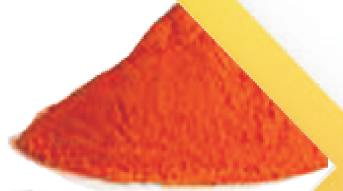




POEL
bonding together



POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 22



POEL POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

POEL Profile

CIN: L52599TN1988PLC015731

Board of Directors

Dr. Padam C Bansal

Chairman

Mr. Devakar Bansal

Managing Director

Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal

Managing Director

Mr. Y V Raman

Whole Time Director

Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia

Independent Director

Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani

Independent Director

Mrs. Indra Somani

Independent Director

Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry

Independent Director

Mr. Harsh Bansal

Whole Time Director

Mr. Amber Bansal

Whole Time Director
& Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain

Registered Office

Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor,

No. 6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road,

Nungambakkam,

Chennai – 600006

Phone No : 044 4914 5454

Fax No : 044 4914 5455

Email : info@poelin

Website : www.poelin

Bankers

Canara Bank, Anna Nagar East Branch

HDFC Bank, R. K. Salai Branch

Auditors

M/s. Darpan & Associates

Statutory Auditors

M/s. CNGSN & Associates LLP

Internal Auditors

Mrs. Deepa V Ramani

Secretarial Auditor

Mr. K. R. Vivekanandan

Cost Auditor

Registrar and Transfer Agent

M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited

Subramanian Building,

1, Club House Road,

Chennai – 600 002

Phone: 044-28460390

Fax: 044-28460129

E-Mail ID: cameo@cameoindia.com

Website: www.cameoindia.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01	BOARD'S REPORT
09	SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
16	MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
22	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
43	AUDITOR'S REPORT
52	BALANCE SHEET
54	STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
55	CASH FLOW STATEMENT
57	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
58	ACCOUNTING POLICIES
75	NOTES TO ACCOUNTS
107	NOTICE OF 34TH AGM
121	YEARS AT A GLANCE

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 34th Annual Report on your business and operations together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2022 is summarized below:

PARTICULARS	2021-22 (Rs. in Lakhs)	2020-21 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Revenue from Operations	49,783.10	31,888.41
Other Income	37.79	118.41
Total Income	49,820.89	32,006.82
Total Expenditure (excluding Finance Cost & Depreciation)	48,652.10	31,103.40
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBIDTA)	1,168.79	903.42
Interest and Finance Cost	668.42	551.39
Depreciation & Amortisation	180.87	175.91
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	319.50	176.12
Tax Expense	(17.61)	31.22
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	337.11	144.90
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Taxes)	4.84	23.79
Total Comprehensive Income	341.95	168.69

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue from Operations for the financial year 2021 -22 was Rs. 497 Crores as against Rs. 318 Crores in the previous year. Despite second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in the beginning of the year, your Company has achieved robust revenue growth of 56%, however margins were low due to cost inflation.

The Operating Profit (EBIDTA) for the year stood at Rs. 1,168.79 Lakhs as against Rs. 903.42 Lakhs in the previous financial year. The profitability for the year has also improved from Rs. 176 Lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 319 Lakhs in the current financial year. The export sales for the year 2021-22 was Rs. 199 Crores as against Rs. 122 Crores in the previous year.

The earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2022 was Rs.6.05/-. The networth of the company as at March 31, 2022 was Rs. 3,866.66 Lakhs.

COVID – 19 PANDEMIC

The financial year 2021-22 was also affected by the effects of Covid-19 and the 2nd and 3rd waves of the pandemic, put a lot of pressure on employees as well as on Management. However, our Industrial relations practices, welfare schemes and employee engagement initiatives helped us to run our business smoothly in this challenging period.

The Company has made an assessment of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets comprising of property, plant and equipment, inventories, receivables and other current / non-current assets as of March 31, 2022 and on the basis of evaluation, has concluded that no material adjustments are required in the financial results.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of your company, after considering holistically the relevant circumstances, has decided not to recommend any dividend for the year under review.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Company has made no transfers to reserves during the Financial Year 2021 – 22.

TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

As per the provisions of Section 124(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”), dividend which remained unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account are required to be credited to IEPF Account.

Pursuant to Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, unclaimed dividend due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) are as follows:

Dividend for the year	Unclaimed Dividend	Declaration Date	Proposed date of Transfer
2014 – 15	Rs. 89,934/-	September 4, 2015	October 9, 2022
2015 – 16	Rs. 76,454/-	September 2, 2016	October 7, 2023
2017 – 18	Rs. 97,580.40/-	September 1, 2018	October 8, 2025

Members who are yet to claim their dividend amount, may write to the Company Secretary or Company’s Registrar and Share Transfer Agent M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited. The details of unclaimed dividend for the said years are also available on the website of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES & COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

The Company is neither a holding company nor a subsidiary of any other company as at March 31, 2022. The Company has no associate company or joint venture company within the meaning of Section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS

Your Board is currently constituted with ten Directors comprising of four Independent Directors, five Executive Directors and one Non-Executive Director.

During the year under review, Mr. Venkataraman, Independent Director ceased to be director of the Company due to his untimely and sudden demise on December 22, 2021. His unexpected passing away will be an irreparable loss to the Company and all the Directors and employees of the Company convey deep sympathy, sorrow and condolences to his family.

In terms of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Devakar Bansal, Managing Director and Mr. Amber Bansal, Whole Time Director, who has been longest in the office, retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers themselves for re-appointment. The Board recommends their re-appointment to the members of the Company.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani, was appointed as an Independent Director for a period of 5 years commencing from December 29, 2021 to December 28, 2026 subject to approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Board recommends his appointment to the members as a special resolution.

Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry was appointed as an independent director for the first term of five years effective from June 1, 2018. His office of directorship is due for retirement on May 31, 2023. The Board, at its meeting held on September 2, 2022, approved the reappointment of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry as an independent director of the Company with effect from June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2028. The Board recommends his appointment to the members as a special resolution.

The Directors on the Board are Mr. Devakar Bansal, Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal, Mr. Y. V. Raman, Dr. Padam C Bansal, Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani, Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia, Mrs. Indra Somani, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry, Mr. Harsh Bansal and Mr. Amber Bansal.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS AND FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAMME

The independent directors have submitted their declaration of independence, as required under Section 149(7) of the Act stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in section 149(6) of the Act, as amended and Regulation 16 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of SEBI Listing Regulations, they have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exist or may be reasonably anticipated, that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties with an objective independent judgement and without any external influence.

The Board took on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Directors regarding their meeting the prescribed criteria of independence, after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same as required under Regulation 25 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The Independent Directors of the Company have confirmed that they have enrolled themselves in the Independent Directors' Databank maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs ('IICA') in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, as amended.

Further, the Independent Directors have also confirmed that:

- They have complied with the Code of Independent Directors as prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act;
- They have complied with POEL Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management;
- They are not disqualified to act as an Independent Director.

The Board is of the opinion that Independent directors of the company are persons of high repute, integrity & possess the relevant expertise & experience in their respective fields.

In compliance with Regulation 25 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has adopted a policy on familiarisation programme for Independent Directors of the Company. The policy familiarizes the Independent Directors with the nature of industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company, their roles, rights and responsibilities in the Company.

The details of familiarization programme during the financial year 2021 – 22 are available on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/investors.html#invstr> under the head 'Policies'.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The following Directors/Officials of the Company have been designated as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company by the Board of Directors in terms of provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations:

1. Mr. Devakar Bansal : Managing Director
2. Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal : Managing Director
3. Mr. Amber Bansal : Whole Time Director & Chief Financial Officer
4. Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain : Company Secretary & Finance Head

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors met 6 (Six) times during the financial year 2021-22. The details of the Board Meetings with regard to their dates and attendance of each Director thereat have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report. The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in compliance with Section 118 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with para 9 of the revised Secretarial Standards on Board Meetings.

BOARD COMMITTEES

In compliance to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has constituted various committees of the Board. Details of scope, constitution, terms of reference, number of meetings held during the year under review along with attendance of Committee Members therein forms part of the Report on Corporate Governance, which is annexed to this report. Details of the constitution of these Committees is also available on the website of the Company at www.poel.in.

REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE COMPANY

In compliance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 19 of SEBI Listing Regulations, a policy relating to remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees has been adopted by the Board of Directors thereby analyzing the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director. The said policy is available on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/pdf/Remuneration%20Policy.pdf>.

The salient features of the policy are as under:

1. Setting out the objectives of the policy.
2. Qualification of Directors including Independent Directors.
3. Positive attributes of Directors including Independent Directors.
4. Criteria for appointment of KMP and personnel at senior management.
5. Remuneration of executive directors, non-executive directors, KMP and other employees.

There has been no change in the policy during the year.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the year under review, all the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

BOARD EVALUATION

The Board of Directors of the Company has established a framework for the evaluation of its own performance, its committees and individual Directors of the Company in consultation with the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The Board has set out certain criteria covering the evaluation of the Chairman, Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors on the basis of which the evaluation is being carried out on annual basis in terms of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on February 9, 2022 have carried out the evaluation of its own performance, committees and directors of the Company. The Independent Directors in their separate meeting held on even date have also evaluated the performance of the Chairman and Non-Independent Director(s) of the Company in accordance with the framework approved by the Board.

Details of performance evaluation of the Independent Directors as required under Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013 is provided in Corporate Governance Report. The Directors have expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process and its results.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has a proper and adequate system of internal financial controls which includes the policies and procedures 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. During the year, such controls were tested and no material weakness in the design or operations were observed.

STATUTORY AUDITOR AND AUDIT REPORT

In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed thereunder, M/s. Darpan & Associates, (formerly known as M/s. Raju & Daftary), Chartered Accountants, Chennai (having Firm Registration Number: 016156S) has been appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company at 32nd Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 37th Annual General Meeting to be held in the calendar year 2025.

There were no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the Auditor's Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Board of Directors has appointed M/s. CNGSN & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Internal Auditor for the Financial Year 2021-22 in terms of provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. The internal audit is aimed at evaluation of the efficacy and adequacy of internal control systems and compliance thereof, robustness of internal processes, policies and accounting procedures and compliance with laws and regulations. Based on the reports of internal audit, process owners undertake corrective action in their respective areas. Significant audit observations and corrective actions are periodically presented to the Audit Committee of the Board.

COST AUDIT

Your Company is engaged in the production of inorganic chemicals and base metals. The Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the Company has maintained the cost records for the production of the above said products in compliance with the provisions of the said Act.

Mr. K. R. Vivekanandan, Cost Accountant (having Firm Registration Number: 102179) has been appointed as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2021-22 for conducting audit of the cost accounts maintained by the Company in respect of inorganic chemicals and base metals.

The Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee has approved the remuneration of Rs. 40,000/- (Rupees Forty Thousand Only) in addition to applicable taxes and out of pocket expenses. As per the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the remuneration of the Cost Auditors is required to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company. A resolution seeking members' ratification for the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor forms part of the notice convening this Annual General Meeting.

In respect of the cost audit for the year 2020-21, the Cost Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

The Board of Directors has appointed Mrs. Deepa V Ramani, Practicing Company Secretary as the Secretarial Auditor for the Financial Year 2021-22 in terms of provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2021 - 22 in the prescribed Form MR-3 is enclosed as **Annexure - I** to this report. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark which needs any explanation or comments of the Board.

REPORTING OF FRAUDS BY THE AUDITORS

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors, Cost Auditor or Secretarial Auditor have not reported any fraud to the Audit Committee under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

RISK MANAGEMENT

A robust and integrated risk management framework is in existence under which the common prevailing risks in the Company are identified, the risks so identified are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the management's

actions to mitigate the risk exposure are assessed. The Risk Management Policy can be viewed on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Risk%20Management.pdf>.

VIGIL MECHANISM/ WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company is having an established and effective Vigil Mechanism. The mechanism has been appropriately communicated within the organization. The Whistle Blower Policy provides a framework to promote responsible whistle blowing by employees. It protects employees who raise a concern about serious irregularities, unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud within the Company. It is affirmed that no personnel of the Company have been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, INVESTMENT, GUARANTEE AND SECURITY U/S 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Company has not given any loans or made investment or provided any security during the financial year under review. The Company has not given any guarantees other than bank guarantees in the normal course of business to meet contractual obligations.

ANNUAL RETURN

In terms of the provisions of Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, Annual Return for the financial year 2021 – 22 can be viewed on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/investors.html#invstr> under the head 'Annual General Meeting'.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All contracts or arrangements or transactions with related parties during the year under review as referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, were in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis. There were no material contracts/ arrangements/ transactions with related parties which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company.

