ii) Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the useful lives of assets, which is as stated in Schedule II to the Act or based on technical estimates made by the Company. The details of estimated life for each category of asset are as under:
 - (a) Buildings – 30 to 60 years
 - (b) Roads – 5 to 10 years
 - (c) Plant and equipment – 3 to 20 years
 - (d) Vehicles – 8 to 10 years
 - (e) Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipments – 5 to 10 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives, residual values and the method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

*For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the year over which Company expects to use those assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act.

- (iii) The cost of Intangible asset are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years. Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each year end.



2.9 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting year, the company reviews the carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through its continuous use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

2.10 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of cost of such assets till such time as the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories is ascertained on weighted average basis. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition and for the cost of marketing, selling and distribution.

Provision are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilisation on a product category basis.

Scrap is carried at estimated realisable value or cost whichever is lower.

2.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

i) Provision

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

(a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and

(b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

ii) Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.



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2.13 Leases

Company as a Lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low-value assets. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Payments associated with short term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- (i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- (ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- (iii) amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees,
- (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- (v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate can not be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company is exposed to potential future increase in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. The lease liability will be reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use of asset as and when such changes takes effect. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, any initial direct costs and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liability and right-of-use asset (ROU) have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the company is a lessor is classified either as a finance or an operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Company did not need to make any adjustment to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard



2.14 Employee Benefits

A. Short-term Employee Benefits

Liability in respect of short term employee benefit that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised at the amount of the benefits expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as "Provisions for employee benefits" within 'Current Provisions' in the balance sheet.

B. Post Employment Benefit Plans

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the year in which the employee has rendered the service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The present value of defined benefit obligations are ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method as per the requirement of Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The liability / (asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets (for funded plans), together with adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. Measurements, 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 year in which they occur. Measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years.

C. Other Long-term Employment Benefits (unfunded)

Long Service Award

The present value of obligation against long-term employee benefits is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method as per the requirement of Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. All actuarial gains and losses and past service cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as applicable in the year in which they occur.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation at the present value of the obligation as on the reporting date.

The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting year that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.15 Financial Instruments

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

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



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A Investments and Other Financial Assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:-

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial Assets measured at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held with a business model to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of equity investments which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of fair value changes of such equity investments. Subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are taken through other comprehensive income.

Financial asset not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such assets that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses, assessed on a forward looking basis, is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

(iv) De-Recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(i) Classification as Debt or Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Measurement

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting year. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

Interest-bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowing is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

The company derecognised financial liabilities when and only when the Company's obligation are discharged, cancelled or they expire.



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2.16 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee, which is the functional currency of the company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised in reporting currency i.e. Indian Rupees, by using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date.

The exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets & liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within "Other Income/ Other Expenses".

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

2.17 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to safeguard its risks associated with foreign exchange fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are used as risk management tools and not for speculative purposes. The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risk which are not designated as hedges. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date of derivative contracts being entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with changes included in "Other Income/ Other Expenses".

2.18 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amount receivable from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of considerations that is unconditional. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.19 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand/ deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits with original maturities of three month or less which are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

2.20 Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic Earning per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the owners for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares, if any issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earning per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earning per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.21 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Managing Director of the Company. The accounting policies adopted for the segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Refer Note 39.

2.22 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at its fair value, when there is a reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the year necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within Other Operating Income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets or other systematic basis representative of the fulfillment of obligation associated with the grant received and presented within Other Operating Income.

2.23 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.24 Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (with two places of decimal) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



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The Tinsplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year ended March 31, 2023	Freehold Land	Buildings [Note (i)]	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicle	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
Gross Block at the beginning of the year (At cost/ deemed cost)	3.86	15,897.31	77,103.08	182.39	565.28	107.68	93,859.60
Add: Additions	-	376.90	9,525.12	19.29	49.86	37.53	10,008.50
Less: Disposals	-	71.49	157.86	-	-	6.16	235.51
Gross Block at the end of the year (A)	3.86	16,202.72	86,470.34	201.68	614.94	139.05	1,03,632.59
Accumulated Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	4,998.35	34,500.24	76.88	341.22	31.21	39,947.90
Add: Charge for the year	-	748.07	5,322.16	21.84	78.80	15.94	6,186.81
Less: Disposals	-	61.83	157.86	-	-	3.68	223.37
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the year (B)	-	5,684.59	39,664.54	98.72	420.02	43.47	45,911.34
Net block at the end of the year (A-B)	3.86	10,518.13	46,805.80	102.96	194.92	95.58	57,721.25
Year ended March 31, 2022							
Gross Block at the beginning of the year (At cost/ deemed cost)	3.86	15,358.91	73,772.85	158.16	487.80	128.24	89,909.82
Add: Additions	-	622.85	6,122.63	24.65	77.73	21.50	6,889.36
Less: Disposals	-	84.45	2,792.40	0.42	0.25	42.06	2,919.58
Gross Block at the end of the year (A)	3.86	15,897.31	77,103.08	182.39	565.28	107.68	93,859.60
Accumulated Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	4,295.95	32,222.84	57.40	280.51	45.37	36,882.07
Add: Charge for the year	-	761.21	4,993.15	19.90	80.96	15.44	5,870.66
Less: Disposals	-	58.81	2,715.75	0.42	0.25	29.60	2,804.83
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the year (B)	-	4,998.35	34,500.24	76.88	341.22	31.21	39,947.90
Net block at the end of the year (A-B)	3.86	10,898.96	42,602.84	105.51	224.06	76.47	53,911.70

Notes:

- (i) Site & Water, Drainage System and Building (except at Kolkata) are on leasehold land. Building also includes roads.
- (ii) Title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessees) as disclosed above, are held in the name of the Company.
- (iii) Aggregate amount of depreciation has been included under "Depreciation and Amortisation expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 27).
- (iv) Refer Note 35 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipments.
- (v) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) [formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (43 of 1988)] and Rules made thereunder.



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The Tintplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3(b) Capital work-in-progress

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital work-in-progress	3,339.43	5,446.65

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(i) Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule :

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a year of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023	3,260.78	51.14	0.60	26.91	3,339.43
Projects in progress	3,260.78	51.14	0.60	26.91	3,339.43
As at March 31, 2022	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a year of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	5,275.16	130.00	15.84	25.65	5,446.65
	5,275.16	130.00	15.84	25.65	5,446.65



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The Tinpate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(ii) Capital work-in-progress, for which completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

As at March 31, 2023	To be completed in	
	Less than 1 Year	Total
Construction Of Boundary Wall	119.87	119.87
Upgradation of Wet Section of Pickling 1	944.75	944.75
MPDS modernisation - 33 KV Transformer	344.39	344.39
Augmentation of Sludge Handling Facility in ETLs	85.50	85.50
Replacement of underground raw water pipeline in CRM	84.45	84.45
Advance testing equipment	87.29	87.29
Integration of fire hydrant	70.97	70.97
Various other minor project	275.48	275.48
	2,012.70	2,012.70

As at March 31, 2022	To be completed in	
	Less than 1 Year	Total
Induction reflow system	793.05	793.05
Exit loopier	557.29	557.29
Twin head trimmer and bell wrapper	143.18	143.18
Pay off reel	288.04	288.04
Covid facility at hospital	178.80	178.80
Tin coating analysers	188.18	188.18
Upgradation of compressed air supply	162.82	162.82
Various other minor project	400.65	400.65
	2,661.81	2,661.81

There are no capital work-in-progress which has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

(ii) The Company has certain ongoing capital projects which are delayed from the board approved timeline for completion. The key reasons for delay include delay in finalization of vendors, site related technical issues, construction delays, multiple changes in technical specifications based on change in scope etc. The Company has adequate controls for monitoring the status of capital projects on a periodic basis, such as management review at different levels and reporting to the Board. The company does not have any projects being temporarily suspended.
The management has reviewed and has sufficient reasons to believe that there is no indication of impairment or obsolescence with respect to such delayed projects.



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The Timplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3(c) Intangible Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
Gross Block at the beginning of the year (At cost/ deemed cost)	1,185.94	1,185.94	
Add: Additions	29.27	29.27	
Less: Disposals	-	-	
Gross Block at the end of the year (A)	1,215.21	1,215.21	
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	759.13	759.13	
Add: Charge for the year	103.35	103.35	
Less: Disposals	-	-	
Amortisation at the end of the year (B)	862.48	862.48	
Net block at the end of the year (A-B)	352.73	352.73	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
Gross Block at the beginning of the year (At cost/ deemed cost)	847.35	847.35	
Add: Additions	391.64	391.64	
Less: Disposals	53.05	53.05	
Gross Block at the end of the year (A)	1,185.94	1,185.94	
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	739.91	739.91	
Add: Charge for the year	58.82	58.82	
Less: Disposals	39.60	39.60	
Amortisation at the end of the year (B)	759.13	759.13	
Net block at the end of the year (A-B)	426.81	426.81	

Notes:

- (i) Aggregate amount of amortisation has been included under "Depreciation and Amortisation expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 27).
- (ii) Refer Note 35 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.



4 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for certain items of plant and equipment, building (offices and guest houses) and leased land. Leases of plant and equipment have lease terms around 12 - 20 years, while building (offices and guest houses) generally have lease terms between 12 months to 4 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning or subleasing the leased assets. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Company also has certain leases of building (offices and guest houses) with lease term of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(a) Amount recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	As at March 31, 2023	(Rs. in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2022
Right-of-use assets		
Right-of-use plant and equipment	1,504.32	1,179.04
Right-of-use buildings	39.66	32.90
Total	1,543.98	1,211.94
Lease Liabilities		
Current	189.97	157.80
Non-current	1,310.02	1,026.25
Total	1,499.99	1,184.05

(b) Following are the changes in carrying value of right of use assets

	Right-of-use plant and equipment	Right-of-use buildings	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total Right-of- use assets
Balance as at April 1, 2022 (At cost)	1,537.56	74.40	1,611.96
Add: Additions during the year	457.53	31.62	489.15
Less: Assets disposed during the year	-	32.39	32.39
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,995.09	73.63	2,068.72
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	358.52	41.50	400.02
Add: Charge for the period (included under depreciation and amortisation expense) (Refer Note 27)	132.25	24.86	157.11
Less: Assets disposed during the year	-	32.39	32.39
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	490.77	33.97	524.74
Carrying amount	1,504.32	39.66	1,543.98
Balance as at March 31, 2023			
Balance as at April 1, 2021 (At cost)	1,537.56	192.59	1,730.15
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Assets disposed during the year	-	118.19	118.19
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,537.56	74.40	1,611.96
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	236.33	129.80	366.13
Add: Charge for the year (included under depreciation and amortisation expense) (Refer Note 27)	122.19	28.57	150.76
Less: Assets disposed during the year	-	116.87	116.87
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	358.52	41.50	400.02
Carrying amount	1,179.04	32.90	1,211.94
Balance as at March 31, 2022			



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	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(c) Following are the changes in carrying value of lease liabilities / debt reconciliation		
Opening balance	1,184.05	1,338.31
Additions during the period/year	489.15	-
Terminated during the period/year	(1.85)	(1.32)
Finance costs during the period/year	112.15	116.17
Lease payments during the period/year	(283.51)	(269.11)
Closing balance	<u>1,499.99</u>	<u>1,184.05</u>
Current lease liabilities	189.97	157.80
Non-current lease liabilities	1,310.02	1,026.25

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(d) Following are the amounts recognised in Statement of profit and loss		
(i) Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 27)	157.11	150.76
(ii) Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note 26)	112.15	116.17
(iii) Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) (Refer Note 28)	132.11	112.73
Total amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	<u>401.37</u>	<u>379.66</u>

(e) The Company does not have any leases of low value assets.