All related party transactions are placed before the audit committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval is also obtained from the Audit Committee for the related party transactions which are of repetitive nature and which cannot be foreseen and accordingly the required disclosures are made to the audit committee on quarterly basis in terms of the omnibus approval of the committee.

The details of the related party transactions as per Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) - 24 are set out in Note No. 45 of the Financial Statements. Further, the information on transactions with related parties pursuant to section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in Form No. AOC – 2 is given as **Annexure - II** to this report.

The policy on materiality of and dealing with related party transactions was amended by the Board, at its meeting held on February 9, 2022 in line with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021. The said policy can be viewed on the website of the Company at [http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Related%20Party%20Transactions\(01-04-2022\).pdf](http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Related%20Party%20Transactions(01-04-2022).pdf)

PARTICULARS OF REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES U/S 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Details pertaining to remuneration as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended has been provided as an **Annexure III** to this Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In order to maximize the shareholders' value on a sustained basis, your Company has been constantly reassessing and benchmarking itself with well-established corporate governance practices besides strictly complying with the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws.

The Statutory Auditors of the Company have examined the requirements of Corporate Governance and certified the compliance, as required under SEBI Listing Regulations.

In terms of Schedule V to SEBI Listing Regulations, a detailed report on Corporate Governance along with Compliance Certificate issued by the Statutory Auditors of the Company is annexed and forms an integral part of this Annual Report.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

A detailed analysis of the Company's operations in terms of operational and financial performance, manufacturing activities, business outlook, risks and areas of concerns forms part of the Management Discussion and Analysis, a separate section of this report. Certain Statements in the said report may be forward looking. Many factors may affect the actual results, which could be different from what the Directors envisage in terms of the future performance and outlook.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

Details as required under proviso to Rule 2(c)(viii) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, as amended, relating to monies accepted from Directors during the year are furnished under the head "related party transactions" in Note No. 45 of the financial statements.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(i) Conservation of Energy

Steps taken on conservation of energy:

POEL understands the significance of conservation of energy not only as a method of cost reduction but also because of its global impact. The Company has taken the following steps for conserving the energy:

- ✓ Auto-shutting down of systems when not in use
- ✓ Utilisation of lights and air conditioners only when required
- ✓ Minimal usage of AC's and lights during weekend
- ✓ Use of fans, post office hours to reduce the power consumption
- ✓ Replacement with LED lights to reduce lighting power consumption

Steps taken for utilizing alternate source of energy and capital investment made: NIL

(ii) Research & Development and Technology Absorption

During the year under review, the Company continued to improve the quality of products through its normal research and development system. The Company has not acquired any imported or indigenous technology. No expenditure was incurred on Research & Development.

(iii) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| (a) Foreign Exchange Earnings | - | Rs. 21,196.82 Lakhs (Rs. 12,693.90 Lakhs) |
| (b) Foreign Exchange Outgo | - | Rs. 32,916.46 Lakhs (Rs. 18,289.24 Lakhs) |

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

During the year under review, no significant and material orders were passed by the regulators, courts, or tribunals, which influences the going concern status and future operations of the Company.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place a Policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal)

POEL Annual Report 2021-22

Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

Pursuant to Para 10(l) of Part C of Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the disclosures with respect to complaints received and disposed off during the year has been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Board of Directors, state and confirm that:

- a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable accounting standards read with the requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act, have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- b) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and of the profit & loss of the Company for that period;
- c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) they have prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;
- e) they have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- f) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

Based on the framework of internal financial controls maintained by the Company, work performed by the internal and statutory auditors including audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting by the statutory auditors, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and operating effectively during financial year 2021-22.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS

Your Directors confirm that:

- (i) During the year under review, there was no change in the nature of business of the Company;
- (ii) There is no application/proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 during the year under review;
- (iii) There are no instances of one time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institutions.
- (iv) The Company's securities were not suspended from trading during the year under review.

AWARD AND RECOGNITIONS

Your Company was awarded as the Star Performer in Non-Ferrous Metals for outstanding export performance for the year 2018-19 in Medium Enterprise Category by EEPC INDIA and in recognition of the same the Company received a Trophy at 43rd EEPC India Southern Region Export Award Ceremony.

GRATITUDE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors take this opportunity to place on record their sincere appreciation for the continued trust and confidence reposed in the Company by the bankers, business associates, regulatory authorities, customers, dealers, vendors and shareholders. Your Directors recognize and appreciate the value of contributions rendered by every member of the POEL family at all levels in order to improve the performance of the Company.

For **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

DEVAKAR BANSAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 00232565

SUNIL KUMAR BANSAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 00232617

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,

The Members,
POCL Enterprises Limited
CIN: L52599TN1988PLC015731
Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor,
No.6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road,
Nungambakkam,
Chennai-600006
Tamil Nadu

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **POCL Enterprises Limited** (CIN: L52599TN1988PLC015731) (hereinafter called '**the Company**'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of POCL Enterprises Limited's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by POCL Enterprises Limited (the Company) for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

- b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018¹;
 - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014²;
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008³
 - f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009⁴; and
 - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy back of Securities) Regulations, 2018⁵;
- (vi) Following other laws applicable specifically to the company:
- a) Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982
 - b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1974.
 - c) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
 - d) Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
 - e) The Factories Act, 1948 & respective state Factories Rules
 - f) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
 - g) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
 - h) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
 - i) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 - j) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
 - k) TN Shop and Establishment Act and Rules thereunder
 - l) The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
 - m) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
 - n) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
 - o) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
 - p) The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the rules made thereunder.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards with respect to Meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (ii) The Uniform Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with BSE Limited pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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

¹ Not applicable to the Company during the year, as the Company has not issued securities.

² Not applicable to the Company, as the Company does not have any Employee stock option scheme.

³ Not applicable to the Company, as the Company does not have any debts listed.

⁴ Not applicable to the Company, as there was no delisting done during the year.

⁵ Not applicable to the Company, as there was no buy-back by the Company during the year.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors for the year under review. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent, at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views, wherever there is any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

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

I further report that during the audit period there were no events/actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

This Report is to be read along with Annexure A of even date which forms integral part of this Report.

Place: Chennai
Date: 12th August 2022

Deepa V. Ramani
Company Secretary in Whole-Time Practice
FCS 5574; CP 8760
UDIN: F005574D000783560
Peer Review Cert. No. 598/2019

To,

The Members,
POCL Enterprises Limited
Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor,
No.6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road,
Nungambakkam,
Chennai- 600006
Tamil Nadu

My secretarial audit report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

- a. Maintenance of secretarial and other records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the relevant records based on my audit.
- b. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the relevant records and compliances. The verification was done on test basis to verify that correct facts are reflected in secretarial and other relevant records. I believe that the processes and practices I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
- c. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial, cost and tax records and books of accounts of the Company.
- d. Wherever required, I have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- e. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of the procedures on test/sample basis.
- f. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Chennai
Date: 12th August 2022

Deepa V. Ramani
Company Secretary in Whole-Time Practice
FCS 5574; CP 8760
UDIN: F005574D000783560
Peer Review Cert. No. 598/2019

ANNEXURE II

FORM NO. AOC-2

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

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

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

Sl. No	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of Contract/ Arrangement/ Transaction	Duration of the Contracts/ Arrangement/ Transaction	Salient Terms of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions including the Value, if any.	Justification for such Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Date of Approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date of Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting
— NIL —								

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis

Sl. No	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of Contract/ Arrangement/ Transaction	Duration of the Contracts/ Arrangement/ Transaction	Salient Terms of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions including the Value, if any.	Date(s) of Approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any
1	M/s. Bansal Metallic Oxides, Associated Concern	Sale of Goods	April, 2021– March, 2022	Sale of raw material and finished goods – Rs. 177.04 Lakhs	N.A.	Advances paid have been adjusted against billings, wherever applicable
		Conversion Charges Paid		Services of Job Work availed - Rs.135.37 Lakhs	N.A.	
		Purchase of Goods		Purchase of Goods – Rs. 0.88 Lakhs	N.A.	

For **POCL Enterprises Limited**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232617

DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5 OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

1. Remuneration of each Director and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) along with particulars of increase in remuneration during the financial year and ratio of remuneration of Directors to the Median remuneration of employees

SN	Name of the Director / Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration (Rs. In Lakhs)	Ratio to median remuneration of employees	% increase in Remuneration
1.	Mr. Devakar Bansal, Managing Director	49.13	19.97 : 1	28.84
2.	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal, Managing Director	50.10	20.37 : 1	22.89
3.	Mr. Y. V. Raman, Whole Time Director	21.42	08.71 : 1	15.77
4.	Mr. Harsh Bansal, Whole Time Director	18.35	07.46 : 1	146.74*
5.	Mr. Amber Bansal, Whole Time Director & CFO	28.92	11.75 : 1	83.60
6.	Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary & Finance Head	18.56	—	32.73

*Mr. Harsh Bansal, did not draw remuneration for a part of the period during the year 2020-21. Other directors are paid sitting fees, details of which are mentioned in the corporate governance report.

2. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees is 15.92%.
3. There were 373 permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as on March 31, 2022.
4. The average annual increase in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel during the financial year was around 8.14%, as compared to increase in managerial remuneration of 39.24%. The increase in remuneration was in line with the industry standards and individual employee's performance. There are no exceptional circumstances for increase in the Managerial Remuneration.
5. Particulars of Employees as prescribed under Rule 5(2) & 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

The Details of top ten employee in terms of remuneration is provided in the table below.

None of the employee was in receipt of remuneration in excess of the ceiling prescribed under rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

6. It is affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

For **POCL Enterprises Limited**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232617

Top Ten Employees in terms of Remuneration

SN	Name of the Employee	Designation	Qualification	Experience (in Years)	Age	Date of Joining	Remuneration Received (Rs. In Lakhs)	Last Employment	% of Equity Shares
1	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	Managing Director	B. Com	40	63	28-01-1998	50.10	Director - M/s. Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited	21.83
2	Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director	B. Sc	40	62	24-12-2014	49.13	Director - M/s. Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited	18.86
3	Mr. Y.V.Raman	Whole Time Director	B. Sc	45	69	24-12-2014	21.42	Director - M/s. Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited	0.02
4	Mr. Amber Bansal	Whole Time Director & CFO	ACA, B.Com (Hons)	9	30	17-01-2017	28.92	Assistant Audit Manager - KPMG, U.K. & Gurgaon	0.59
5	Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain	Company Secretary & Finance Head	ACS, LLB	9	32	24-12-2014	18.56	Assistant Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer - M/s. Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited	0.00
6	Mr. Harsh Bansal	Whole Time Director	MBA	7	35	01-01-2015	18.35	Started career with POEL	0.26
7	Mr. S.Arun Kumar	Head - R & D	M.Sc, P.hd	12	44	09-04-2016	15.92	Research - Columbia University, USA	-
8	Mr. J.P Swaminathan	Manager - ERP & Systems	B.Sc Maths, MCSE	27	48	31-01-2018	10.77	Deputy General Manger (Systems) - ATV Precision Components Pvt Ltd	0.00
9	Mr.Juda Thadevus Berlin	Deputy General Manager	B.E Electrical	33	55	27-11-2019	10.65	General Manager -IMELT Extrusions Pvt Ltd	-
10	Mr. K. Balasuramaniam	Head - Logistics	B. Com & MBA (Finance & Marketing)	43	62	01-07-2017	9.62	General Manager - 7 Eleven Shipping Private Limited	-

All employees reported above are on the permanent rolls of the Company.
 Mr. Devakar Bansal and Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal are brothers and holds Directorship in the Company. Their brother Dr. Padam C Bansal is also on the Board of the Company.
 Mr. Harsh Bansal and Mr. Amber Bansal are son of Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal and Mr. Devakar Bansal respectively.
 The percentage of shareholding reported above includes shares held by self and spouse.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management discussion and analysis report sets out developments in the business environment and the Company's performance since the last report. The analysis supplements the Board's report, which forms part of this Annual Report.

OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL ECONOMY

After a tumultuous 2020, which witnessed unprecedented disruption to human life and economic activity across the globe, the world economy witnessed a sharp recovery on the back of enhanced vaccination coverage and continued fiscal and monetary stimuli across countries. As per IMF estimates, global growth in 2021 stood at 6.1%. The recovery momentum was, however, weakened in course of the year by new strains of the virus and an unprecedented spike in commodity prices due to global supply chain disruptions, container shortages and congestion in ports.

Even prior to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, inflation had started surging in many economies due to soaring commodity prices and pandemic-induced supply-demand imbalances. This led central banks of various countries to bring forward the timing of tightening monetary conditions in their respective countries. The situation was exacerbated with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict that caused sharp escalation and volatility in agri, fuel and crude-linked commodity prices. Persistently elevated and sticky inflation has emerged as a key concern globally.

According to the latest IMF estimates, aggregate global economic growth is estimated at 3.6% in 2022, representing a downward adjustment of 80 bps to earlier estimates. The amalgam of recent events, including the latest surge in COVID cases in certain regions, continued geopolitical tensions, inflationary headwinds on the back of commodity super cycles & 'greenflation', and extended supply chain disruptions, pose significant downside risk to global economic prospects in the year ahead.

INDIAN ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Indian economy too faced stiff challenges during the second wave of COVID-19 around April-May of 2021-22. As per the Central Statistics Office, India recorded a GDP growth of 8.7 percent in 2021-22. This growth takes the economy above its pre-pandemic level and represents a sharp improvement after contracting 6.6 percent in 2020-21. This growth was mainly due to progressive unlocking of the economy after the second COVID-19 wave in May-June 2021, release of pent-up demand and an enthusiastic vaccination drive backed by indigenous vaccine production. The growth also came from a strong economic stimulus package under 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0' announced by the Government back in November 2020 that sought to indirectly provide Rs. 6.30 lakh crore towards shoring up the economy. The key objectives of the package was loan guarantee benefits to businesses that would help them create jobs and ease their access to financing. Many other policies announced by the Government helped in ease of doing business, while facilitating consumption.

The Indian economy is poised to grow at the fastest rate, supported by various dynamic reforms undertaken by the government, such as significant increase in capital expenditure on infrastructure, thrust on domestic manufacturing and technology-enabled development, energy transition, and climate action, among others. The Indian economy is expected to remain resilient despite the ongoing geopolitical conflicts, mainly due to the economy's inherent strengths, strong fundamentals, and growth promising sectors.

As per IMF forecasts as on June 2022, the Indian economy is estimated to grow 8.2% in 2022-23, which though lower than the earlier estimate of 9% due to implications of the Russia-Ukraine war and higher inflation, is still amongst the fastest growth rates in the world.

INDUSTRY STRUCTURE, DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

Zinc

Calendar year 2021 saw the COVID-19 pandemic persist, with several economies facing second or third waves with global imposition of lockdowns. Certain sectors like automobile were badly hit, although industrial activity

was not impacted as much as in the first wave. Demand, however, started to pick up from the third quarter of the financial year. Led by expansion in manufacturing activity, zinc markets staged a robust recovery in the year 2021, with consumption growing by 7.1%. Zinc is mostly consumed by the construction sector, followed by transport and infrastructure sectors. India has emerged as one of the stronger growth drivers in Zinc consumption across the world in post pandemic times. The Indian government's 5 trillion-dollar economy vision, the Steel Ministry's ambition to enhance India's steel production capacity by 2.5x to 300 Mt, 5G roll-out and target for 100% electrification are likely to further boost zinc demand.

Zinc Prices

The Russia Ukraine war caused disruption in the commodity market in the month of March 2022, causing the London Metal Exchange (LME) to intervene and halt nickel trading in view of extreme price volatility. This caused a cascading effect on LME prices and witnessed zinc prices touching an all-time high of US\$ 4,896/tonne.

Zinc Oxide

Zinc oxide is an inorganic compound with the formula ZnO. It is a white powder that is insoluble in water, and it is widely used as an additive in numerous materials and products. The zinc oxide market is segmented by process, application, and geography. By application, the market is segmented into rubber and tires, ceramics and glass, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, agriculture, paints and coatings, and other applications.

The global zinc oxide market size was valued at USD 4.43 billion in 2021. The rubber segment accounted for the largest share of more than 41% in 2021. This is attributed to the high consumption of zinc oxide in the rubber industry owing to the growing production of tires. Zinc oxide is used as a vulcanizing agent in the process of the vulcanization of rubber to increase durability. As rubber is used to manufacture tires, which are extensively utilized in the transportation industry, the consumption of zinc oxide is bound to grow. Over the medium term, the growing demand from the rubber industry is expected to drive the market growth. Furthermore, the ceramics segment is projected to hold the second-largest market share by 2030 and thereby driving the growth for zinc oxide market in ceramics space too.

The global zinc oxide market is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.9% in terms of revenue from 2022 to 2030 and reach USD 8.1 billion by 2030. Growing consumption of zinc oxide in the rubber, tires, and ceramic sectors will drive market growth.

Lead

Lead - a soft, malleable, ductile, bluish-white, dense metallic element is found in ore with zinc, silver and copper. Lead finds its major application in lead-acid batteries, followed by pigments, ammunition, cable sheathing, and others. At least 80 percent of refined lead goes into production of batteries.

The lead market was negatively impacted by COVID-19 in 2020 during which construction activity and mobility, among other industrial activities, were halted temporarily during the lockdown to curb the spread of new cases, leading to a decline in demand for lead-based products. However, there was a complete reversal in 2021, as with progressive withdrawal of lockdowns, economic activity resumed, including construction, which expanded demand for lead and lead products.

Furthermore, with the opening up of industrial activity and office establishments, mobility started to pick up sharply, resulting in resumption of lead sales in vehicle batteries. Thus, demand for lead-acid batteries started to grow due to the restart of automotive manufacturing units after the lockdown. In addition, demand for lead acid batteries, especially valve-regulated lead-acid (VRLA) batteries, from the electronics and telecommunication industry continued to demonstrate an increase during this period, as hybrid work environments continued to remain in place. Thus, growing demand for lead-acid batteries globally drove market growth.

In the near term, the growth will be driven by the automotive sector and inverter battery market as well. Emerging opportunities like energy storage for electricity generated from photovoltaics (PV) will also drive demand, given India's ambitious plan to aggressively expand solar PV capacity by 2030. Major domestic battery manufacturers continue to grow lead acid battery manufacturing capabilities on account of sustained

demand. Apart from automotive, the industrial battery segment catering to data centres, financial institutions and telecom continue to witness strong growth in line with the digitalisation surge in the country.

Despite rising development in new battery technologies, mainly for hybrid and battery electric vehicles designed to replace the internal combustion engine, the conventional demand for lead acid batteries is expected to sustain. This includes uses for powering ancillary systems such as engine monitoring, climate control, satellite navigation systems and to maintain stable voltages for vehicle management computers. A major portion of lead demand is likely to come from developing economies growing at an average of 3.1% until 2031. Rising vehicle production and penetration, infrastructure development and new telecom networks (ongoing 4G and upcoming 5G) will continue to support demand growth.

The demand for lead market is likely to increase with an average growth of 6.4% until 2031, as estimated by WoodMac.

PVC Stabiliser

The Plastic industry in the year 2021-22 has witnessed a very volatile and at times buoyant too depending upon the polymers and applications.

In the PVC segment since the infrastructure, real estate has not really risen to the pre-Covid levels and with the inconsistent rates and supplies of PVC resin the markets have witnessed a very poor growth. Insufficient production of PVC resin in India and huge dependence on imports has its own toll. Bountiful rains and monsoon have kept the demand for PVC pipes in the agricultural sector too at a low level. All these factors have a bearing on the PVC stabilizer production and sales. However, with the government's commitments towards housing, smart cities, Har Ghar Jal initiative, the PVC market is expected to bounce back in 2022- 23. There will also be certain statutory changes in the Stabilizers usage in plumbing pipes and therefore Ca-Zn stabilizers are also expected to grow to a decent level.

With the services and manufacturing industries returning to their normal levels it is expected the Housing sector would also show a positive trend in the coming year and driving the growth for PVC stabilizers. The window profile market is promising and this would also be contributing to the growth of the stabilizers in PVC windows for the near term.

OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

POEL believes that it has a competitive edge in the market as the Company delivers timely and quality products to its customers. The Company has long-standing relationship with many of its customers and vendors. POEL also believes that the real strength of the Company lies with its employees and they are the assets of the Company.

The Company faces foreign currency fluctuation risk. Movement in functional currency against major foreign currencies may impact the company's revenue, earnings and cash flows. Any weakening of functional currency may impact the company's cost of import and cost of borrowings. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates on foreign currency. Further, the company's export revenue also acts as a natural hedge for its import operations.

The Company considers exposure to commodity price fluctuations to be an integral part of our business and its usual policy is to sell its products at prevailing market prices. Price and demand of the Company's finished products are inherently volatile and remain strongly influenced by global economic conditions. Any fluctuation in the finished product prices has direct impact on the Company's revenue and profits.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Brief highlights on the financials and operational performance for the year 2021-22 is summarized below:

- Revenue from Operations for the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 497.83 Crores as against Rs. 318.88 Crores in the previous year. Despite the second wave of Covid – 19 pandemic, the Company has achieved a robust growth of 56%.
- Our export sales for the year 2021-22 was Rs. 199 Crores as against Rs. 122 Crores in the previous

year reflecting an phenomenal growth of 63% in export sales.

- Major expenditure of the Company is accounted towards material cost. Material cost including changes in inventories for the year 2021- 22 was Rs. 444.62 Crores which is about 89.31% of the total revenue.
- The employee benefit expense for the year was Rs. 12.04 Crores as against Rs. 9.11 Crores in the previous year.
- Finance cost of the company for the year was Rs. 668 Lakhs as against Rs. 551 Lakhs in the previous year.
- Depreciation and Amortization cost has remained almost at the same levels as compared to the previous year. The total depreciation cost for the year was Rs. 180.87 Lakhs as against Rs. 175.91 Lakhs in the previous year.
- Other expenses for the year was Rs. 29.85 Crores as against Rs. 19.48 Crores in the previous year majorly getting contributed from power & fuel, conversion charges and freight cost.
- The company reported profit before tax of Rs. 319.50 Lakhs with earnings per share of Rs. 6.05/-.
- The total shareholder’s funds as on March 31, 2022 stood at Rs. 38.66 Crores.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Sl.No	Key Financial Ratio	2021-22	2020-21	Remarks
1.	Debtors Turnover Ratio	11.44 times	7.21 times	The improvement in ratio is due to faster turnaround of collections during the year as compared to the previous year.
2.	Inventory Turnover Ratio	10.07 times	9.84 times	—
3.	Interest Coverage Ratio	1.48 times	1.32 times	—
4.	Current Ratio	1.26 times	1.20 times	—
5.	Debt Equity Ratio	2.21 times	2.60 times	—
6.	Operating Profit Margin	1.98%	2.29%	—
7.	Net Profit Margin	0.64%	0.55%	—
8.	Return on Net worth	8.26%	5.00%	The improvement in ratio is due to higher profitability which is due to better margins retained on sales. However, the ratio is strictly not comparable due to impact of Covid – 19 for the year 2020-21.

GEOGRAPHICAL REVENUE ANALYSIS

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Domestic	60%	62%
International	40%	38%

SEGMENT-WISE PERFORMANCE

The business of your Company is structured into three segments i.e., (i) Metal (ii) Metallic Oxides and (iii) Plastic Additives. The segment wise performance is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Segments	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before Interest and Tax
Metal	29,100.59	960.26
Metallic Oxides	18,173.95	377.80
Plastic Additives	5,877.71	295.63

Metal segment contributed for about 58% of the total turnover of the Company. The segment generated a profit of 3.30% on its turnover for the year. The turnover in metallic oxides segment increased sharply from Rs. 105 Crores in the previous year to Rs. 182 Crores in the current year. The Plastic Additives business contributes about 12% in revenue share. The segment continues to be the most profitable segment for the company by contributing 5.02% share of profit on its turnover.

RISKS AND CONCERNS

Risk is an integral factor, virtually in all businesses. At POEL, risks are adequately measured, estimated and controlled. Irrespective of the type of risk or the activity that creates it, the Company's fundamental approach to the risk management remains the same by identifying and measuring risks, leverage an in depth-knowledge of the business and competitors and respond flexibly in our risk understanding and management.

Currency Fluctuations: Your Company operates both in the domestic and international market. Having our global presence with import and export operations, we are subject to currency rate fluctuations which may result in gains or losses. In order to safeguard the business, your company adopts hedging techniques to protect itself against currency fluctuations.

Commodity Fluctuations: Raw material availability and commodity price fluctuations also remains an area of challenge. Your Company is in the business of non-ferrous metals, which are subjected to market volatility. This volatility can create deep pockets either ways. To mitigate the risk of price fluctuations, the company hedges its exposure on the London Metal Exchange.

Economic Slowdown: Slowdown in the Indian economy due to global developments could adversely impact growth in the short-term.

Increase in Competition: Hyper competitiveness is normal, but it becomes a risk in case it leads to irrational behavior in the market in terms of pricing and other trade practices. Further, competition from unorganized players can also act as impediment to the business.

Commodity Inflation: Sharp increase in commodity prices could lead to increase in cost of finished goods impacting the affordability and consumer sentiment.