(f) Extension and termination options are included in major leases contracts of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable by both the Company and lessor.

(g) There are no residual value guarantees in relation to any lease contracts.

(h) In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). Most extension options in offices and guest house leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption. The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

(i) The Company had a total cash outflow of **Rs. 283.51 Lakhs** for leases for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Previous Year: Rs. 269.11 Lakhs).



	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
5 Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
(a) Raw materials [including Goods-in-transit of Rs. 3,120.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Rs. 4,031.14 Lakhs)]	7,384.77	13,908.32
(b) Work-in-progress	7,713.21	6,655.31
(c) Finished goods [including Goods-in-transit of Rs. 5,796.42 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Rs. 6,552.42 Lakhs)]	12,772.97	14,419.51
(d) Stores and spares (including packing material) [including Goods-in-transit of Rs. 25.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Rs. 58.52 Lakhs)]	8,603.84	7,087.13
(e) Scraps	486.63	745.24
	36,961.42	42,815.51

Notes:

- (i) During the year an amount of **Rs. (67.49) Lakhs** (Previous year: Rs. (87.97) Lakhs) have been recognised as expense/ (income) in respect of writedown of inventory to net realisable value and provision for slow moving and obsolete items in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (ii) The stores and spares (including packing material) inventory is stated after impairment of **Rs. 483.43 Lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 590.48 Lakhs) in respect of provisions for slow moving and obsolete items.
- (iii) The finished goods inventory above is stated after writedown of inventory to net realisable value of **Rs 59.14 Lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs 19.58 Lakhs).
- (iv) Refer **Note 44** for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Company.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6 Investments		
(a) Financial assets measured and carried at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) Unquoted Equity Investment		
250 (March 31, 2022: 250) ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each in Bihar State Financial Corporation fully paid up	0.25	0.25
20,000 (March 31, 2022: 20,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in Nicco Jubilee Park Limited fully paid up	0.00 [^]	0.00 [^]
800 (March 31, 2022: 800) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in Woodlands Multispecialty Hospital Limited fully paid up	0.08	0.08
	0.33	0.33
(b) Financial assets measured and carried at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) Unquoted Mutual Fund		
HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [52,553.88 Unit (March 31, 2022: 38,748.72)]	2,324.56	1,621.53
IICI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [5,86,582.21 Unit (March 31, 2022: 459,444.69)]	1,954.41	1,448.43
SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [70,223.67 Unit (March 31, 2022: 48,102.71)]	2,474.19	1,603.31
SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [27,590.78 Unit (March 31, 2022: Nil)]	1,006.86	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [57,396.43 Unit (March 31, 2022: 73,798.87)]	2,038.38	2,479.98
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [3,57,655.95 Unit (March 31, 2022: 596,373.91)]	1,298.59	2,046.31
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [33,109.72 Unit (March 31, 2022: 34,994.55)]	1,823.33	1,822.53
Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [81,902.26 Unit (March 31, 2022: 82,024.40)]	2,048.29	1,939.12
UTI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [47,294.15 Unit (March 31, 2022: 64,498.67)]	1,744.87	2,249.74
DSP Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [37,533.78 Unit (March 31, 2022: Nil)]	1,207.53	-
HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [84,456.98 Unit (March 31, 2022: Nil)]	1,893.64	-
Bandhan Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [48,607.45 Unit (March 31, 2022: Nil)]	1,321.43	-
IDFC Cash Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [Nil (March 31, 2022: 67,293.66)]	-	1,730.08
Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [42,243.18 Unit (March 31, 2022: Nil)]	1,096.41	-
Kotak Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [44,090.75 Unit (March 31, 2022: 31,303.11)]	2,005.43	1,347.00
Tata Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [85,143.76 Unit (March 31, 2022: 272,593.19)]	1,006.91	3,056.97
	25,244.83	21,345.00
Classified as:		
Non current	0.33	0.33
Current	25,244.83	21,345.00
	25,245.16	21,345.33
(i) Additional Information:		
(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investment	-	-
(b) Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	-	-
(c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investment		
- measured and carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	0.33	0.33
- measured and carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	25,244.83	21,345.00

[^]: Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the company



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7 Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Trade Receivables				
From related parties (Refer note 41)	-	445.58	-	451.12
Other than related parties	-	1,643.91	-	4,853.23
	-	2,089.49	-	5,304.35
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	-	(4.38)	-	(13.23)
	-	2,085.11	-	5,291.12

Classification of Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	2,085.11	-	5,291.12
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	4.38	-	13.23
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	-	(4.38)	-	(13.23)
	-	2,085.11	-	5,291.12

(i) Movement in allowance for expected credit loss of receivables is as follows :-

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	13.23	-	230.84
Charge/ (released) during the year	-	(8.85)	-	(9.24)
Adjusted during the year	-	-	-	(208.37)
Balance at the end of the year	-	4.38	-	13.23

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

(ii) Trade receivables ageing schedule:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed trade receivables								
- considered good	-	1,975.78	107.58	1.24	4.89	-	-	2,089.49
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Disputed trade receivables								
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1,975.78	107.58	1.24	4.89	-	-	2,089.49
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.21%	0.21%	0.81%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	-	(4.13)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-	(4.38)
	-	1,971.65	107.35	1.23	4.88	-	-	2,085.11

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed trade receivables								
- considered good	-	5,141.68	157.82	2.05	2.80	-	-	5,304.35
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Disputed trade receivables								
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	5,141.68	157.82	2.05	2.80	-	-	5,304.35
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	0.49%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	-	(12.82)	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-	(13.23)
	-	5,128.86	157.43	2.04	2.79	-	-	5,291.12

(iii) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

(iv) Refer Note 32 for information about credit risk and market risk on receivables.

(v) Refer Note 44 for information on trade receivable hypothecated as security by the Company.



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8 Loans

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(i) Loan to Employees	4.59	11.28	3.00	9.57
	<u>4.59</u>	<u>11.28</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>9.57</u>
Classification of loans receivables:				
Loans receivables considered good - Secured	-	-	-	-
Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	4.59	11.28	3.00	9.57
Loans receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Loans receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
	<u>4.59</u>	<u>11.28</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>9.57</u>

9 Other financial assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Other receivables				
- Related parties (Refer note 41)	-	6.37	-	2.15
- Others	-	75.58	-	158.20
(b) Security deposits	21.30	16.14	27.12	10.92
(c) Earmarked balance with banks in deposit account (with maturity of more than twelve months)*	8.55	-	308.35	-
*(Margin money against issue of bank guarantee)				
(d) Interest accrued on deposits	0.84	928.18	5.60	601.85
	<u>30.69</u>	<u>1,026.27</u>	<u>341.07</u>	<u>773.12</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses				
(a) Other receivables	-	14.04	-	21.57
	-	14.04	-	21.57
	<u>30.69</u>	<u>1,012.23</u>	<u>341.07</u>	<u>751.55</u>
Classification of other financial assets:				
Unsecured, considered good	30.69	1,012.23	341.07	751.55
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	14.04	-	21.57
	<u>30.69</u>	<u>1,026.27</u>	<u>341.07</u>	<u>773.12</u>



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The Tinsplate Company of India Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

10 Non current tax asset (net)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Advance tax	2,154.28	-	2,147.94	-
[Net of provision of Rs. 35,573.24 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30,680.59 Lakhs)]				
	<u>2,154.28</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,147.94</u>	<u>-</u>

11 Other assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Capital advances				
- Related parties (Refer note 41)	52.83	-	41.51	-
- Others	267.37	-	310.57	-
(b) Advances other than capital advances				
(i) Advance against supply of goods & services				
- Related parties (Refer note 41)	-	27.03	-	-
- Others	87.00	565.59	87.00	487.57
(ii) Advance with public bodies	715.29	6,879.44	651.45	15,820.72
(iii) Prepaid expenses	-	421.68	-	443.53
(iv) Export benefits receivables	-	296.78	-	876.30
(v) Other receivables / prepayments	-	4.47	-	1.04
	<u>1,122.49</u>	<u>8,194.99</u>	<u>1,090.53</u>	<u>17,629.16</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful advances/ other assets				
(a) Advance with public bodies	559.33	28.42	559.33	28.42
(b) Advance against supply of goods & services	-	-	-	10.00
(c) Export benefits receivables	-	0.02	-	16.14
	<u>559.33</u>	<u>28.44</u>	<u>559.33</u>	<u>54.56</u>
	<u>563.16</u>	<u>8,166.55</u>	<u>531.20</u>	<u>17,574.60</u>

Classification of other assets:

Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	563.16	8,166.55	531.20	17,574.60
Unsecured, considered doubtful	559.33	28.44	559.33	54.56
	<u>1,122.49</u>	<u>8,194.99</u>	<u>1,090.53</u>	<u>17,629.16</u>

12 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Unrestricted balances with banks		
(i) In current account	3,247.56	4,599.05
(ii) In deposit account (with original maturity of less than three months)	-	9,578.00
(b) Cash on hand	0.64	0.62
	<u>3,248.20</u>	<u>14,177.67</u>

13 Other balances with bank

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Earmarked balances		
(i) In unclaimed/ unpaid dividend accounts	102.37	102.30
(ii) In deposit account (with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)*	299.80	-
* (Margin money against issue of bank guarantee)		
(b) Unrestricted balances with banks		
(i) In deposit account (with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	49,719.00	31,988.00
	<u>50,121.17</u>	<u>32,090.30</u>



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The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

14(a) Share Capital

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Authorised: 300,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022: 300,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<u>30,000.00</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>
(ii) Issued: 104,916,992 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022: 104,916,992 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	10,491.70	10,491.70
	<u>10,491.70</u>	<u>10,491.70</u>
(iii) Subscribed and fully paid up: 104,667,638 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022: 104,667,638 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each) Add: Equity shares forfeited (Amount originally paid up)	10,466.76	10,466.76
	13.04	13.04
	<u>10,479.80</u>	<u>10,479.80</u>

(iv) Movement in Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,479.80	10,479.80
Balance at the end of the year	10,479.80	10,479.80

(v) Details of shares held by holding company

Equity Shares (fully paid up):

Tata Steel Limited - Holding Company

No. of Shares

7,84,57,640

7,84,57,640

Percentage of total no. of shares

74.96%

74.96%

(vi) Details of shares held by promoters

Equity Shares (fully paid up):

Tata Steel Limited - Holding Company (Promoter)

No. of Shares

7,84,57,640

7,84,57,640

Percentage of total no. of shares

74.96%

74.96%

Percentage change in shareholding during the year

NIL

NIL

(vii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Equity Shares (fully paid up):

Tata Steel Limited - Holding Company

No. of Shares

7,84,57,640

7,84,57,640

Percentage of total no. of shares

74.96%

74.96%

(viii) Rights, Preference and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

- (ix) No equity shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the last five years. Further, none of the shares were bought back by the Company during the last five years.