Pandemic: Deterioration in supply chain and demand due to pandemic such as COVID-19 have emerged as a significant business risk. Strong supply chain system with robust digitisation and interlinking of various divisions is the need of the hour to tackle similar situation in future.

While risk is an inherent aspect of any business, the Company is conscious of the need to have an effective monitoring mechanism and has put in place appropriate measures for its mitigation.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has a proper, adequate internal control system to ensure that all assets are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that the transactions are authorised, recorded and reported correctly. Investment decisions involving capital expenditure are taken up only after due appraisal and review. Adequate policies have been laid down for approval and control of expenditure. The internal control is designed to ensure that the financial and other records are reliable for preparing the financial statements and other data, and for maintaining accountability of persons.

The CEO and CFO Compliance Certificate provided in this Annual Report discusses the adequacy of our internal control systems and procedures. M/s. Darpan & Associates (formerly known as Raju & Daftary), the Statutory Auditors of the Company have reported that the Company has adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial control systems over financial reporting were operating effectively.

Further, the Company has an Internal Auditing system in place handled by a reputed Chartered Accounting firm. The findings are discussed with the process owners and corrective actions are taken wherever necessary. The Audit Committee reviews the reports submitted by the Internal Auditors and Statutory Auditors. The Audit Committee considers suggestions for improvement. The audit committee, to ensure effectiveness of the internal control system, reviews the audit observations and corrective action taken thereon.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Company believes that its employees are the main force in driving performance and developing competitive advantage. POEL maintains good employer-employee relationship. In a competitive economy, proper utilization of human resource plays a crucial role. It begins with best practices in recruiting people and moves through learning and development, engagement, employee feedback and recognition.

To keep the Company and its human resource competitive, the Company organizes training programs to train employees at various levels. Technical and safety training programs are conducted to enhance workers' knowledge and application skills.

The Company has a strength of 373 employees as on March 31, 2022 (311 employees as on March 31, 2021). Industrial relations continued to remain cordial and harmonious during the year.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements made herein describing the Company's expectations or predictions are "forward-looking statements". The actual results may differ materially from those expected or predicted depending on market conditions, input costs, economic development, Government policies and other incidental factors.

For **POEL Enterprises Limited**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232617

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V to SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), as applicable, the report containing the details of Corporate Governance systems and processes at POCL Enterprises Limited (**POEL**) are as follows:

I. POEL GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY

Corporate Governance is a set of practices which ensures that the affairs of the Company are being managed in a manner which ensures accountability, transparency and fairness in all transactions. The Company aims not only for its own growth but also in maximization of benefits to the shareholders, employees, customers, government and also public at large.

At POEL, we understand that Trust and Relationship are most important. That is why our logo also exhibits the relationship factor- *“Bonding Together, Onwards, Upwards”*. We believe in building transparent relationship with our stakeholders.

POEL believes that the corporate governance is about commitment to values and ethical business conduct. We aim to achieve highest level of transparency and accountability. We conduct our businesses and operations with equity and ethics and without compromising on compliance with laws and regulations.

The Company recognizes communication as the key element in the overall Corporate Governance framework and therefore, emphasizes on keeping abreast its stakeholders including investors, lenders, vendors and customers on continuous basis by effective and relevant communication through Annual Reports, quarterly results, corporate announcements and reflecting the same on the website of the Company at www.poel.in.

We keep our governance practices under continuous review and benchmark ourselves to the best practices.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements as stipulated under Regulation 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 of SEBI Listing Regulations, as applicable, with regard to corporate governance.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. Board Composition and Category of Directors

- i. The Board of Directors is the body constituted by the shareholders for overseeing the Company’s overall functioning. The Company’s policy is to maintain optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors so as to maintain the independence of the Board.
- ii. As on the date of this report, the Company’s Board consists of ten (10) directors having considerable experience in their respective fields. The Composition of the Board is in conformity with Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations and as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- iii. None of the director holds office as a director, including as alternate director, in more than twenty companies. None of them has directorships in more than ten public companies and seven listed entities. As per declarations received, none of the directors serves as an independent director in more than seven listed entities. Further, the Managing Directors and Whole Time Directors of the Company does not serve as an Independent Director in any listed entity.
- iv. None of the Director is a member of more than ten committees or Chairperson of more than five committees across all the public companies in which he/she is a Director.
- v. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, Independent Directors of the Company have fulfilled the criteria of independence as mentioned under Regulation 16(1)(b) read with Regulation 25(8) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are independent of the Management.

Category	Name of the Directors
Promoter Directors	Dr. Padam C Bansal, Non-Executive Director Mr. Devakar Bansal, Managing Director Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal, Managing Director Mr. Harsh Bansal, Whole Time Director Mr. Amber Bansal, Whole Time Director & CFO
Executive Director	Mr. Y V Raman
Independent Directors	Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry Mrs. Indra Somani Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani

- vi. Disclosure of relationships between directors *inter-se*: Dr. Padam C Bansal, Mr. Devakar Bansal and Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal are brothers. Mr. Harsh Bansal and Mr. Amber Bansal are son of Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal and Mr. Devakar Bansal respectively. None of the other directors are related to each other.

B. Board Meetings

A Minimum of four Board Meetings are held every year. Additional Board Meetings are convened depending upon the needs and businesses to be transacted. Notice and Agenda for the Board Meetings are circulated in advance to enable the directors to understand the business to be transacted at the meeting. The Board Meetings are generally held at the Registered Office of the Company.

Six (6) Board meetings were held during the year, as against the minimum requirement of four meetings. The details of Board meetings are given below:

Date	Board Strength	No. of Directors Present
June 9, 2021	10	7
June 29, 2021	10	9
August 13, 2021	10	10
November 12, 2021	10	8
December 29, 2021	10	9
February 9, 2022	10	9

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings.

C. Attendance at Board Meetings, last Annual General Meeting (AGM) and details of other Board and Committees

Name of the Director	Attendance at Meetings during 2021-22		Number of Directorships in other Companies as on 31-03-2022	No. of Membership(s)/ Chairmanship(s) of Board Committees in other Public Companies as on 31-03-2022	
	Board Meeting	33 rd AGM		Chairman	Member
Mr. Devakar Bansal	6/6	Yes	1	—	—
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	6/6	Yes	—	—	—
Dr. Padam C Bansal	1/6	Yes	—	—	—
Mr. Y V Raman	6/6	Yes	2	—	—
Mr. D P Venkataraman*	4/4	Yes	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	6/6	Yes	—	—	—

POEL Annual Report 2021-22

Name of the Director	Attendance at Meetings during 2021-22		Number of Directorships in other Companies as on 31-03-2022	No. of Membership(s)/ Chairmanship(s) of Board Committees in other Public Companies as on 31-03-2022	
	Board Meeting	33 rd AGM		Chairman	Member
Mrs. Indra Somani	4/6	Yes	—	—	—
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	5/6	Yes	1	—	—
Mr. Harsh Bansal	6/6	Yes	—	—	—
Mr. Amber Bansal	6/6	Yes	—	—	—
Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani [#]	2/2	NA	1	—	—

* Ceased to be director of the Company due to untimely demise on December 22, 2021

#Appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from December 29, 2021

As per the declarations received, none of the Directors of the Company is on the Board of any other listed entity.

In accordance with Regulation 26 of SEBI Listing Regulations, Membership/Chairmanship of only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee in all public limited companies have been considered.

D. Details of equity shares held by the Non – Executive Directors as on March 31, 2022

Name of the Director	Category	No of equity shares held as on 31.03.2022
Dr. Padam C Bansal	Non – Executive Director	2,12,813
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	Independent Director	2,000
Mrs. Indra Somani	Independent Director	500
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	Independent Director	8,008
Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	Independent Director	—

The Company has not issued any Convertible Instruments.

E. MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

During the year under review, Independent Directors met on February 9, 2022 to review the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole, review the performance of the Chairman of the Company and to assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company's Management and the Board.

Attendance of Independent Directors at the meeting is given hereunder:

Name of the Director	Whether Present or not
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	Yes
Mrs. Indra Somani	Yes
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	Yes
Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	Yes

The Independent Directors of the Company were satisfied with the performance and timely flow of information.

F. FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company has familiarization programme for the Independent Directors with regard to their roles, rights and responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, the business model of the Company etc., The familiarization programmes along with the details of the same imparted to the Independent Directors during the year are available on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/investors.html#invstr> under the head "Policies". Formal letter of appointments have been issued to the Independent Directors and the same is also hosted on the website of the Company.

G. SKILL/ EXPERTISE/ COMPETENCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As stipulated under Schedule V to SEBI Listing Regulations, core skills/ expertise/ competencies, as required in the context of the business and sector for it to function effectively and those actually available with the Board have been identified by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors possess the required skills, expertise and competence that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its Committees.

Matrix of such core skills/expertise/competencies is summarized below:

SN	Categorization	Description
1	Skill Set 1	Management & Strategy, Strategic thinking and Decision making
2	Skill Set 2	Technical and Operational Skills
3	Skill Set 3	Commercial, Purchase and Supply Chain
4	Skill Set 4	Sales, Marketing and International Business
5	Skill Set 5	Finance, Legal, Taxation, Banking, Treasury & Forex Management
6	Skill Set 6	Audit and Risk Management
7	Skill Set 7	Corporate Governance and Ethics

SN	Name of the Director	Core skills/ expertise/ Competencies of Directors						
		Skill Set 1	Skill Set 2	Skill Set 3	Skill Set 4	Skill Set 5	Skill Set 6	Skill Set 7
1	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Mr. Devakar Bansal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Mr. Y V Raman	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Dr. Padam C Bansal	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
5	Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Mrs. Indra Somani	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Mr. Harsh Bansal	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
9	Mr. Amber Bansal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

H. BOARD DIVERSITY

The Board comprises of adequate number of members with diverse experience and skills, such that it best serves the governance and strategic needs of the Company. The directors are persons of eminence in areas such as business, industry, finance, law, administration, economics etc., and bring with them experience and skills which add value to the performance of the Board. The policy on Board Diversity is available on the website of the Company.

I. SUCCESSION PLANNING

The Company understands that sound succession planning for the members of the Board and Senior Management is essential for sustained growth of the Company. The Board satisfied itself that the plans are in place for orderly succession for appointments to the Board and to Senior Management. The Policy on Succession Planning for the Board and Senior Management can be viewed at <http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20for%20the%20Sucession%20Planning.pdf>.

III. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee which acts as a link between the management, external and internal auditors and the

POEL Annual Report 2021-22

Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process by providing direction to the audit function and monitoring the scope and quality of internal and statutory audits.

The Committee's composition and terms of reference meets the requirements of Regulation 18 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has a qualified and Independent Audit Committee comprising of Executive and Independent Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Director. All the members of the Committee are financially literate and have accounting and related financial management expertise.

Terms of Reference in brief

- ✓ Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible.
- ✓ Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of statutory auditors including cost auditors of the company.
- ✓ Review of quarterly/half-yearly/annual financial statements with reference to changes, if any in accounting policies and reasons for the same.
- ✓ Major accounting entries involving estimates based on exercise of judgment by management, and significant adjustments made in the financial statements, if any arising out of audit findings.
- ✓ Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence, performance and effectiveness of audit process.
- ✓ Reviewing with the management, the performance of statutory auditors and internal auditors and adequacy of internal control systems.
- ✓ Formulating the scope, functioning, periodicity and methodology for conducting internal audit.
- ✓ To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower Mechanism.
- ✓ Approval of appointment of Chief Financial Officer after assessing qualification, experience, background etc., of the candidate.
- ✓ Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- ✓ Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.
- ✓ Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions with related parties.
- ✓ To review the system of internal controls for effective monitoring of trading by insiders and to ensure compliance with the provisions of Regulation 9A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

The Audit Committee also looks into the matters as are specifically referred to it by the Board of Directors besides looking into the mandatory requirements of SEBI Listing Regulations and provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Composition and Attendance

The Composition of the Audit Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	No of Meetings Attended
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia [^]	Independent Director - Chairman	5/5
Mr. D P Venkataraman [*]	Independent Director - Chairman	4/4
Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director - Member	5/5
Mrs. Indra Somani	Independent Director - Member	3/5
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry [#]	Independent Director - Member	1/1

[^] Appointed as Chairman of the Committee with effect from December 29, 2021

^{*} Ceased to be Chairman of the Committee with effect from December 22, 2021

[#] Appointed as a member of the Committee with effect from December 29, 2021

The Audit Committee met 5 (five) times during the year on June 9, 2021, June 29, 2021, August 12, 2021, November 12, 2021 and February 09, 2022. The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings.

Late Mr. D. P. Venkataraman, earlier Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the 33rd Annual General Meeting held on September 20, 2021 to address the shareholders queries.

Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

IV. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 19 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Terms of Reference in brief

- ✓ To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and to recommend to the Board their appointment and/or removal.
- ✓ To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees.
- ✓ Evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the board, preparation of description of the role and capabilities required of an Independent Director and to recommend to the Board their appointment.
- ✓ To formulate the criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.
- ✓ To recommend/review remuneration of the Managing Director(s) and Whole-time Director(s) based on their performance and defined assessment criteria.
- ✓ To recommend to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to the senior management.

Composition and Attendance

The Composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	No of Meetings Attended
Mrs. Indra Somani	Independent Director - Chairperson	2/2
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	Independent Director - Member	2/2
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry*	Independent Director - Member	2/2
Mr. D P Venkataraman#	Independent Director - Member	—

*Appointed as a member of the Committee with effect from December 29, 2021

Ceased to be member of the Committee with effect from December 22, 2021

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee met twice during the year on December 29, 2021 and February 9, 2022. The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings.

Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has laid down the criteria for performance evaluation of Independent Directors. The Board of Directors did the performance evaluation and in the process the Directors who are subject to evaluation had not participated. The criteria for performance evaluation, in brief, are as follows:

- Devoting sufficient time and attention to his professional obligations for informed and balanced decision making.
- Helping in bringing an independent judgment to bear on the Board's deliberations especially on issues of strategy, performance, key appointments and risk management.
- Bringing an objective view in the evaluation of the performance of the Board and Management.
- Updating and refreshing the skills, knowledge and familiarity with the Company.

- Striving to attend every meeting of the Board and of the Board Committees.
- Paying sufficient attention and ensuring that adequate deliberations are held before approving the related party transactions and assuring that the same are in the best interest of the Company.

Remuneration Policy

The policy on directors' appointment and remuneration, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters, as required under Section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, can be viewed on the Company's website at www.poel.in. There has been no change in the policy since the last financial year. We affirm that the remuneration paid to the directors is as per the terms laid down in the remuneration policy of the Company.

V. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Terms of Reference in brief

- ✓ Consider, resolve and monitor redressal of investor grievances related to transfer/transmission of securities, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividend etc.,
- ✓ Review of adherence to the service standards in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- ✓ Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by the shareholders.
- ✓ Review of various measures and initiatives for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.

Composition and Attendance

The Composition of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	No of Meetings attended
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia*	Independent Director – Chairman	1/1
Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director – Member	1/1
Mrs. Indra Somani	Independent Director – Member	1/1
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry#	Independent Director – Member	1/1
Mr. D P Venkataraman^	Independent Director – Chairman	—

*Appointed as Chairman of the Committee with effect from December 29, 2021

Appointed as a member of the Committee with effect from December 29, 2021

^ Ceased to be Chairman of the Committee with effect from December 22, 2021

One meeting of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was held on February 9, 2022. Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee and is the Compliance Officer of the Company.

Late Mr. D. P. Venkataraman, the earlier Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was present at the 33rd Annual General Meeting held on September 20, 2021 to address the shareholders queries.

Details of Investor Complaints received and redressed during the year 2021 – 22 are as follows:

Complaints outstanding at the beginning of the year	Complaints received during the year	Complaints disposed off during the year	Complaints unresolved at the end of the year
Nil	Nil	NA	NA

In terms of Regulation 13 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has filed the status of investor complaints at the end of each quarter with BSE Limited (BSE).

VI. SHARE TRANSFER COMMITTEE

With an understanding to provide quick responses for request of transmission, transposition, issue of duplicate share certificates, split, consolidation of share certificates and cancellation of share certificates etc., from the shareholders, the Board of Directors of the Company have constituted a sub-committee in the style of “Share Transfer Committee”.

Terms of Reference in brief

- ✓ Transmission and Transposition of shares.
- ✓ Consolidation and Split of share certificates.
- ✓ Issue of duplicate share certificates, confirmation of demat/remat request and other connected matters.

Composition and Attendance

The Composition of the Share Transfer Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category
Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director – Chairman
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	Managing Director – Member

No meeting of the Share Transfer Committee was held during the financial year 2021-22. Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

VII. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

A. Remuneration to Executive Directors

All decisions relating to the remuneration of the Directors were taken collectively by the Board of Directors of the Company and in accordance with the Shareholders’ approval wherever necessary.

The Company pays remuneration by way of salary, perquisites, allowances and bonus to its Executive Directors. Annual Increments are decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee within the salary scale approved by the members and are effective from 1st April every year. Details of Remuneration paid to the Executive Directors during the financial year 2021-22 are as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the Director	Fixed Salary	Perquisites	Bonus	Company’s Contribution to PF	Total
Mr. Devakar Bansal	42.00	4.15	—	2.98	49.13
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	42.00	5.12	—	2.98	50.10
Mr. Y V Raman	18.30	1.38	1.74	—	21.42
Mr. Harsh Bansal	15.00	1.20	1.25	0.90	18.35
Mr. Amber Bansal	24.00	1.48	2.00	1.44	28.92

The above figure does not include provision for gratuity as separate actuarial valuation is not available.

The remuneration to the above directors are paid as per the provisions of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013. The tenure of office of the Managing Director(s) and Whole Time Director(s) is for a period of three years from the date of their respective appointments. There is no notice period or severance fee in respect of appointment of any of the above Managerial Personnel. The Company does not have any stock option scheme.

B. Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors

During the financial year 2021– 22, Independent Directors were paid sitting fees of Rs. 7,500/- for attending each meeting of the Board. The details of sitting fees paid are as under:

Name of the Non-Executive Director	Sitting Fee (Rs. In Lakhs)
Mr. D P Venkataraman	0.30
Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	0.45
Mrs. Indra Somani	0.30
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	0.38
Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	0.15

The payment of sitting fees to the Non-Executive Directors is within the limits as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The independent directors of the Company do not have any other pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company. The details of transactions with Dr. Padam C Bansal are disclosed under the head “Related Party Transactions” of the financial statements.

VIII. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

Annual General Meeting

AGM	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolutions
33 rd	September 20, 2021	5.00 p.m.	Through Video Conferencing (“VC”)/ Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”) (Deemed Venue: Willingdon Crescent, 1 st Floor, No. 6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai- 600 006)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-appointment and fixing of remuneration of Mr. Devakar Bansal(DIN:00232565), Managing Director. 2. Re-appointment and fixing of remuneration of Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal(DIN: 00232617), Managing Director. 3. Re-appointment and fixing of remuneration of Mr. Y. V. Raman(DIN:00232762), Whole Time Director. 4. Re-appointment and fixing of remuneration of Mr. Harsh Bansal(DIN:08139235), Whole Time Director. 5. Re-appointment and fixing of remuneration of Mr. Amber Bansal(DIN:08139234), Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer. 6. Continuation of office of Dr. Padam Chandra Bansal (DIN:00232863) as a Non-Executive Director
32 nd	September 18, 2020	5.00 p.m.		There was no matter that required passing of special resolution.

AGM	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolutions
31 st	September 11, 2019	10.30 a.m.	Kasturi Srinivasan Hall (Mini Hall), 'The Music Academy', No. 168, T.T.K Road, Royapettah, Chennai – 600 014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-appointment of Mr. D. P. Venkataraman (DIN: 00232894) as an Independent Director 2. Re-appointment of Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia (DIN: 00233227) as an Independent Director 3. Re-appointment of Mrs. Indra Somani (DIN: 07136517) as an Independent Director 4. Approval for grant of Loan to M/s. Ardee Industries Private Limited

Other General Meetings

No Extra-Ordinary General Meeting was held during the year 2021 – 22.

Postal Ballot

No Postal Ballot was conducted during the year 2021 – 22.

There is no immediate proposal for passing any resolution through Postal Ballot. None of the businesses proposed to be transacted at the ensuing Annual General Meeting require passing of resolution through Postal Ballot.

Remote e-voting and e-voting during the AGM

To allow the shareholders to vote on the resolutions proposed at the AGM, the Company has arranged for a remote e-voting facility. The facility for e-voting during the Annual General Meeting will also be made available and the members who have not casted their vote by remote e-voting can exercise their vote during the AGM.

The Company has engaged the services of CDSL to provide e-voting facility. Members whose names appear on the Register of Members as on September 22, 2022 shall be eligible to participate in the e-voting.

IX. DISCLOSURES

A. Related Party Transactions

During the year under review, the Company has not entered into any transactions with related parties which are in conflict with the interest of the Company. Transactions with related parties are disclosed under the head "Related Party Transactions" of the financial statements, forming part of this Annual Report.

The policy on materiality of and dealing with related party transactions was amended by the Board, at its meeting held on February 9, 2022. The said policy can be viewed on the website of the Company at [http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Related%20Party%20Transactions\(01-04-2022\).pdf](http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Related%20Party%20Transactions(01-04-2022).pdf)

B. Statutory Compliance, Penalties and Strictures

There have been no instances of non-compliance by the Company and no penalties and/or strictures have been imposed on it by Stock Exchange or SEBI or any Statutory Authority on any matter related to the capital markets during the last three years.

C. Vigil Mechanism & Whistle Blower Policy

In compliance with Regulation 22 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted the Whistle Blower Policy for Directors and employees to report their concerns relating to fraud, malpractice or any other activity or event which is against the interest of the Company. The existence of the vigil mechanism is appropriately communicated within the organization. No personnel of the Company have been denied access to the Audit Committee. The Whistle Blower Policy can be viewed on the Company's website at [http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Whistle%20Blower%20Policy%20\(1\).pdf](http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Whistle%20Blower%20Policy%20(1).pdf).

Further, in compliance to Regulation 9A of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended, the Board of Directors has also formulated the Whistle Blower Policy and made the employees aware of such policy so as to enable them to report the instances of leak of any unpublished price sensitive information. The said policy can be viewed on the Company's website at <http://poel.in/pdf/procedure.pdf>.

D. Compliance with Mandatory & Non-Mandatory Requirements

The Company has complied with all the mandatory and major non mandatory requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations relating to Corporate Governance.

Schedule V (C) (10) (d) also requires disclosures of adoption by the Company of non-mandatory requirements specified in the said clause, the implementation of which is discretionary on the part of the Company. Accordingly, the adoption of non-mandatory requirements is given below:

1. The auditors' report on financial statements of the Company is unqualified.
2. The internal auditors report directly to the Audit Committee.

E. Code of Conduct

The members of the Board and senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with POEL Code of Conduct for the year ended March 31, 2022. A declaration to this effect signed by the Managing Director of the Company is contained in this Annual Report. The Code of Conduct is available on the website of the Company.

F. Auditors Certificate on Corporate Governance

As required under Schedule V to the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Auditor's Certificate confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance is provided in this Annual Report.

G. Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement

During the year under review, the Company has not raised any funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement.

H. Recommendation of the Committees

During the year under review, all the recommendations made by the Board Committees were accepted by the Board.

I. Certificate from Company Secretary in Practice

The Company has received a Certificate from Mrs. Deepa V Ramani, Practicing Company Secretary, Chennai (bearing Membership No. 5574 and Certificate of Practice No. 8760), confirming that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continue as a Director of Company by the Board/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any other statutory authority. The Certificate is provided in this Annual Report.

J. Details of total fees paid to the statutory auditors

The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company, on a consolidated basis, to the Statutory Auditor and all entities in the network firm/network entity of which the Statutory Auditor is a part are as follows:

Type of Service	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Statutory Audit fees	5.50
Taxation fee	1.00
GST Services	1.00
Limited Review	0.75
Other Certificate Services	3.40
Total	11.65

K. Disclosure under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Pursuant to para 10(l) of Para C of Schedule V to the SEBI Listing Regulations, details of complaints received and disposed off during the year is as follows:

- Number of complaints filed during the year – Nil
- Number of complaints disposed off during the year – N.A.
- Number of complaints pending at the end of the year – N.A.

X. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The Company promptly reports all material information including quarterly/half yearly and annual audited financial results to the Stock Exchange. All disclosures and communications to BSE are filed electronically through the designated portal.

The quarterly/half yearly/annual financial results and other statutory information are generally communicated to the shareholders by way of an advertisement in one national English newspaper (Trinity Mirror) and in one Tamil newspaper (Makkal Kural).

The Company's website www.poel.in contains a dedicated functional segment called "Investors Desk" where all the information needed by the shareholders is available, including the Corporate Governance Report, Shareholding Patterns, Financial Results, intimations sent to the stock exchange and Annual Reports.

The Company also has an exclusive e-mail id corprelations@poel.in for investor services.

XI. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION

Company Registration Details

POCL Enterprises Limited was incorporated on May 20, 1988. The Corporate Identity Number allotted to the Company by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is L52599TN1988PLC015731. Presently, the Registered Office of the Company is situated at Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor, No. 6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 006.