B. Preference Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Authorised : 12,650,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each (March 31, 2022: 12,650,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each)	12,650.00	12,650.00
	<u>12,650.00</u>	<u>12,650.00</u>
(ii) Preference shares are yet to be issued and are included above for disclosure purpose only. Classification of the preference shares as equity or liability will be determined at the time they are issued.		



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14(b) Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

A Reserves & Surplus	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
General Reserve [Refer (a) below]	2,547.80	2,547.80
Securities Premium [Refer (b) below]	29,483.94	29,483.94
Capital Reserve [Refer (c) below]	5.03	5.03
Capital Redemption Reserve [Refer (d) below]	11,233.00	11,233.00
Retained Earnings [Refer (e) below]	72,558.16	63,347.41
Total Reserves & Surplus	1,15,827.93	1,06,617.18

Details of Reserves & Surplus and Other Reserves are as follows:

(a) General Reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net profit at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn though the company may transfer such percentage of its profit for the financial year as it may consider appropriate. Declaration of dividend out of such reserves shall not be made except in accordance with rules prescribed in this behalf under the Act.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,547.80	2,547.80
Balance at the end of the year	2,547.80	2,547.80

(b) Security Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The Security premium is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	29,483.94	29,483.94
Balance at the end of the year	29,483.94	29,483.94



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(c) Capital Reserve

Subsidy received from the then Government of Bihar on Diesel Generating Set.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.03	5.03
Balance at the end of the year	5.03	5.03

(d) Capital Redemption Reserve

The Companies Act requires that the Company while redeeming its preference shares out of the free reserves or securities premium of the Company, shall transfer out of such profits a sum equal to nominal value of the shares redeemed to Capital Redemption Reserve Account. The capital redemption reserve account may be applied by the Company in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to shareholders of the Company as fully paid bonus shares. The Company established this reserve pursuant to the redemption of preference shares issued in earlier years.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,233.00	11,233.00
Balance at the end of the year	11,233.00	11,233.00

(e) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits and gains that the company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. The Company recognises remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans in Other Comprehensive Income. These are accumulated within the equity under "Retained Earnings".

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,347.41	30,859.91
Net Profit for the year	14,282.21	35,291.34
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurement loss on post employment defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	(884.76)	(710.49)
Dividend paid to Company's shareholders	(4,186.70)	(2,093.35)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>72,558.16</u>	<u>63,347.41</u>



20/03/23

15 Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as given below:-

	As at April 1, 2022	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in the Statement of other comprehensive income	(Rs. in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5,976.33	(65.31)	-	5,911.02
(b) Right-of-use assets	305.02	83.57	-	388.59
(c) Others	116.22	(61.60)	-	54.62
	<u>6,397.57</u>	<u>(43.34)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,354.23</u>
Deferred tax assets				
(a) Early separation scheme	(519.28)	90.02	-	(429.26)
(b) Lease liabilities	(298.00)	(79.52)	-	(377.52)
(c) Allowance for credit losses and provision for doubtful advances/ other assets	(154.02)	4.99	-	(149.03)
(d) Amount allowable for the tax purpose on payment basis as per section 43B of the Income tax act, 1961	(936.28)	(80.28)	-	(1,016.56)
(e) Others	(692.28)	(51.42)	-	(743.70)
	<u>(2,599.86)</u>	<u>(116.21)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,716.07)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	<u>3,797.71</u>	<u>(159.55)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,638.16</u>

	As at April 1, 2021	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in the Statement of other comprehensive income	(Rs. in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6,155.81	(179.48)	-	5,976.33
(b) Right-of-use assets	343.22	(38.20)	-	305.02
(c) Others	1.26	114.96	-	116.22
	<u>6,500.29</u>	<u>(102.72)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,397.57</u>
Deferred tax assets				
(a) Early separation scheme	(544.37)	25.09	-	(519.28)
(b) Lease liabilities	(336.83)	38.83	-	(298.00)
(c) Allowance for credit losses and provision for doubtful advances/ other assets	(221.61)	67.59	-	(154.02)
(d) Amount allowable for the tax purpose on payment basis as per section 43B of the Income tax act, 1961	(1,033.50)	(65.81)	163.04	(936.28)
(e) Others	(746.05)	53.77	-	(692.28)
	<u>(2,882.36)</u>	<u>119.47</u>	<u>163.04</u>	<u>(2,599.86)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	<u>3,617.93</u>	<u>18.75</u>	<u>163.04</u>	<u>3,797.71</u>

Deferred Tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income raised by the same governing tax laws.



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16 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	602.52	-	348.80
(i) Creditors for supplies and services	-	602.52	-	348.80
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	34,972.48	-	37,454.62
(i) Creditors for supplies and services	-	34,972.48	-	37,454.62
(ii) Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	-	2,202.22	-	2,424.99
	-	37,777.22	-	40,228.41

Notes:

(i) Trade payables ageing schedule:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of							
- micro and small enterprises	-	602.52	-	-	-	-	602.52
- creditors other than micro and small enterprises	11,386.30	22,275.15	3,337.28	7.53	18.00	150.44	37,174.70
(b) Disputed total outstanding dues of							
- micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,386.30	22,877.67	3,337.28	7.53	18.00	150.44	37,777.22

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of							
- micro and small enterprises	-	348.80	-	-	-	-	348.80
- creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,277.23	32,286.61	1,135.45	27.62	13.86	138.84	39,879.61
(b) Disputed total outstanding dues of							
- micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,277.23	32,635.41	1,135.45	27.62	13.86	138.84	40,228.41

(ii) Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(a) The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year.		
Principal	602.52	348.80
Interest	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 18 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	0.72	0.62
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due on above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the The Micro; Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	0.10	0.07

(iii) Trade payable to related parties as at March 31, 2023 amounted to Rs. 20,860.62 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22,505.03 lakhs)

(iv) Refer Note 32 for information about liquidity risk on trade payables.



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17 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Interest accrued on security deposit	-	20.37	-	18.59
(b) Unclaimed dividends	-	102.37	-	102.30
(c) Others				
i) Creditors for capital supplies and services	-	2,018.30	-	2,234.13
ii) Deposits against employee family benefit scheme	-	8.66	-	8.66
iii) Security deposits received	-	59.54	-	59.54
iv) Creditors for other liabilities	-	2,400.33	-	1,948.72
v) Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contract (carried at fair value)	-	22.79	-	9.16
	-	4,632.36	-	4,381.10

Notes:

- (i) There has been no delay in transferring amounts require to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 except for amounts aggregating to **Rs. 0.66 Lakhs** (Previous Year: Rs. 0.56 Lakhs) which is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.
- (ii) Creditors for other liabilities include liability for payment of Brand Equity and Business Promotion Royalty of **Rs. 534.60 Lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 573.30 Lakhs) payable to Tata Sons Private Limited (a related party) and Liability for Employee Family Benefit/ Support Scheme of **Rs. 412.59 Lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 423.19 Lakhs).

18 Provisions

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Provision for employee benefits	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Post-employment Defined Benefits				
i) Gratuity	-	542.32	-	250.52
ii) Post retirement medical benefits	4,716.80	370.97	4,228.77	367.23
iii) Other post retirement benefits	204.71	22.44	295.17	48.06
iv) Probable deficit in corpus of provident fund	539.83	-	-	33.55
(b) Other Employee Benefits				
i) Compensated absence	3,295.14	482.56	3,235.87	330.21
ii) Early separation scheme	709.88	348.03	966.36	375.43
iii) Other long term employee benefits	77.42	13.02	88.96	16.02
iv) Probable deficit in corpus of superannuation fund	7.59	-	38.05	-
	9,551.37	1,779.34	8,853.18	1,421.02

19 Current tax liabilities (Net)

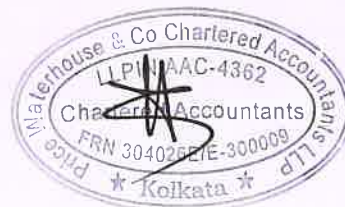
(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Provision for income tax [Net of advance tax - Rs. 12,112.86 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12,112.86 lakhs)]	-	965.68	-	965.68
(b) Provision for fringe benefit tax [Net of advance tax - Rs. 79.77 lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 79.77 lakhs)]	-	20.23	-	20.23
	-	985.91	-	985.91

20 Other liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(a) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	-	300.63	-	279.80
(b) Statutory dues payable to Government Authorities (Goods and Services Tax and Tax Deducted at Source)	-	498.46	-	10,054.39
(c) Other credit balances	-	116.61	-	57.95
(d) Deferred revenue from Government grant	-	485.55	-	-
	-	1,401.25	-	10,392.14



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21 Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
(i) Sale of Products	3,56,937.95	3,86,148.40
(b) Other operating revenue		
(i) Export benefit income/ Export Incentives	1,454.08	3,094.97
(ii) Sale of industrial scrap	37,113.26	35,374.28
(iii) Others	381.23	333.14
	<u>3,95,886.52</u>	<u>4,24,950.79</u>

Notes:

(i) Revenue from sale of products includes transaction price in relation to performance obligation relating to freight services. As the performance obligation in relation to unsatisfied/ partially satisfied freight services has an original expected duration of one year or less, the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied contracts are not disclosed.

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contract price	3,58,133.29	3,86,819.10
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Refund liabilities	(602.98)	(187.33)
Rebate and discounts	(592.36)	(583.37)
	<u>3,56,937.95</u>	<u>3,86,148.40</u>

(iii) An amount of **Rs. 9,669.43 Lakhs** (Previous Year: Rs. 1,329.96 Lakhs) have been recognised as revenue during the year out of contract liabilities balance as at the beginning of the year.