Annual General Meeting

The 34th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday, September 29, 2022 at 05:00 P.M. through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM") pursuant to the MCA & SEBI circulars.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide its circular dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 8, 2021, December 14, 2021 and May 5, 2022 read with SEBI circulars dated May 12, 2020, January 15, 2021 and May 13, 2022 has provided an option for Companies to conduct Annual General Meeting for the Calendar Year 2022 through "VC or OAVM" and send financial statements (including board's report, auditors report and other documents to be attached therewith) through electronic mode only.

Accordingly, the Annual report of the Company for the year 2021-22 along with Notice of AGM are being sent only by email to the members, and all other persons/entities entitled to receive the same and that the 34th Annual General Meeting will be convened through VC or OAVM. The Company has also made arrangements for those shareholders who have not yet registered their email address to get the same registered by following the procedure prescribed in the notice of AGM.

Financial Year

The Company's financial year commences from 1st April and closes with 31st March.

Book Closure

The Share Transfer books of the Company shall be closed from September 23, 2022 to September 29, 2022 (both days inclusive).

Listing on Stock Exchange

Equity Shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited, P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001

Stock Code

- Stock Code : 539195
- Security ID : POEL
- ISIN : INE035S01010

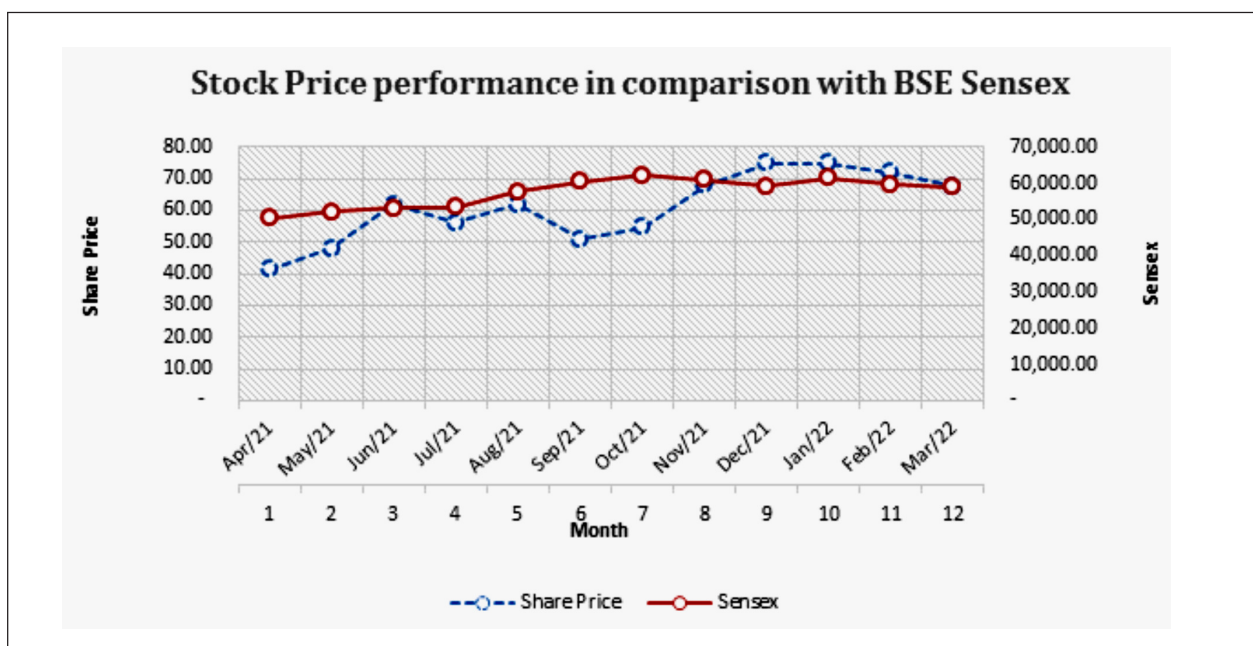
Payment of Listing Fees/Custodian Fees

Annual Listing Fee for the financial year 2022-23 has been paid by the Company to BSE. Annual Custody fee for the financial year 2022-23 is also paid to NSDL and CDSL.

Market Price Data and Performance of the share price of the Company in comparison to BSE Sensex

Month	BSE – Share Price in Rs.		Sensex	
	High	Low	High	Low
April-2021	41.50	34.25	50,375.77	47,204.50
May-2021	48.10	36.65	52,013.22	48,028.07
June-2021	61.90	40.85	53,126.73	51,450.58
July-2021	56.00	44.80	53,290.81	51,802.73
August-2021	61.70	44.10	57,625.26	52,804.08
September-2021	50.95	42.05	60,412.32	57,263.90
October-2021	54.60	45.15	62,245.43	58,551.14
November-2021	68.00	47.30	61,036.56	56,382.93
December-2021	74.95	54.55	59,203.37	55,132.68
January-2022	74.80	60.00	61,475.15	56,409.63
February-2022	71.95	51.15	59,618.51	54,383.20
March-2022	67.50	52.00	58,890.92	52,260.82

Performance of the share price of the Company in comparison to the BSE Sensex



Registrar and Share Transfer Agents

The Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agents are M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited located at Subramanian Building, No.1, Club House Road, Chennai – 600 002; Tel: 044-28460390; Fax: 044-28460129; Email: cameo@cameoindia.com; Website: www.cameoindia.com.

Share Transfer System

99.07% of the equity shares of the Company are held in electronic form. Transfers of these shares are done through the depositories with no involvement of the Company.

SEBI amended Regulation 40 of the SEBI Listing Regulations which prohibits the transfer of securities (except transmission or transposition of shares) in physical form from April 1, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has sent letters to the members holding shares in physical form advising them to dematerialize their holdings.

With effect from January 24, 2022, SEBI has made it mandatory for listed companies to issue securities in demat mode only while processing any investor service requests viz. issue of duplicate share certificates, exchange / sub-division / splitting / consolidation of securities, transmission / transposition of securities. Vide its Circular dated January 25, 2022, SEBI has clarified that listed entities / RTAs shall now issue a Letter of Confirmation in lieu of the share certificate while processing any of the aforesaid investor service request.

Share transfers received by the share transfer agent/Company are registered within 15 days from the date of receipt, provided the documents are complete in all respects.

Disclosures with respect to Unclaimed Suspense Account

The Company observed that some physical share certificates issued pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger have been returned undelivered. The details of such returned share certificates are available on the website of the Company (www.poel.in). The Company has sent three reminders to the shareholders for claiming their shares.

The requisite disclosures as per Schedule V (F) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in this regard are given below:

Particulars	Number of Shareholders	Number of Equity Shares
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as on 1 st April, 2021	23	6,403
Number of shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	—	—
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year	—	—
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as on 31 st March, 2022	23	6,403

The voting rights on these shares in the suspense account as on March 31, 2022 shall remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

Transfer of Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

In terms of Section 124(6) of the Act, in case of a shareholder whose dividend remains unclaimed for a continuous period of seven years, the corresponding shares shall also be transferred to the IEPF account. In this regard, the Company has sent individual notices to the shareholders who have not claimed their dividend and whose shares are due to be transferred to IEPF. Members who have not claimed dividends in respect of the financial years from 2014-15 onwards are requested to approach the Company/Cameo for claiming the same as early as possible to avoid transfer of the relevant shares to the IEPF account. The list of shareholders whose shares are due to be transferred to IEPF can be accessed from the website of the Company at www.poel.in.

Dematerialization of shares and liquidity

The Company's shares are compulsorily traded in dematerialized form. As on March 31, 2022, 99.07% of the Company's equity share capital is held in dematerialized form. The ISIN of Company is INE035S01010. Entire Shareholding of the promoters are held in dematerialized form. The equity shares of the Company are traded in BSE and have liquidity.

Mode of holding	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2022	% of total number of shares
NSDL	41,30,415	74.07
CDSL	13,93,999	25.00
Physical	51,578	00.93
Total	55,75,992	100.00

Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any Convertible Instruments, Conversion date and likely impact on equity

The Company has not issued any GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any Convertible Instruments in the past and hence as on March 31, 2022, the Company does not have any Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any Convertible Instruments.

Risk Management

A robust and integrated risk management framework is in existence under which the common prevailing risk in the Company are identified, the risk so identified are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the management's action to mitigate the risk exposure are assessed.

Irrespective of the type of risk or the activity that creates it, the Company's fundamental approach to the risk management remains the same by identifying and measuring risk, leverage an in depth-knowledge of the business and competitors and respond flexibly in our risk understanding and management. The Risk Management Policy can be viewed on the website of the Company at <http://poel.in/pdf/POEL%20Policy%20on%20Risk%20Management.pdf>.

Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities

a) Fluctuation in commodity prices

Impact: Prices of the Company's raw material and finished goods are linked to international bench mark i.e. LME and are strongly influenced by global economic conditions and global demand supply for the products. Volatility in commodity prices and demand may adversely affect our earnings, cash flow and reserves.

Mitigation: We consider exposure to commodity price fluctuations to be an integral part of company's business and its usual policy is to sell its products at prevailing market prices and not to enter into long term price hedging arrangements. However, to minimize price risk for finished goods where price of raw material is also determined by same underlying base metal prices (e.g. purchase of Lead for manufacturing and selling of Lead Oxides) we employ natural hedge. The Company monitors the commodity markets closely to determine the effect of price fluctuations on earnings and cash flows.

Commodity Name	Exposure (Rs in Lakhs)	Units	Quantity Exposure	% of such exposure hedged through commodity derivatives				
				Domestic Market		International Market		Total
				OTC	Exchange	OTC	Exchange	
Lead	44,802	MT	25,397	-	-	-	24.41	24.41
Zinc	12,855	MT	5,590	-	-	-	43.38	43.38

- *Commodity means a commodity whose price is fixed by reference to an international benchmark and having a material effect on the financial statements.*
- *The Company employs natural hedge to a larger extent, where the price risk of finished goods is offset by matching the underlying raw material price or vice versa.*
- *Exposure for Lead and Zinc includes purchases and sales and are reported without netting off and therefore the natural hedge positions to the tune of 59% for Lead and 51% for Zinc are not reported in the above table.*

b) Currency exchange rate fluctuations

Impact: Movement in functional currency of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenue. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings. Our assets, earnings and cash flows are influenced by fluctuation in those foreign currencies, mainly US Dollars.

Mitigation: We do not speculate in forex. We have developed robust controls in forex management to monitor, measure and hedge currency risk liabilities. The Treasury team, reviews our forex-related matters periodically and suggests necessary course of action as may be needed by businesses from time to time and within the overall framework of our forex policy.

The Company strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The sources of foreign exchange risk are outstanding amounts payable for imported raw materials, capital goods and other supplies as well as financing transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency exchange rates is appropriately managed.

Credit Rating

The Company has neither issued any debt instruments nor undertaken any fixed deposit programme or any scheme or proposal involving mobilization of funds, whether in India or abroad.

Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited has revised and upgraded credit rating of the Company for the short term and long term bank borrowings from BWR A3 to BWR A3+ and BWR BBB-/Stable to BWR BBB/Stable respectively.

Distribution of Shareholding as on March 31, 2022

Category Code	Category of Shareholder	Number of shareholders	Total Number of shares held	As a percentage of Total No. of Shares
(A)	Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group			
(1)	Indian	9	23,15,637	41.53
(2)	Foreign	1	212,813	3.82
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)	10	25,28,450	45.35
(B)	Public Shareholding			
(1)	Institutions	-	-	-
(2)	Non-Institutions	5,644	30,47,542	54.65
	Total Public Shareholding (B)	5,644	30,47,542	54.65
	Total (A+B)	5,654	55,75,992	100.00

Distribution of Shareholding by Size as on March 31, 2022

No. of Shares held	Number of Shareholders	% of Total Shareholders	Number of Shares held	% of Total Shares held
Upto 500	4910	86.84	5,38,718	9.66
501 – 1000	370	6.54	2,88,387	5.17
1001 – 2000	167	2.95	2,52,841	4.54
2001 – 3000	67	1.19	1,68,807	3.03
3001 – 4000	32	0.57	1,11,073	1.99
4001 – 5000	13	0.23	61,114	1.10
5001 – 10000	44	0.78	3,02,344	5.42
Above 10000	51	0.90	38,52,708	69.09
Total	5,654	100.00	55,75,992	100.00

Plant Locations

- **Metallic Oxides Division [MOD]:**
Behind A-73 & 74, PIPDIC Industrial Estate, Mettupalayam, Puducherry - 605 009
- **Plastic Additives Division [PAD]:**
Sembialayam, Korkadu Post, Puducherry - 605 110
- **Zinc Refining Division [ZRD]:**
G-47, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Kakkalur, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu – 602 003
- **Alloying & Refining Division [ARD]:**
B 19 & 20, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Maraimalai Nagar, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu – 603 209
- **Non Lead PVC Stabiliser Division:**
A1, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Maraimalai Nagar, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu - 603 209

Address for Correspondence

- Shareholders correspondence should be addressed to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agents at the address mentioned above.
- Shareholders may contact Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary, at the Registered Office of the Company for any assistance. He can also be contacted at aashish@poel.in
- Investors can also contact us at designated e-mail id corprelations@poel.in for quick responses and resolution to their queries and grievances.
- Shareholders holding shares in electronic mode should address all their correspondence to their respective Depository Participant.

XII. CEO AND CFO COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company give annual certification on financial reporting and internal controls to the Board in terms of Regulation 17(8) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer also give quarterly certification on financial results while

placing the financial results before the Board in terms of Regulation 33(2) read with Schedule IV to the SEBI Listing Regulations. The annual certificate given by the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer is forming part of this Annual Report.

For **POCL Enterprises Limited**

Place : Chennai

Date : September 2, 2022

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232617

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO CLAUSE D OF SCHEDULE V TO SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

I, Devakar Bansal, Managing Director of POCL Enterprises Limited, declare that all the members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management have affirmed compliance with the POEL Code of Conduct for the year ended March 31, 2022.

For **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

Place : Chennai

Date : September 2, 2022

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To
The Members of,
POCL Enterprises Limited

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by POCL Enterprises Limited (“the Company”) for the year ended March 31, 2022, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and paragraph C, D and E of Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the “SEBI Listing Regulations”).

Management Responsibility

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the company’s management including the preparation and maintenance of all the relevant records and documents. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure the compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance stipulated in the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of corporate governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

Pursuant to the requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations, it is our responsibility to provide a reasonable assurance whether the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in SEBI Listing Regulations for the year ended 31st March 2022.

We conducted our examination of the above corporate governance compliance by the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) and Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “ICAI”), in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate. The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.

We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and paragraph C, D and E of Schedule V to the SEBI Listing Regulations.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Restriction on use

The certificate is addressed and provided to the Members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling the Company to comply with the requirement of the SEBI Listing Regulations and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this certificate is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

***For Darpan & Associates
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants***

***Darpan Kumar
(Partner)***

***Membership No. 235817
UDIN : 22235817AMUGWT6309***

***Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2022***

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

[Pursuant to Regulation 34 (3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause (10) (i) of Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To,

The Members,
POCL Enterprises Limited
CIN: L52599TN1988PLC015731
Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor,
No.6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road,
Nungambakkam,
Chennai-600006, Tamil Nadu.

I have examined the relevant registers, records, minute books, forms, returns declarations/disclosures received from the Directors and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives of **POCL Enterprises Limited** (CIN: L52599TN1988PLC015731), having its Registered Office at Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor, No.6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600006, Tamil Nadu, India (hereinafter referred to as "The Company") for the purpose of issue of this certificate pursuant to regulation 34(3) read with para C(10)(i) of Schedule V of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my knowledge and based on such examination/verifications including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in as well as information and explanations furnished to me by the Company and its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors as stated below on the Board of the Company during the financial year 2021-22 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other statutory authority.

SN	DIN	Name	Designation
1	00232565	Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director
2	00232617	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	Managing Director
3	00232762	Mr. Venkatraman Yerra Milli	Whole-time Director
4	00232863	Mr. Padam Chandra Bansal	Director
5	00233227	Mr. Harish Kumar Lohia	Independent Director
6	01581127	Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	Independent Director
7	02016718	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry	Independent Director
8	07136517	Ms. Indra Somani	Independent Director
9	08139234	Mr. Amber Bansal	Whole-time Director
10	08139235	Mr. Harsh Bansal	Whole-time Director
11	00232894	Mr. Venkatraman#	-

#Ceases wef 22.12.2021 due to death.

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these, based on my verification. I further state that this certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Chennai
Date : 12th August 2022

Deepa V. Ramani
Company Secretary in Whole-Time Practice
FCS 5574; CP 8760
UDIN: F005574D000783252
Peer Review Cert. No. 598/2019

CEO/CFO COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

To,

The Board of Directors,
POCL Enterprises Limited.

Dear Members of the Board,

We, Devakar Bansal, Managing Director and Amber Bansal, Chief Financial Officer of POCL Enterprises Limited, to the best of our knowledge and belief, certify that:

1. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022;
2. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
3. These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations;
4. There are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct;
5. We accept the responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting. We have not come across any reportable deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls.
6. We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee:
 - a) That there are no significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
 - b) That there are no significant changes in accounting policies during the year; and
 - c) That there are no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware of.

Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2022

Amber Bansal
Whole time Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08139234

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 00232565

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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 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, 2022, the profit/loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made 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 on financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We did not come across any matter of such material significance to be reported in this section.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a

true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian 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.

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director'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.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 1. The Company has no pending litigations which would have a material impact on its financial position.
 2. The Company has not entered into any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 3. There were no amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

4. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief that:
- i. no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company 'Ultimate Beneficiaries' or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - ii. no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - iii. Based on audit procedures carried out by us, that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.
5. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the year and accordingly reporting on the compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable for the year under consideration.
- h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limits laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

***For Darpan & Associates
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants***

***Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817
UDIN : 22235817AMUCSD8516***

***Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2022***

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the member of **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED** of even date)

- i.
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
 - (b) The property, plant and equipment of the Company were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and as examined by us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use asset) or intangibles during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii.
 - (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
 - (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- iii. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in/ provided any guarantee or security/ granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of certain products of the Company and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us
 - (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax (“GST”)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities;
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- ix.
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer, further public offer or debt instruments.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.
 - (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries/ associates/ joint-ventures and accordingly, paragraphs 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries/ associates/ joint-ventures and accordingly, paragraphs 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x.
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi.
 - (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by any person has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) Since there is no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by any person has been noticed or reported during the year, paragraph 3 (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, have been received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, Paragraphs 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- xiv. (a) According to the information and explanations 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 auditors for the year under audit were considered by us, as part of our audit procedures.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934)
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) and it does not have any other companies in the Group. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans, there are no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 not applicable to the Company, hence clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have investments in subsidiaries/ associates or joint venture companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Darpan & Associates
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants

Darpan Kumar
Partner

Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2022

Membership No. 235817
UDIN : 22235817AMUCSD8516

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED** of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

***For Darpan & Associates
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants***

***Darpan Kumar
Partner***

***Membership No. 235817
UDIN : 22235817AMUCSD8516***

***Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2022***

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

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

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,084.04	3,150.74
Right of Use assets	4	14.86	40.32
Intangible assets	4	3.22	6.61
Capital work in progress	5	29.51	13.62
Intangible assets under development		-	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6	31.02	30.52
Other non-current assets	7	0.78	34.16
Deferred Tax Assets	8	50.90	34.93
Total non-current assets		3,214.33	3,310.90
Current assets			
Inventories	9	6,267.45	3,621.36
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	4,298.04	4,408.50
Cash and cash equivalents	11	45.87	2.17
Bank balances other than above	12	274.05	313.78
Loans	13	2.05	0.51
Other financial assets	14	25.50	67.39
Other current assets	15	902.32	1,352.61
Total current assets		11,815.28	9,766.32
Total Assets		15,029.61	13,077.22
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	557.60	557.60
Other equity	17	3,309.06	2,967.11
Total equity		3,866.66	3,524.71
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	1,293.18	1,241.00
Lease Liability	19	-	16.69
Provisions	20	205.21	185.61
Total non-current liabilities		1,498.39	1,443.30

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

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

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	7,248.66	7,233.23
Lease Liabilities	22	16.69	26.46
Trade payables	23		
(i) Total outstanding dues to Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		74.73	7.14
(ii) Total outstanding dues to Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		2,136.00	676.14
Short Term Provisions	24	23.66	20.79
Other current liabilities	25	164.82	145.45
Total current liabilities		9,664.56	8,109.21
Total liabilities		11,162.95	9,552.51
Total Equity and Liabilities		15,029.61	13,077.22

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of POCL Enterprises Limited**

As per our report of even date attached
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 016156S

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232565)

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232617)

Darpan Kumar
Partner
M.No. 235817

Amber Bansal
Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30/05/2022

Aashish Jain
Company Secretary and Finance Head

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

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

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	49,783.10	31,888.41
Other income	27	37.79	118.41
Total income		49,820.89	32,006.82
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	28	43,496.58	27,848.06
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock in trade and finished goods	29	446.59	50.10
Purchases of stock in trade	30	519.07	345.33
Employee benefits expense	31	1,204.54	911.40
Finance costs	32	668.42	551.39
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	180.87	175.91
Other expenses	34	2,985.32	1,948.51
Total expenses		49,501.39	31,830.70
Profit before exceptional items and tax		319.50	176.12
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax from continuing operations		319.50	176.12
Income tax expense	35		
Current tax		-	-
Earlier Period Tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(17.61)	31.22
Profit for the year		337.11	144.90
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		6.47	19.01
Income tax relating to these items		(1.63)	4.78
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		4.84	23.79
Total comprehensive income for the year		341.95	168.69
Earnings per share	36		
Basic earnings per share		6.05	2.60
Diluted earnings per share		6.05	2.60

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of POCL Enterprises Limited**

As per our report of even date attached
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 016156S

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232565)

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232617)

Darpan Kumar
Partner
M.No. 235817

Amber Bansal
Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30/05/2022

Aashish Jain
Company Secretary and Finance Head

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

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before income tax	319.50	176.12
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	180.87	175.91
Interest income	(17.37)	(18.81)
Finance costs	668.42	551.39
(Profit)/ Loss on sale/disposal of fixed asset	14.13	-
Bad debts written off	108.34	59.07
	1,273.89	943.68
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(1.54)	0.56
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	43.04	(51.83)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(2,646.09)	991.74
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	2.12	(170.66)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	511.08	(157.82)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	48.31	(68.37)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	1,527.45	(2,028.09)
Cash generated from operations	758.26	(540.79)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(27.41)	(6.70)
Net cash from /(used in) operating activities (A)	730.85	(547.49)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of PPE and intangibles (including changes in CWIP)	(112.02)	(117.92)
Sale proceeds of PPE/Tools and Implements/Stores and Spares	(3.32)	-
(Investments in)/ Maturity of fixed deposits with banks (net)	39.73	10.38
Interest income	15.71	17.40
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(59.90)	(90.14)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital (net of share application money)	-	-
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) long term borrowings (net)	52.18	1,234.65
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	15.43	(22.52)
Finance costs	(665.28)	(545.76)
Repayment of lease liability	(29.58)	(29.58)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(627.25)	636.79
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	43.70	(0.84)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	2.17	3.01
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	45.87	2.17

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

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

Notes:

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 “Cash Flow Statements”.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	44.89	0.48
Cash on hand	0.98	1.69
	45.87	2.17

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of POCL Enterprises Limited**

As per our report of even date attached
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 016156S

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232565)

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232617)

Darpan Kumar
Partner
M.No. 235817

Amber Bansal
Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30/05/2022

Aashish Jain
Company Secretary and Finance Head

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

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

(A) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at April 01, 2020	557.60
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2021	557.60
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2022	557.60

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium Account	Demerger Reserve	General Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	85.21	78.15	39.08	-	2,595.98	2,798.42
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	(23.79)	23.79	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	23.79	144.90	168.69
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	85.21	78.15	39.08	-	2,764.67	2,967.11
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	(4.84)	4.84	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	4.84	337.11	341.95
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	85.21	78.15	39.08	-	3,106.62	3,309.06

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of POCL Enterprises Limited**

As per our report of even date attached
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 016156S

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232565)

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232617)

Darpan Kumar
Partner
M.No. 235817

Amber Bansal
Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30/05/2022

Aashish Jain
Company Secretary and Finance Head

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

1 Corporate Information

POCL Enterprises Limited (POEL) initially established in 1988 as a trading house, has over the years after the demerger had manufacturing processes included. POCL Enterprises Limited (POEL) is an ISO 9001:2015 company and specializes in manufacturing and trading of various metals, chemicals and their oxides. The company has manufacturing units in Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry), Kakkalur – Thiruvallur, Maraimalai Nagar, Tamilnadu.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

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

Use of estimates

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

Functional and presentation currency

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

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 30, 2022.

2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

Current tax

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

Deferred Tax Assets (including MAT Credit Entitlement)

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

Fair value

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

Impairment of Trade Receivables

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

Impairment of Non-financial assets (PPE/ Intangible Assets)

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

Defined benefit plans and Other long term benefits

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Provisions and contingencies

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

b) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the transaction price for each separate performance obligation, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The transaction price is net of estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

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

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

Sale of services

Income from sale of services is recognised when the services are rendered as per the terms of the agreement and when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realisation exists.