22 Other Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	1,862.56	1,442.61
(b) Gain on sale of mutual fund investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	1,060.04	282.16
(c) Net gain on fair value changes of investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	195.43	16.59
(d) Income from Hospital Services	339.67	314.30
(e) Sale of non-industrial scrap	1,882.71	1,606.51
(f) Net Gain/ (Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipments	46.54	(7.71)
(g) Liability no longer required written back	20.76	194.50
(h) Miscellaneous income	147.22	154.17
	<u>5,554.93</u>	<u>4,003.13</u>



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23 Cost of Materials Consumed

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Raw Material Consumed		
i) Opening Stock	13,908.32	5,882.56
ii) Add: Purchases	2,73,711.10	3,09,144.43
	<u>2,87,619.42</u>	<u>3,15,026.99</u>
iii) Less: Closing Stock	7,384.77	13,908.32
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	<u>2,80,234.65</u>	<u>3,01,118.67</u>
Cost of Materials Consumed	<u>2,80,234.65</u>	<u>3,01,118.67</u>

24 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Scrap

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year (A)		
(a) Finished goods	14,419.51	9,853.89
(b) Work-in-progress	6,655.31	5,281.68
(c) Scrap	745.24	171.56
	<u>21,820.06</u>	<u>15,307.13</u>
Inventories at the end of the year (B)		
(a) Finished goods	12,772.97	14,419.51
(b) Work-in-progress	7,713.21	6,655.31
(c) Scrap	486.63	745.24
	<u>20,972.81</u>	<u>21,820.06</u>
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories: (A-B)	<u>847.25</u>	<u>(6,512.93)</u>



The Tinsplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

25 Employee benefits expense:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	12,440.46	11,937.25
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 31)	1,235.81	1,037.61
(c) Staff welfare expenses	1,850.76	1,577.16
	<u>15,527.03</u>	<u>14,552.02</u>

Notes:

- (i) Salaries and wages including bonus include amount of Rs. 51.27 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 332.10 Lakhs) incurred towards Early Separation Schemes.
- (ii) The Company has recognised, in the statement of profit and loss for the current year, an amount of Rs. 392.95 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 331.51 Lakhs) as expenses under the following kinds of employee benefits with respect to Key Managerial Personnel :
- | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Short term employee benefits
[including deputation charges - Rs. 80.54 Lakhs (Previous Year - Rs. 55.26 Lakhs)] | 309.23 | 277.29 |
| (b) Post employment benefits | 29.67 | 8.58 |
| (c) Other long term benefits | 54.05 | 45.64 |
| Total | <u>392.95</u> | <u>331.51</u> |
- (iii) Salaries and wages, including bonus include Rs. 382.03 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 204.69 Lakhs) on account of deputation charges paid to Tata Steel Limited (Holding company).

26 Finance Costs

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Interest expense on:-		
(i) Lease liabilities	112.15	116.17
(ii) Income tax (net)	21.47	5.01
(b) Other borrowing costs (letter of credit and bill discounting charges etc)	1,087.69	698.89
	<u>1,221.31</u>	<u>820.07</u>

27 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [Refer note 3(a)]	6,186.81	5,870.66
(b) Depreciation on right-of-use assets [Refer note 4]	157.11	150.76
(c) Amortisation of intangible assets [Refer note 3(c)]	103.35	58.82
	<u>6,447.27</u>	<u>6,080.24</u>



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The Tinsplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

28 Other Expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Consumption of stores and spares	7,782.88	6,322.49
(b) Consumption of packing materials	5,899.33	5,579.59
(c) Repairs to buildings	1,867.00	1,482.75
(d) Repairs to machinery	12,203.34	9,908.83
(e) Conversion charges	1,405.76	1,141.95
(f) Fuel consumed	9,490.77	6,376.06
(g) Purchase of power	11,591.83	10,319.87
(h) Freight and handling charges	16,703.63	19,340.45
(i) Rent	132.11	112.73
(j) Rates and taxes	5,770.46	609.46
(k) Insurance charges	360.53	400.16
(l) Commission	474.20	697.89
(m) Royalty	594.43	637.00
(n) Advances not recoverable written off	10.00	-
(o) Allowance for expected credit loss and Provision for doubtful advances/ other assets (Net)	(42.50)	(27.95)
(p) Other expenses		
(i) Loss/ (Gain) on foreign currency transactions (Net)	(82.62)	(225.39)
(ii) Loss/ (Gain) on fair valuation of Forward Contracts	13.63	(33.46)
(iii) Auditors remuneration and out of pocket expenses		
Statutory Audit Fees (including quarterly audit fees)	33.30	45.30
Tax Audit Fees	3.50	3.50
Other Services Fees	3.75	2.50
Out-of-pocket expenses	2.03	2.01
(iv) Legal and other professional costs	280.86	398.03
(v) Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	106.55	136.77
(vi) Travelling expenses	167.07	50.12
(vii) Loss on discard of property, plant and equipment	9.66	115.01
(viii) Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer note 30)	476.44	225.34
(ix) Other general expenses	2,614.59	2,156.34
	<u>77,872.53</u>	<u>65,777.35</u>



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29 Income Tax Expenses

(a) Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current Tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	5,168.75	11,867.25
Current tax relating to earlier years	-	(56.84)
Total Current Tax Expenses	5,168.75	11,810.41
Deferred Tax		
Origination and (reversal) of temporary differences	(159.55)	16.75
Total Deferred Tax expense/ (credit)	(159.55)	16.75
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5,009.20	11,827.16

(b) Income tax expense recognised on Other Comprehensive Income

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax - remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation	297.57	402.00
Deferred tax - remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation	-	(163.04)
	297.57	238.96

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit before income tax expenses	19,291.41	47,118.50
Income tax expenses calculated at the applicable rate of 25.168%	4,855.26	11,858.78
Adjustments:		
(i) Tax effect of expenses/ income that are not deductible/ (taxable) in determining taxable income	125.31	57.98
(ii) Income tax related to earlier year	-	(56.84)
(iii) Tax effect of other adjustments	28.63	(32.76)
Total income tax expense as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	5,009.20	11,827.16



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30 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure:

Other general expenses include amount incurred for Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure as required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) Details of amount spent during the year towards CSR are as given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	471.06	220.35
(ii) Amount approved by the Board to be spent on CSR activities	476.44	225.34
(iii) Amount spent during the year on:		
a. Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
b. On purposes other than (i) above	448.63	219.12
- In cash	27.81	6.22
- Yet to be paid in cash	476.44	225.34

(b) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance unspent as at beginning of the year	-	-
Amount deposited in specified fund of schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	471.06	220.35
Amount spent during the year	476.44	225.34
Balance unspent as at end of the year	*	*

*The Company does not proposed to carry forward amount spent during the year aggregating to **Rs. 5.38 Lakhs** (Previous year: Rs. 4.99 Lakhs) beyond the statutory requirement.

(c) Amount spent on CSR activities during the year through related parties (Refer Note 41).

29.39

15.05



2023

31 Employee Benefits

31.1 Post Employment Defined Contribution Plan

(i) Superannuation Fund:

The company has a superannuation plan. Employees who are members of the superannuation plan are entitled to benefits depending on the years of service and salary drawn.

Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The Company contributes 15% of the eligible employees' salary or Rs.1.5 Lakhs whichever is lower to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognized as an expense when incurred. The company has no further contractual or constructive obligation beyond this contribution. Employee benefit expenses includes Rs. 253.65 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 232.44 Lakhs) on account of contribution to the fund. The Company has reversed a provision of Rs. 30.46 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 76.48 Lakhs) which was made on account of probable deficit in the corpus of trust [Refer Note 25]).

31.2 Post employment defined benefit plans/ Other long term plans:

(a) Description of Plan characteristics

Funded:

(i) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

The scheme is funded by way of a separate irrevocable trust and the company is expected to make regular contributions to the Trust. The fund is managed by the trust and the assets are invested as per the pattern prescribed under Rule 101 of the IT Rules.

The trustees are responsible for the investment of the assets of the trust as well as the day to day administration of the scheme. The asset allocation of the trust is set by the trustees from time to time based on prescribed investment criteria and is also subject to other exposure limitations. Administrative expenses of the trust are met by the company. The trustees are required to conduct necessary business e.g. approval of Trust's financial statements, review investment performance. The Company is exposed to actuarial risk and investment risk with respect to this plan.

(ii) Provident Fund

Provident fund benefits provided under plans wherein contributions are made to an irrevocable trust set up by the Company to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees are treated as a defined benefit plan as the Company is obligated to provide the members a rate of return which should, at the minimum, meet the interest rate declared by Government administered provident fund. The contributions made by the Company and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss under employee benefits expense.

Non - Funded:

(i) Post Retirement Medical Benefit

Comprising company's obligation to provide medical facilities at Company hospitals to retired employee and his/ her spouse, a defined benefit retirement plan. The Company accounts for the liability for post retirement medical benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(ii) Compensated Absences

Comprising company's obligation to provide encashment of leave at the time of exit and during the time of service or leave with pay on accumulated leave up to a prescribed limit, an other long term defined benefit plan. The Company accounts for the liability for compensated absences payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(iii) Long Service Award

Comprising company's obligation to provide long service award to employees on completion of certain number of years of service, an other long term defined benefit plan. The Company accounts for the liability for long service awards payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(iv) Other Retirement Benefit

Comprising company's obligation to provide monthly pension which is reviewed in every three year and medical benefits to Ex-Managing Director, a defined benefit retirement plan. The benefit is also available to the spouse of concern Managing Director. The Company accounts for the liability for such benefit payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(b) Risk Analysis

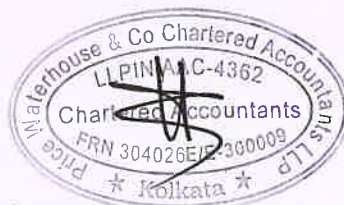
The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans, the most significant of which are detailed below:

(i) Investment risk

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with references to government bond yields (discount rate); if plan assets under perform compared to the government bonds discount rate, this will create or increase a deficit.

(ii) Changes in bond yields

A decrease in the bond interest rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investment.



ans

(iii) Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in life expectancy of plan participants will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities.

(iv) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan's 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.

(v) Pension Inflation Risk

Higher than expected increase in pension will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(vi) Medical Inflation Risk

Higher than expected increase in per head cost can lead to increase in defined benefit obligation.

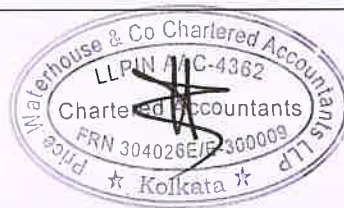
(c) Details of defined benefit obligation and Plan Assets

A. Gratuity

The following table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Gratuity, a defined benefit plans (funded) of the company :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation		
a. Obligation at the beginning of the year	5,612.55	5,463.19
b. Current service cost	311.91	294.60
c. Interest cost	366.71	333.08
d. Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	3.80	-
e. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Experience adjustments	238.61	96.91
f. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Demographic assumptions	-	-
g. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Financial assumptions	(120.94)	(139.69)
h. Benefits paid	(359.68)	(435.54)
i. Obligation at the end of the year	6,052.96	5,612.55
(ii) Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets		
a. Fair Value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	5,362.03	5,363.13
b. Acquisition adjustments	3.80	-
c. Interest income on plan assets	358.25	329.91
d. Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	(104.28)	4.47
e. Contributions by the employer	250.52	100.06
f. Benefits paid	(359.68)	(435.54)
g. Fair Value of plan assets at end of the year	5,510.64	5,362.03
(iii) Net Assets/ (Liability)		
a. Fair Value of plan assets at end of the year	5,510.64	5,362.03
b. Present Value of obligation at end of the year	6,052.96	5,612.55
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet - Net Asset / (Liability)	(542.32)	(250.52)
- Disclosed as provision for post employment defined benefits (Gratuity) - Current	(542.32)	(250.52)
(iv) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
1. Employee benefits expense		
a. Current Service cost	311.91	294.60
b. Net interest expenses	8.46	3.17
Total	320.37	297.77
2. Other Comprehensive Income		
a. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Experience adjustments	238.61	96.91
b. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Demographic assumptions	-	-
c. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Financial assumptions	(120.94)	(139.69)
d. Return on plan assets (greater/ lesser than discount rate)	104.28	(4.47)
Total	221.95	(47.25)
Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (1+2):	542.32	250.52
(v) Fair value of Plan assets by category of Investments		
Assets Category	% invested as at March 31, 2023	% invested as at March 31, 2022
a. Government of India Securities (Central & State)	41.55	41.44
b. High Quality Corporate Bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	25.63	21.92
c. Equity Share of listed companies (quoted)	-	-
d. Cash and bank balances	0.33	0.12
e. Others (including assets under schemes of insurance)	32.49	36.52
Total	100.00	100.00



07/2

(vi) Significant actuarial assumptions		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Discount rate (per annum) (%)	7.10	6.75
Rate of escalation in salary: Officer/Executive (%)	8.00	8.00
Rate of escalation in salary: Unionised (%)	5.00 to 6.00	5.00 to 6.00
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in Years)	7.00	7.00
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) UIT	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) UIT
Withdrawal rate (%)	2.00	2.00

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

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

The table below outlines the effect on the defined benefit obligation (Gratuity) in the event of a decrease/ increase of 1% in the assumed rate of discount rate and salary escalation rate.

Assumption	Changes in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	Increase by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 324.84 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 321.71 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Increase by Rs. 365.33 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 362.40 Lakhs
Salary escalation	Increase by 1%	Increase by Rs. 362.20 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 357.60 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 328.14 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 323.61 Lakhs

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compare to the prior period.

(viii) The Company expects to contribute Rs. 542.32 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 250.52 Lakhs) to the funded retiring gratuity plans in the next annual reporting period.

B. Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Other Retirement Benefit (ORB)

The following table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Post Retirement Medical Benefit and Other Retirement Benefit, a defined benefit plans (unfunded) of the company :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	PRMB		ORB	
(i) Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation				
a. Obligation at beginning of the year	4,596.00	3,814.39	343.23	304.34
b. Current service cost	48.88	43.87	-	-
c. Interest cost	306.89	237.71	20.74	16.89
d. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Experience adjustment	647.77	566.85	(119.09)	40.05
e. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Demographic assumptions	-	533.94	-	32.09
f. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Financial assumptions	(87.92)	(175.17)	13.34	(1.06)
g. Benefits paid	(423.85)	(425.59)	(31.07)	(49.08)
h. Obligation at end of the year	5,087.77	4,596.00	227.15	343.23
Disclosed as provision for post employment defined benefits (Post retirement medical benefits and Other post retirement benefits):				
Current	370.97	367.23	22.44	48.06
Non Current	4,716.80	4,228.77	204.71	295.17

(ii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

1. Employee benefits expense				
a. Current service cost	48.88	43.87	-	-
b. Interest cost	306.89	237.71	20.74	16.89
Total	355.77	281.58	20.74	16.89
2. Other Comprehensive Income				
a. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Experience adjustment	647.77	566.85	(119.09)	40.05
b. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Demographic assumptions	-	533.94	-	32.09
c. Actuarial loss/ (gain) - Financial assumptions	(87.92)	(175.17)	13.34	(1.06)
Total	559.85	925.62	(105.75)	71.08
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (1+2):	915.62	1,207.20	(85.01)	87.97



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(iii) Significant actuarial assumptions		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Discount rate (per annum) (%) - Post Retirement Medical Benefit obligation	7.20	7.00
Discount rate (per annum) (%) - Other Retirement Benefit obligation	7.10	6.25
Medical Cost Inflation rate (%)	5.00	5.00
Pension Escalation rate (%)	5.00	3.50
Average Medical Cost (INR)	4,566.00	3,941.00
Mortality Rate - Inservice	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult
Mortality Rate - Post Retirement	100% of Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)	100% of Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)
Weighted average duration of post retirement medical benefit obligation (in Years)	9.00	9.00
Weighted average duration of other retirement benefit obligation (in Years)	9.00	6.00
Withdrawal Rate (%)	2.00	2.00

(iv) Sensitivity Analysis

Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB)

The table below outlines the effect on the defined benefit obligation (PRMB) in the event of a 1% decrease/ increase in the discount rate and medical inflation rate.

Assumption	Changes in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	Increase by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 411.48 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 386.83 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Increase by Rs. 491.44 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 463.89 Lakhs
Medical Cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%	Increase by Rs. 487.40 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 459.20 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 415.29 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 389.81 Lakhs

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compare to the prior period.

Other Retirement Benefit (ORB)

The table below outlines the effect on the defined benefit obligation in the event of a 1% decrease/ increase in the discount rate and pension escalation rate.

Assumption	Changes in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	Increase by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 17.96 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 19.74 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Increase by Rs. 13.46 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 22.27 Lakhs
Pension escalation rate	Increase by 1%	Increase by Rs. 29.05 Lakhs	Increase by Rs. 10.97 Lakhs
	Decrease by 1%	Decrease by Rs. 1.64 Lakhs	Decrease by Rs. 9.96 Lakhs

When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compare to the prior period.



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C Provident Fund :

Contributions towards provident funds are recognised as an expense for the year. The Company has set up a Provident Fund Trust which is administered by Trustees. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Fund at specified percentage of the employee's salary and aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid to the employees/ nominees at retirement, death or cessation of employment.

The Trust invests funds following a pattern of investments prescribed by the Government. The interest rate payable to the members of the Trust should not be lower than the rate of interest declared annually by the Government under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, on account of interest is to be made good by the Company.

The Actuary has carried out actuarial valuation of plan's liabilities and interest rate guarantee obligations as at the Balance Sheet date using Projected Unit Credit Method and Deterministic Approach as outlined in the Guidance Note 29 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. Based on such valuation, the Company has recognised liability of **Rs. 539.83 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Nil) towards future anticipated shortfall in the interest rate obligation.

Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

Significant Actuarial Assumptions	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Discount Rate (%)	7.30	6.75
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult
Guaranteed Rate of Return (%)	8.15	8.10
Expected Return on Fund (%)	8.15	8.00

Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs. 506.49 lakhs (Previous Year, Rs. 398.38 lakhs).

31.3 Other Long term benefit plan:

Leave obligations

The leave obligation cover the company's liability for privilege leave and sick leave to be availed by employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised leave balances and utilise it in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof (except in case of sick leave for certain category of employees) as per the Company's policy. The Company records a provision for leave obligations in the period in which the employees render the services that increases this entitlement.

Based on past experience and in keeping with Company's policy, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months and accordingly the total year end provision, as aforesaid is classified between current and non current based on actuarial valuation and non current considering estimates of availment of leave, separation of employees etc.

31.4 Others :

Others consist of Company's contribution to:

- i. Employees Pension Scheme [Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs. 182.29 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 181.94 Lakhs)]

Contribution to above scheme is made by the Company as required as per the statute.



02/07

32 Disclosure on Financial Instruments
32.1 Financial Risk Management

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to market risk (risk arising out of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, security prices), liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- i. Create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- ii. Achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

A. 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 market condition. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, security price fluctuations and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The company undertake transactions in foreign currencies, consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Exchange rate exposure are managed with in approved policy parameters utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses such forward contract derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

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

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023					As at March 31, 2022				
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	SEK	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	SEK
Financial assets:										
Trade receivables	819.88	102.47	-	-	-	2,457.83	344.63	-	-	-
Offset by derivatives:										
Foreign exchange forward contracts										
Sell foreign currency	(8,665.71)	-	-	-	-	(11,812.69)	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	(7,845.83)	102.47	-	-	-	(9,354.86)	344.63	-	-	-
Financial liabilities										
Trade payables (including Creditors for capital supplies and services disclosed under Other financial liabilities)	8,250.27	362.28	7.42	-	4.88	15,759.04	670.72	-	22.17	4.99
Offset by derivatives:										
Foreign exchange forward contracts										
Buy foreign currency	(7,834.18)	-	-	-	-	(11,814.64)	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	416.09	362.28	7.42	-	4.88	3,944.40	670.72	-	22.17	4.99
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets-Liabilities)	(8,261.92)	(259.81)	(7.42)	-	(4.88)	(13,299.26)	(326.09)	-	(22.17)	(4.99)

(b) Sensitivity

The following table details company's sensitivity of profit or loss to 10% increase or decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies, holding all other variables constant. The sensitivity analysis include only outstanding foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Impact on profit before tax:	Impact on post tax equity:	Impact on profit before tax:	Impact on post tax equity:
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD- Increase by 10%	(826.19)	(618.26)	(1,329.93)	(995.21)
INR/USD- Decrease by 10%	826.19	618.26	1,329.93	995.21
EUR sensitivity				
INR/EUR- Increase by 10%	(25.98)	(19.44)	(32.61)	(24.40)
INR/EUR- Decrease by 10%	25.98	19.44	32.61	24.40
GBP sensitivity				
INR/GBP- Increase by 10%	(0.74)	(0.56)	-	-
INR/GBP- Decrease by 10%	0.74	0.56	-	-
JPY sensitivity				
INR/JPY- Increase by 10%	-	-	(2.22)	(1.66)
INR/JPY- Decrease by 10%	-	-	2.22	1.66
SEK sensitivity				
INR/SEK- Increase by 10%	(0.49)	(0.37)	(0.50)	(0.37)
INR/SEK- Decrease by 10%	0.49	0.37	0.50	0.37

(a) The movement in the profit before tax and post tax equity is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not directly exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates because it does not have any floating rate borrowings nor does it have any variable rate financial assets/ liabilities as at the end of the reporting period.

B. Credit risk

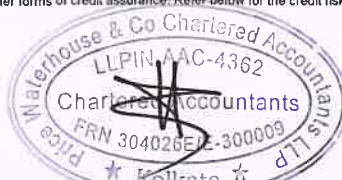
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of investments, trade receivables, loans and balances with banks. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks.

Other Financial Assets: Credit risk from balances with banks, term deposits, loan and investments is managed by Company's finance department. Investment of surplus fund are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirement. The Company monitors rating, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk as disclosed in 32.2

Trade Receivables: Trade receivables are typically unsecured, considered good and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Customer credit risk is managed as per Company's policy and procedures which involve credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continually monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and the shipments to customers are generally covered by letter of credit or other forms of credit assurance. Refer below for the credit risks arising out of outstanding trade receivables.



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(i) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising therefrom is as below:

As at March 31, 2023	Gross credit risk	Covered by letter of credit	Allowance for credit losses	Net credit risk
Amount not yet due	1,975.77	1,558.67	-	417.10
One month overdue	55.62	-	4.30	51.32
Two months overdue	25.75	-	-	25.75
Three months overdue	16.13	-	-	16.13
Between three to six months overdue	10.08	-	-	10.08
Greater than six months overdue	6.13	-	0.08	6.05
	2,089.48	1,558.67	4.38	526.43

As at March 31, 2022	Gross credit risk	Covered by letter of credit	Allowance for credit losses	Net credit risk
Amount not yet due	5,141.68	3,251.75	-	1,889.93
One month overdue	150.51	-	8.38	142.13
Two months overdue	4.44	-	-	4.44
Three months overdue	0.06	-	-	0.06
Between three to six months overdue	2.81	-	-	2.81
Greater than six months overdue	4.85	-	4.85	-
	5,304.35	3,251.75	13.23	2,039.37

(ii) The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2023 to be **Rs. 526.43 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,039.37 lakhs)

(iii) Information about major customer:

(a) Before creating a new customer, the Company uses a credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit worthiness and defines a credit limit for the customer. The credit limit and the credit scoring attributes are reviewed twice a year.

(b) The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer, other than one customer, contributes to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company may not 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 has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in liquid schemes of mutual funds, which carry no/low market risk.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments, if any as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Financial liabilities As at March 31, 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				Between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade payables	37,777.22	37,777.22	37,777.22	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,499.99	2,416.95	321.86	879.88	1,215.21
Other financial liabilities	4,632.36	4,632.36	4,632.36	-	-

Financial liabilities As at March 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				Between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade payables	40,228.41	40,228.41	40,228.41	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,184.05	1,691.78	259.50	777.91	654.37
Other financial liabilities	4,381.10	4,381.10	4,381.10	-	-

32.2 Financial Instrument by Category

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2-15 to the financial statements.

(i) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents carrying amount and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

As at March 31, 2023	(Rs. in Lakhs)				
	Amortised cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through profit & loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Investments					
- Equity instruments	-	0.33	-	0.33	0.33
- Mutual Funds	-	-	25,244.83	25,244.83	25,244.83
Trade receivables	2,085.11	-	-	2,085.11	2,085.11
Loans	15.87	-	-	15.87	15.87
Other financial assets	1,042.92	-	-	1,042.92	1,042.92
Cash and cash equivalents	3,248.20	-	-	3,248.20	3,248.20
Other bank balances	50,121.17	-	-	50,121.17	50,121.17
Total financial assets	56,513.27	0.33	25,244.83	81,758.43	81,758.43
Financial Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	1,499.99	-	-	1,499.99	1,499.99
Trade payables	37,777.22	-	-	37,777.22	37,777.22
Derivative liabilities*	-	-	22.79	22.79	22.79
Other financial liabilities (other than derivative liabilities)	4,609.57	-	-	4,609.57	4,609.57
Total financial liabilities	43,886.78	-	22.79	43,909.57	43,909.57



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As at March 31, 2022		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Financial assets	Amortised cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through profit & loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Investments					
- Equity instruments	-	0.33	-	0.33	0.33
- Mutual Funds	-	-	21,345.00	21,345.00	21,345.00
Trade receivables	5,291.12	-	-	5,291.12	5,291.12
Loans	12.57	-	-	12.57	12.57
Other financial assets	1,092.62	-	-	1,092.62	1,092.62
Cash and cash equivalents	14,177.67	-	-	14,177.67	14,177.67
Other bank balances	32,090.30	-	-	32,090.30	32,090.30
Total financial assets	52,664.28	0.33	21,345.00	74,009.61	74,009.61
Financial Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	1,184.05	-	-	1,184.05	1,184.05
Trade payables	40,228.41	-	-	40,228.41	40,228.41
Derivative liabilities*	-	-	9.16	9.16	9.16
Other financial liabilities	4,371.94	-	-	4,371.94	4,371.94
(other than derivative liabilities)					
Total financial liabilities	45,784.40	-	9.16	45,793.56	45,793.56

* Derivative instruments designated as not in hedging relationship

(ii) Fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used in the year ended March 31, 2022.

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows below.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1):

This level of hierarchy includes financial instruments that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2):

This level of hierarchy includes financial instruments, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the instruments, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value or instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. This category consists of derivative instruments.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

This level of hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This category consists of investments in unquoted equity shares.

Some of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Financial Assets/ Financial Liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Investment in mutual funds	25,244.83	21,345.00	Level 1
Investment in equity instruments at FV (OCI) (Unquoted)	0.33	0.33	Level 3
Derivative liabilities	22.79	9.16	Level 2

Notes:

- The current financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost in the financial statements which is approximately equal to their fair value mainly due to their short term in nature. Further, management assessed that the carrying amount of certain loan to employees (non current), security deposits (non current) and bank deposits (non current) approximates to their fair values as the difference between the carrying amount and fair value is not expected to be significant.
- Investments carried at their fair values, are generally based on market price quotations. In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors. Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds.
The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably measured.
- The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are undertaken to manage risks arising from underlying business activities. All derivative instruments are designated as not in hedging relationships. Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecast cash flow information where applicable.
- Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Company could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each year end.
- The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 from March 31, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

(iii) Transfer of financial assets

The Company transfers certain trade receivables under discounting arrangements with banks/financial institutions. These arrangements qualifies for de-recognition of financial assets due to these arrangements being non-recourse in nature. Consequently, the proceeds received from transfer results into derecognition of these trade receivables and hence the carrying amount of trade receivable does not include such transferred trade receivables as at the balance sheet date.



33 Capital management

(a) Risk Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the achievement of long-term and short-term goals of the Company, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debts portfolio of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, cash generated from operation and other short-term fund based working capital borrowings. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current and earmarked balances) and current investments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity share capital	10,479.80	10,479.80
Other Equity	1,15,827.93	1,06,617.18
Total equity (A)	1,26,307.73	1,17,096.98
Interest bearing borrowings		
Lease liabilities	1,499.99	1,184.05
Less:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,248.20	14,177.67
Other balances with banks (including non-current and earmarked balances)	50,129.72	32,398.65
Current investments	25,244.83	21,345.00
Net debt / (cash surplus) (B)	(77,122.76)	(66,737.27)

Company's net cash surplus has increased from Rs. 66,737.27 Lakhs to Rs. 77,122.76 Lakhs as a result of increase in cash generated from operations during the year. Accordingly, net debt to equity ratio is favourable for the Company.

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(b) Dividend on equity shares

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Dividend declared and paid during the year

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 for Rs. 4 (March 31, 2021: Rs.2) per fully paid share	4,186.71	2,093.35

Dividend not recognised at the end of reporting period

(i) In addition to the above dividend, subsequent to year end, the Board of Directors of the company have recommended the payment of a final dividend of Rs. 3 per fully paid equity share (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 4). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting

3,140.03 4,186.71



2023

34 Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
Excise matters under dispute	2,400.20	675.12
Customs matters under dispute	265.92	265.92
Sales Tax / CST matters under dispute	33.36	33.36
Value Added Tax matters under dispute	3,064.27	3,064.27
Service Tax matters under dispute	1,720.28	1,720.28
Income Tax matters under dispute	6,237.66	6,475.25
ESI matter under dispute (Refer note below)	382.42	294.57
Demand from suppliers	149.00	149.00

In respect of above, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cash outflows if any, in respect of the above contingent liabilities pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

Note:

The Company has been getting exemption from operation of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 from the Labour Secretary, State of Jharkhand till December 31, 2004. However, the application of the Company for similar exemption for the period from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2010 was denied by the Labour Secretary, State of Jharkhand on alleged technical ground. Meanwhile, ESI Authorities has passed an order for recovery of ESI dues for the period from January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005 (including interest for the period from January 1, 2005 to February 17, 2012) from the Company amounting to **Rs. 8.79 lakhs**. The Company has filed a writ petition [W.P (C) 659 of 2012] before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court against the demand raised by the Authorities and the order of rejection passed by the Labour Secretary. Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court has granted stay on the order of not granting exemption and also directed ESI Authorities for not taking coercive steps against the Company

The Labour Secretary, State of Jharkhand has also denied the exemption for the period from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2014 and ESI Authorities accordingly have demanded for the contribution for the same period without specifying the demand amount. The Company has filed case [ESIC case no. 3/2016] against the demand order of ESI Authorities before the Hon'ble Labour Court in response to which the Hon'ble Court has granted stay and also directed the Authorities for not taking any coercive steps against the Company.

The Labour Secretary, State of Jharkhand has granted exemption to the Company for the period for the year 2015 and 2016 whereas rejected the Company's application for exemption for the years 2017 to 2023. Further, the ESI Authorities have raised demand of ESI contribution for the period July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018 amounting to **Rs. 192.53 lakhs**, for the period from January 1, 2019 to July 31, 2021 amounting to **Rs. 151.20 lakhs** and and for the period August 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 amounting to **Rs. 29.91 lakhs**.

The company has challenged the order of rejection for exemption for the year 2017 to 2023 and related demand by filing the writ petitions before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court WP (C) 2506/2021, WP (C) 28/2022, WP (C) 4083/2022, WP (C) 1419/2023. The matter is pending for hearing and is likely to be taken soon.

ESI authorities had also initiated recovery proceedings against the company for the demand of ESI contribution for the period July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018 for which the company has obtained stay order on the recovery from the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court till further notice.

Except for the demand amounts for the aforesaid periods, no further demands have been raised on the Company by the ESI Authorities for the various ongoing litigations and accordingly, no further amounts have been considered for disclosure as contingent liability as they are not ascertainable.

35 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts on capital account (Property, plant and Equipments and Intangible Assets) remaining to be executed and not provided for [net of advances as at March 31, 2023: Rs. 320.20 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 352.08 Lakhs)]	7,367.99	8,944.21



any

The Tinplate Company of India Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

36 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the matter of Vivekananda Vidyamandir & Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal laid principles in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Based on assessment performed by the management of the impact of aforesaid judgement and the related circular (Circular No. C-1/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, the order did not result in any material impact on these financial statements. The management will continue to assess the impact of further developments relating to retrospective application of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement together with the legal advisors taking into account the additional guidance as and when issued by the statutory authorities and deal with it accordingly.

37 The Company had claimed a refund amounting to Rs. 823.89 Lakhs pertaining to sales tax on purchase of raw materials based on Bihar Industrial Policy, 1995. This claim was up-held during 2002-03 by the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand and was passed on to the Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (JCCT) for implementation. Despite admittance of the refund claim in its entirety by JCCT, the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (CCT) reduced the claim to Rs. 519.26 Lakhs and refunded the same over 2002-03 and 2003-04. The Company's Review petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand against the order of CCT was rejected. Later on, the Company filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This SLP was disposed off with the direction to file an application before the High Court and directing the High Court to decide the case on merit. On filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand, the matter was decided in favour of the Company on February 22, 2017. By this order, the court gave direction to the department to refund the Principal amount of Rs. 304.63 Lakhs along with statutory interest within 16 weeks from the date of receipt of copy of the order. The Commercial Tax Department had filed a petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of the Hon'ble High Court and obtained a stay until further order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Company has filed a reply to the petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on May 23, 2018. The matter is currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

38 Earnings Per Share

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Profit for the year (Rs.in Lakhs)	14,282.21	35,291.34
(b) Profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders used in calculating basic and dilutive earnings per share(Rs. in Lakhs)	14,282.21	35,291.34
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year- used as denominator in calculating basic earnings per share (Nos)	10,46,67,638	10,46,67,638
(d) Dilutive Potential Equity shares	Nil	Nil
(e) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year- used as denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (Nos)	10,46,67,638	10,46,67,638
(f) Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
(g) Earnings per share (in Rs.) - Basic & Diluted	13.65	33.72

39 Segment Reporting

The Company's operations are predominantly manufacture of Electrolytic Tin Mill Product. The Company is managed organisationally as a unified entity and according to the management this is a single segment Company as envisaged in "Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments".

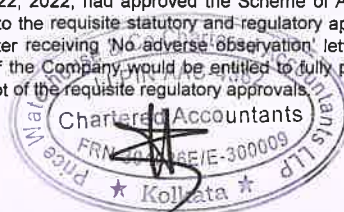
(i) Details of non-current assets other than financial assets, based on geographical area are as below:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) India	65,674.83	63,676.24
(b) Outside India	-	-
	<u>65,674.83</u>	<u>63,676.24</u>

(ii) Revenue on contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Year ended March 31, 2023	India	Outside India	Total
(a) Sale of products	2,80,254.37	76,683.58	3,56,937.95
	<u>2,80,254.37</u>	<u>76,683.58</u>	<u>3,56,937.95</u>
Year ended March 31, 2022	India	Outside India	Total
(a) Sale of products	2,88,919.80	97,228.60	3,86,148.40
	<u>2,88,919.80</u>	<u>97,228.60</u>	<u>3,86,148.40</u>

40 The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of The Tinplate Company of India Limited, into and with its parent company, Tata Steel Limited (TSL), subject to the requisite statutory and regulatory approvals. The Company has filed the first motion application with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench after receiving 'No adverse observation' letters dated March 31, 2023 from both the Stock Exchanges. Upon implementation of the Scheme, the equity shareholders of the Company would be entitled to fully paid shares of TSL in the ratio as set out in the Scheme. Necessary accounting effect of the Scheme will be given upon receipt of the requisite regulatory approvals.



02/03

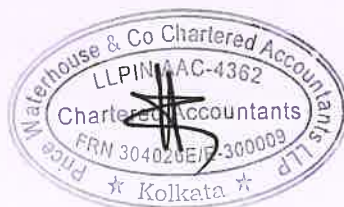
41 Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship:

Name of the related party Where Control Exist	Nature of Relationship
Tata Steel Limited	Parent Entity
Others with whom transactions have taken place during the current or previous year	
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence in the Parent Entity
The Tata Pigments Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel BSL Limited (Merged with Tata Steel Limited vide National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench order dated October 29, 2021)	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel Foundation	Fellow Subsidiary
T S Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel International (Middle East) FZE	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel UK Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	Fellow Subsidiary
Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Indian Steel and Wires Products Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
TRF Limited	Associate of Tata Steel Limited
TKM Global Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
Tata Steel Ticaret AS	Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary
TM International Logistic Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
Jampol Limited	Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary
Mjunction Services Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
Nicco Jubilee Park Limited	Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata International Singapore Pte Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Communications Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Asset Management Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Consulting Engineers Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata International Metals (Asia) Limited (Formerly Tata Steel International (Hongkong) Limited)	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Entity in which Company's director is a director
The Provident Fund of The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.	Post Employment Benefit Plan of the Company
The Tinplate Company Executive Staff Superannuation Fund	Post Employment Benefit Plan of the Company
The Tinplate Company of India Ltd. Gratuity Fund	Post Employment Benefit Plan of the Company

Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Ramdas Narayan Murthy	Managing Director
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Chairman and Director - Non-Executive
Mr. Sougata Ray	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Biranchi Narayan Samal	Director - Non-Executive (upto March 3, 2023)
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	Director - Non-Executive
Ms. Arayee Sanyal	Director - Non-Executive
Mr. Rajeev Singhal	Director - Non-Executive (upto March 31, 2023)
Ms. Rupali Dasu	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Krishnaava Dutt	Non-Executive Independent Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2023)
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Choudhary	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. June 1, 2022)
Mr. Sourabh Agarwal	Chief Financial Officer (upto May 31, 2022)
Mr. Kaushik Seal	Company Secretary



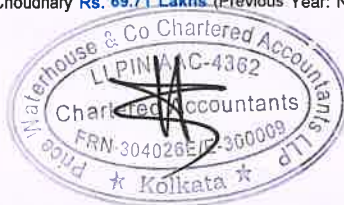
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41.2 Related party Transactions (continued)

Nature of transaction	Name of the related party	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Purchase of Goods	Tata Steel Limited	2,43,873.36	2,77,126.10
	Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	29.68	76.48
	Tata International Singapore Pte Limited	14,284.37	15,863.12
	Tata Steel BSL Limited	-	755.03
	Tata Limited	200.03	72.64
	The Tata Pigments Limited	203.44	252.81
Purchase of Capital Goods/ Services	Tata Steel Limited	-	118.17
	Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	5.13	16.16
	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	153.31	26.93
	The Tata Pigments Limited	2.47	16.36
Sale of Goods	Tata Steel Limited	4,603.20	9,658.55
	The Tata Pigments Limited	90.46	66.11
Rendering of Services	Tata Steel Limited	30.89	24.79
	Jamipol Limited	0.10	0.27
	Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	15.75	18.18
	TRF Limited	7.61	5.48
Receiving of Services	Tata Steel Limited	13,403.19	12,089.42
	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	62.68	54.51
	TKM Global Logistics Limited	181.86	84.27
	T S Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	25.68	45.02
	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	46.05	35.35
	Tata Steel International (Middle East) FZE	202.97	130.98
	Tata Communication Limited	59.23	66.08
	Mjunction Services Limited	150.19	200.54
	Tata Sons Private Limited	600.71	647.12
	Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited	0.20	-
	Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	-	1.18
	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	451.91	471.67
	Tata Consulting Engineers Limited	4.23	11.24
	Tata Steel Ticaret AS	28.80	90.41
	Tata Asset Management Limited	15.09	3.97
	Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry	2.39	-
TM International Logistic Limited	247.43	221.23	
Deputation Charges Paid	Tata Steel Limited	382.03	204.69
Dividend Paid	Tata Steel Limited	3,138.31	1,569.15
Reimbursement Received	The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	6.30	-
Insurance Claim Received	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	98.53	108.06
Contribution towards CSR Expenditure	Tata Steel Foundation	29.39	15.05
Director's Sitting Fees	Mr. Biranchi Narayan Samal	4.00	5.00
	Mr. Sougata Ray	6.00	7.20
	Ms. Rupali Basu	1.80	2.40
	Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	5.40	6.00
Director's Commission	Mr. Biranchi Narayan Samal	12.75	14.00
	Mr. Sougata Ray	18.75	20.00
	Ms. Rupali Basu	10.50	14.00
	Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	18.00	20.00
Reimbursement Received (from Post Employment Benefit Plan)	The Provident Fund of The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.	1,614.90	1,252.61
	The Tinplate Company Executive Staff Superannuation Fund	356.09	627.74
	The Tinplate Company of India Ltd. Gratuity Fund	371.86	457.20
Contribution Paid (including Employee's contribution) (to Post Employment Benefit Plan)	The Provident Fund of The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.	1,646.98	1,482.90
	The Tinplate Company Executive Staff Superannuation Fund	271.19	227.78
	The Tinplate Company of India Ltd. Gratuity Fund	474.19	100.06
Remuneration to Key Management Personnel - Mr. Ramdas Narayan Murthy	Short term employee benefits@	191.49	196.31
	Post employment benefits	25.00	8.56
	Other long term employee benefits	51.10	44.84
Remuneration to Key Management Personnel - Mr. Kaushik Seal	Short term employee benefits	37.20	25.72
	Post employment benefits	4.68	0.02
	Other long term employee benefits	2.95	0.80

Includes Deputation Charges paid to Tata Steel Limited for Mr. Rajeev Kumar Choudhary Rs. 69.71 Lakhs (Previous Year: NIL) and Mr. Sourabh Agarwal Rs.10.83 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 55.26 Lakhs).

@ Excluding perquisite of Rs. 24.16 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 24.14 Lakhs)



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41.2 Related party Transactions (continued)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Nature of Outstanding	Name of the related party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables for Goods & Services	Tata Steel Limited	16,336.54	14,416.62
	Tata Steel Ticaret AS	0.23	8.73
	Mjunction Services Limited	16.85	29.06
	TKM Global Logistics Limited	5.11	9.26
	TM International Logistic Limited	62.23	70.46
	The Tata Pigments Limited	64.27	46.80
	Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited	0.18	-
	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	8.01	0.38
	Tata Communications Limited	24.71	12.07
	Tata Steel International (Middle East) FZE	92.72	61.26
	Tata Asset Management Limited	2.70	-
	T S Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	16.70	27.98
	Tata International Singapore Pte Limited	3,884.26	7,538.63
	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	86.12	8.92
	Tata Consulting Engineers Limited	-	-
	Mr. Ramdas Narayan Murthy	190.56	201.07
	Mr. Kaushik Seal	9.42	5.79
	Mr. Biranchi Narayan Samal	12.75	14.00
	Mr. Sougata Ray	18.75	20.00
	Ms. Rupali Basu	10.50	14.00
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	18.00	20.00	
Other Financial Liabilities	Tata Steel Limited	-	6.13
	Tata Sons Private Limited	535.84	573.30
	The Tata Pigments Limited	0.94	18.22
	Tata Limited	14.10	16.63
Other Liabilities (Employee recoveries and employer contributions)	The Provident Fund of The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.	138.88	124.27
	The Tinplate Company Executive Staff Superannuation Fund	20.32	17.54
Trade Receivables	Tata Steel Limited	440.38	446.24
	Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	1.81	2.43
	Jamipol Limited	0.00	0.11
	TRF Limited	3.39	2.34
Other Financial Assets	Tata Steel Limited	6.37	2.15
Other Assets (Capital and Other Advances)	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	79.86	41.51
Investments in Shares*	Nicco Jubilee Park Limited	2.00	2.00

*: Excluding the impact of impairment in the value of investment of **Rs. 2 Lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2 Lakhs)

Notes:

- (a) Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and condition that applied to other shareholders. The transaction with related parties are made in ordinary course of business and these are following the principle's of arm's length.
- (b) No provisions are held against receivable from related parties
- (c) All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.



42 Ratio analysis and its elements

(a) Ratios

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	% change from March 31, 2022 to March 31, 2023	Reason for variance
Current Ratio (in times)	2.45	1.99	23%	Not Applicable
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)	0.01	0.01	17%	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	19.42	55.16	-65%	Due to decrease in earnings available for servicing interest & lease payments
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	11.74%	34.99%	-66%	Due to decrease in earnings.
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	9.92	12.19	-19%	Not Applicable
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	107.04	65.70	63%	Due to decrease in trade receivables
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	9.59	12.47	-23%	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	5.27	6.37	-17%	Not Applicable
Net Profit Ratio (%)	3.61%	8.30%	-57%	Due to decrease in earnings.
Return on Capital Employed (%)	15.61%	39.27%	-60%	Due to decrease in earnings.
Return on Investment (%)	10.50%	28.74%	-63%	Due to decrease in earnings.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(b) Elements of ratios:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1,26,850.79	51,753.95	1,34,055.32	67,301.84
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Gross Debt including Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	1,499.99	1,26,307.73	1,184.05	1,17,096.98
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt service = Profit for the year + Finance costs + Depreciation and amortisation expense + other non cash expenditure (Loss on discard of property, plant and equipment + Capital work in progress written off + Bad debts/Advances written off + Allowance for expected credit loss and provision for doubtful advances/assets +/- Loss/ (Gain) on fair valuation of forward contracts +/- Unrealised Loss/ (Gain) on foreign currency transactions (Net) +/- Provision/ Liability no longer required written back - Gain on fair valuation of current investments classified as FVTPL - Advance from customers written back) +/- Gain/ (Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments (including Principal)	26,591.05	1,369.42	53,806.42	975.53
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity	14,282.21	1,21,702.36	35,291.34	1,00,853.23
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	3,95,886.52	39,888.47	4,24,950.79	34,861.58
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations - Export benefit Income/ Export Incentives + Income from Hospital Services	Average Trade Receivable	3,94,772.11	3,688.12	4,22,170.12	6,425.36
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Expenses = Total purchases + Other expenses (excluding non cash expenses i.e. Loss on discard of property, plant and equipment, Capital work in progress written off, Bad debts, Allowance for expected credit loss and provision for doubtful advances/assets, Loss/ (Gain) on fair valuation of forward contracts, Unrealised Loss/ (Gain) on foreign currency transactions (Net), Other non cash items)	Average Trade Payable for supplies and services	3,51,689.84	36,689.21	3,74,918.22	30,057.33
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	3,95,886.52	75,096.84	4,24,950.79	66,753.48
Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	14,282.21	3,95,886.52	35,291.34	4,24,950.79
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before Interest & Taxes = Profit before & tax + Finance costs	Total Equity + Lease Liabilities + Deferred Tax Liabilities	20,512.72	1,31,445.88	47,938.57	1,22,078.74
Return on Investment	Earning before Interest & Taxes = Profit before & tax + Finance costs	Average Total Assets	20,512.72	1,95,318.59	47,938.57	1,66,822.42



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43 Reconciliation of Stock Statement

The Company has been sanctioned working capital facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statement of current assets filed by the company with banks during the year are in agreement with the books of accounts. The differences between the amounts disclosed to the banks in the quarterly returns/statements submitted by the Company and books of accounts during the previous financial year along with summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies are as set out below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Bank/ Financial Institution	Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount as per books of account	Amount of difference	Reasons for material difference
Union Bank of India	June 30, 2021	Trade Payables for supplies and services	27,902.00	33,684.10	(5,782.10)	Note 1
	September 30, 2021	Trade Payables for supplies and services	29,052.00	34,996.12	(5,944.12)	Note 1
	December 31, 2021	Trade Payables for supplies and services	32,580.00	40,685.58	(8,105.58)	Note 1
State Bank of India	June 30, 2021	Trade Payables for supplies and services	27,902.00	33,684.10	(5,782.10)	Note 1
	September 30, 2021	Trade Receivables	18,379.91	10,699.11	7,680.80	Note 2
		Trade Payables for supplies and services	29,052.00	34,996.12	(5,944.12)	Note 1
	December 31, 2021	Trade Receivables	15,318.13	9,112.46	6,205.67	Note 2
		Trade Payables for supplies and services	32,580.00	40,685.58	(8,105.58)	Note 1
HDFC Bank Limited and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC)	June 30, 2021	Trade Payables for supplies and services	27,902.00	33,684.10	(5,782.10)	Note 1
	September 30, 2021	Inventories	40,377.00	45,811.87	(5,434.87)	Note 3
		Trade Receivables	18,379.10	10,699.11	7,679.99	Note 2
		Trade Payables for supplies and services	29,052.00	34,996.12	(5,944.12)	Note 1
	December 31, 2021	Trade Receivables	15,536.49	9,112.46	6,424.03	Note 2
		Trade Payables for supplies and services	32,580.00	40,685.58	(8,105.58)	Note 1

Notes:

Note 1 : Accrued expenses/freight adjustments not considered in returns/ statements submitted to the bank.

Note 2 : Impact of sales reversal/ adjustments arising out of provision for debit and credit notes/ expected credit loss provision/ freight adjustments/ non-adjustment of advance received from customers not considered in returns/ statements submitted to the bank.

Note 3 : Impact on inventory for sales reversal wherein risk/ rewards were not transferred to the customers within period end not considered in returns/ statement submitted to the bank.

Note 4 : Return/statement for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 is yet to be submitted as the same is not yet due and it would be appropriately filed by the company within the due date.



- 44 Fund based and non fund based working capital facilities extended to the Company are secured by hypothecation of the Company's entire current assets, including Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress, Finished Goods, Stock-in-trade, Stores & spares, Scraps, book receivables, outstanding monies receivable, claims and bills, both present and future, by way of first charge in favor of State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, HDFC Bank Limited, Axis Bank Limited and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ranking pari passu.
- 45 (a) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 29, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

(b) The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 except for the following :

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Name of struck off company	Nature of transaction with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the Struck off company
Narmada Enterprise Private Limited	Sale of goods	-	-	Customer
Other Entities	Subscription to equity shares	0.37	0.37	Equity shareholder

(i) Details of other struck off entities holding equity shares in the Company are as below:

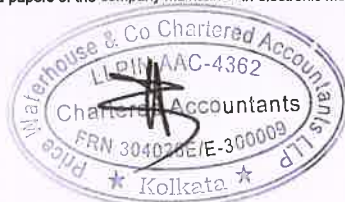
Name of struck off company	No of Shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2023 (Rs)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2022 (Rs)
PCI Vanija Private Limited	1,500	15,000	15,000
Belscot Investment & Consultancy Private Limited	500	5,000	5,000
Overland Finance & Investment Consultants Private Limited	100	1,000	1,000
Singhania Brothers Private Limited	1,600	16,000	16,000
		37,000	37,000

- (c) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- (e) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- (f) There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (g) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (h) The Company do not have any subsidiary as at the balance sheet date, accordingly compliance with number of layers prescribed under of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 does not arise.
- (i) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- (j) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or pervious year.
- (k) The Company has not raised any fund on short term or long term basis from banks and financial institution, accordingly question of utilisation of same for the purpose for which such loans were taken does not arise.
- (l) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (m) The Company has done an assessment to identify core investment company (CIC) [including CIC's in the group] as per the necessary guidelines of RBI [including core investment companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018]. The companies identified as CIC at the group level are :-
- (i) Tata Sons Private Limited
(ii) Tata Industries Limited
(iii) Pantore Finvest Limited
(iv) Tata Capital Limited
(v) TMI Holdings Limited
(vi) TS Investments (Unregistered CIC)
(vii) Talace Private Limited (Unregistered CIC)
- (n) The Company has not made any investment during the year other than investment in 16 mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any Company/ Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership/ other party during the year other than unsecured loans to 157 employees. The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans to parties (aforesaid employees) other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Loans to Employees	2022-23	2021-22
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	23.47	19.30
Balance outstanding as a balance sheet date in respect of the above case	13.53	10.05

There are no loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs, and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) or other parties (including employees) either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the current or previous year. Loans granted to employees are unsecured in nature and are interest free. In respect of these loans, the schedule of repayment of principal amount has been stipulated and the employees are repaying the principal amount as stipulated in a regular manner. The terms and conditions under which these loans were granted are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

- (o) The books of account and other relevant books and papers maintained in electronic mode by the Company are accessible in India, at all times, so as to be usable for subsequent reference. The back-up of the books of account and other books and papers of the company maintained in electronic mode are kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis.



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(p) The Company has long term contracts as at March 31, 2023 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any long term derivative contract.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 45 above

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009



Rajib Chatterjee
Partner
Membership No. 057134
Place: Gurugram

Date: April 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Rajeve Kumar Choudhary
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur



Kaushik Seal
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata

Date: April 27, 2023



Koushik Chatterjee
Chairman
(DIN : 00004989)
Place: Mumbai



B N Murthy
Managing Director
(DIN : 06770811)
Place: Jamshedpur



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