Export entitlements

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

Interest Income

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

Dividend income

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

Rental income

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

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

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), the property, plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. The company has elected to fair value its land as on the date of transition and apply Ind AS 16 retrospectively on other classes of property, plant and equipment.

Presentation

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as advances for capital goods under other non-current assets and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

Component Cost

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life on a written down value method. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being its residual value.

Depreciation is provided on written down value method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded / sold. Additions to fixed assets, costing Rs.5000/- each or less are fully depreciated retaining its residual value.

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

Leasehold Assets are amortised over their period of lease.

f) Intangible assets**Intangible assets acquired separately**

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), intangible assets were carried in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company has elected to consider the previous GAAP carrying amount of the intangible assets as the deemed cost as at the date of transition, viz., 1 April 2016.

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

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

Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets

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

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Subsequent cost and measurement

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally-generated intangibles, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

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

g) Inventories

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

- (i) **Raw materials, packing materials and consumables:** At purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials/consumables to their present location and condition.
- (ii) **Work-in-process and intermediates:** At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads.
- (iii) **Finished goods (Manufactured):** At material cost, conversion costs and an appropriate share of production overheads.
- (iv) **Finished goods (Traded Goods):** At purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing the items to their present location and condition.

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

h) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

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

Financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at amortised cost

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

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

- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial Instruments (other than equity instruments) at FVTOCI

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

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at FVTPL

The Company classifies all financial instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans given to employees, deposits, interest receivable and other advances recoverable in cash.
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than subsidiary and associate, if an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments and forward exchange contracts (to the extent not designated as a hedging instrument).

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets other than equity instruments, and that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Financial assets, other than equity instruments that are measured at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

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

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

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

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

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

Classification	Name of the financial liability
Amortised cost	Borrowings, Trade payables, Interest accrued, Unclaimed / Disputed dividends, Security deposits and other financial liabilities not held for trading.
FVTPL	Foreign exchange forward contracts being derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 and other financial liabilities held for trading.

Loans and borrowings

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at higher of (i) The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments and (ii) The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options

contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

(a) Derivatives fair valued through profit or loss

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

S.No	Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
1	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
2	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
3	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.

4	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
5	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
6	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

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

i) Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date at which the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

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

The Company enters into forward exchange contract to hedge its risk associated with Foreign currency fluctuations. The premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. In case of monetary items which are covered by forward exchange contract, the difference between the year end rate and rate on the date of the contract is recognized as exchange difference. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation of a forward exchange contract is recognized as income or expense for that year.

j) Borrowing Costs

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

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The

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

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

k) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future tax liability, is recognised as an asset viz. MAT Credit Entitlement, to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income tax and it is highly probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company during the specified period. The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of the same to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss

(either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Indirect taxes

GST credit on materials purchased / services availed for production / Input services are taken into account at the time of purchase and availing services. GST Credit on purchase of capital items wherever applicable are taken into account as and when the assets are acquired. The GST credits so taken are utilised for payment of GST on supply goods and services. The unutilised GST credit is carried forward in the books.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

Compensated absences

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

Other long term employee benefits

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

m) Leases: Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. 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 standalone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease tenure so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases of property, plant and office equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

n) Impairment of non financial assets

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

o) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets**Provisions**

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

Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

Contingent liability

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

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

Contingent assets

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect.

Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

q) Cash Flow Statement

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

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

r) Earnings per share

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

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

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

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets										Right of Use		Intangible Assets		Total	
	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land	Factory Building	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Lab Equipment	Electrical Fittings	Total	Office Space	Total	Softwares		Total
Gross Block																
Cost as at March 31, 2020	1,135.22	1,260.95	234.28	761.06	15.25	63.21	34.02	26.87	85.99	46.36	3,663.21	76.39	76.39	47.98	47.98	3,787.58
Additions	-	-	121.62	52.87	-	6.55	1.06	0.98	1.11	7.16	191.35	-	-	-	-	191.35
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2021	1,135.22	1,260.95	355.90	813.93	15.25	69.76	35.08	27.85	87.10	53.52	3,854.56	76.39	76.39	47.98	47.98	3,978.93
Additions	-	-	25.56	45.95	0.24	22.43	0.77	1.18	-	-	96.13	-	-	-	-	96.13
Disposals	-	-	-	(20.36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.36)	-	-	-	-	(20.36)
Cost as at March 31, 2022	1,135.22	1,260.95	381.46	839.52	15.49	92.19	35.85	29.03	87.10	53.52	3,930.33	76.39	76.39	47.98	47.98	4,054.70
Depreciation/Amortisation																
As at March 31, 2020	56.86	-	73.74	267.80	9.30	33.82	23.52	21.63	47.33	28.83	562.83	10.61	10.61	31.91	31.91	605.35
Charge for the year	14.21	-	20.93	74.77	1.51	9.78	4.49	2.03	8.76	4.51	140.99	25.46	25.46	9.46	9.46	175.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	71.07	-	94.67	342.57	10.81	43.60	28.01	23.66	56.09	33.34	703.82	36.07	36.07	41.37	41.37	781.26
Charge for the year	14.21	-	31.95	76.92	1.18	9.72	2.75	1.89	8.60	4.80	152.02	25.46	25.46	3.39	3.39	180.87
Disposals	-	-	-	(9.55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.55)	-	-	-	-	(9.55)
As at March 31, 2022	85.28	-	126.62	409.94	11.99	53.32	30.76	25.55	64.69	38.14	846.29	61.53	61.53	44.76	44.76	952.58
Net Block																
As at March 31, 2021	1,064.15	1,260.95	261.23	471.36	4.44	26.16	7.07	4.19	31.01	20.18	3,150.74	40.32	40.32	6.61	6.61	3,197.67
As at March 31, 2022	1,049.94	1,260.95	254.84	429.58	3.50	38.87	5.09	3.48	22.41	15.38	3,084.04	14.86	14.86	3.22	3.22	3,102.12

- The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company. Title deeds in respect of Buildings on immovable properties which are constructed on company's land is based on the documents constituting evidence of legal ownership of the Buildings.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Asset) during the year, since the Company has adopted cost model as its accounting policy to an entire class of Property, Plant and Equipment in accordance with Ind AS 16.
- No assets acquired or transferred as part of business combination.

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

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

5 Capital Work-in-progress

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Capital work-in-progress	29.51	13.62
	Total	29.51	13.62

Refer Note 40 (a) and 40 (b) for information relating to Ageing Schedule and Completion schedule whose completion is overdue.

6 Other non-current financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Security Deposits with Government Agencies	31.02	30.52
	Total	31.02	30.52

7 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Advances for capital goods	-	31.85
2.	Rent Prepayment	0.78	2.31
	Total	0.78	34.16

8 Deferred Tax Asset

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Deferred tax liabilities		
1.	Related to Fixed Assets	6.78	17.71
2.	Expenses allowed on payment basis	1.63	4.91
3.	Related to Others	4.12	10.17
		12.53	32.79
	Deferred tax assets		
1.	Related to Fixed Assets	-	-
2.	Expenses allowed on payment basis	59.23	56.86
3.	Related to Others	4.20	10.86
		63.43	67.72
	Deferred Tax Asset - Net	50.90	34.93

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

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

9 Inventories

(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Raw Materials	3,262.95	1,273.06
2.	Raw Materials in Transit	1,490.59	389.81
3.	Work-In-Progress	44.10	225.77
4.	Finished Products	1,383.83	1,665.33
5.	Stock-in-trade (acquired for trading)	14.85	-
6.	Packing materials	20.27	14.80
7.	Stores and Spares	50.78	52.42
8.	Loose Tools	0.08	0.17
		6,267.45	3,621.36
	Inventory comprise of		
	Raw Materials		
a.	Metals	2,767.92	929.97
b.	Metallic Oxides	209.65	10.06
c.	PVC Stabilisers	275.54	328.61
d.	Others	9.84	4.42
		3,262.95	1,273.06
	Work in progress		
a.	Metals	-	5.20
b.	Metallic Oxides	8.70	133.47
c.	PVC Stabilisers	35.40	87.10
d.	Others	-	-
		44.10	225.77
	Finished Goods		
a.	Metals	879.50	1,033.08
b.	Metallic Oxides	276.80	456.23
c.	PVC Stabilisers	209.97	146.98
d.	Others	17.56	29.04
		1,383.83	1,665.33
	Traded goods		
a.	Metals	-	-
b.	Metallic Oxides	1.86	-
c.	PVC Stabilisers	12.99	-
d.	Others	-	-
		14.85	-

Inventories are hypotheciated with the Banks against the working capital facilities

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

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

10 Trade receivables

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Secured, considered good	613.33	703.47
2.	Unsecured, considered good	3,684.71	3,616.13
3.	Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	88.90
4.	Receivables where credit is impaired	-	-
		4,298.04	4,408.50
	Less : provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	Total	4,298.04	4,408.50
	Includes dues from concerns in which Directors are interested	46.54	121.50

Refer Note No. 43 for information about risk profile of Trade Receivables under Financial Risk Management. Refer Note No. 40 (c) for the Ageing Schedule of Trade Receivables

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Cash on Hand	0.98	1.69
2.	Cheque and Demand Drafts on Hand	-	-
3.	Balances with Banks		
	(i) In Current accounts	44.89	0.48
	(ii) In Demand Deposit Account	-	-
	Total	45.87	2.17

There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

12 Other Bank Balances

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	In Fixed Deposits (maturing within 12 months from the reporting date)*	270.50	259.79
2.	In Margin money with Banks	0.91	51.32
3.	In Earmarked Accounts		
	Unclaimed dividend account	2.64	2.67
	Total	274.05	313.78

* Lien marked against working capital limits

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

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

13 Current financial assets - Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Loans and advances to employees	2.05	0.51
	Total	2.05	0.51

14 Other current financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Forward contract receivable	1.51	0.08
2.	Rent Deposits	21.30	19.64
3.	Other Deposit	2.69	47.67
	Total	25.50	67.39

15 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Interest accrued on Deposits	0.94	-
2.	Balances with government authorities:		
	a. Income Tax	37.93	10.52
	b. Customs	67.01	41.46
	c. GST	255.74	584.16
3.	Duty Credit Scrip	22.70	-
4.	Refund Receivable	-	224.33
5.	Advance to suppliers (Including for expenses)	472.71	481.38
6.	Prepaid expenses	45.29	10.76
	Total	902.32	1,352.61

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

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

16 Capital

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Authorised Share Capital 60,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (previous year 60,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	600.00	600.00
		600.00	600.00
2.	Issued Share Capital 55,75,992 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (previous year 55,75,992 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	557.60	557.60
		557.60	557.60
3.	Subscribed and fully paid up share capital 55,75,992 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (previous year 55,75,992 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	557.60	557.60
	Total	557.60	557.60

Notes:**a. Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed**

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,575,992	5,575,992
	Movements during the year	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	5,575,992	5,575,992

b. Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Mrs. Neelam Bansal	693,792	12.44	693,792	12.44
Mr. Devakar Bansal	544,165	9.76	544,165	9.76
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	523,230	9.38	523,231	9.38
Mrs. Vandana Bansal	507,331	9.10	507,331	9.10
Mrs. Arti Ravinderkumar	283,673	5.09	282,920	5.07

c. Shareholding of promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			
Name of the Promoters	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year
Mrs. Neelam Bansal	693,792	12.44	-
Mr. Devakar Bansal	544,165	9.76	-

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

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

Name of the Promoters	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	523,230	9.38	-
Mrs. Vandana Bansal	507,331	9.10	-
Dr. Padam C Bansal	212,813	3.82	-
Mr. Amber Bansal	32,660	0.59	0.06
Mr. Harsh Bansal	14,459	0.26	-

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

The company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.10 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.10/- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend. The dividend proposed if any, by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

- e. No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.
- f. No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.
- g. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

17 Other Equity

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Securities Premium Account	85.21	85.21
2.	Demerger Reserve	78.15	78.15
3.	General Reserve	39.08	39.08
4.	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
5.	Profit and Loss Account	3,106.62	2,764.67
	Total	3,309.06	2,967.11
a)	Securities Premium Account		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	85.21	85.21
b)	Demerger Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	78.15	78.15
c)	General Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	39.08	39.08
d)	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Net profit for the period	4.84	23.79
	Deductions/ Adjustments during the year	(4.84)	(23.79)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	-

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

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
e)	Profit and Loss account		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	2,764.67	2,595.98
	Net profit for the period	337.11	144.90
	Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	4.84	23.79
	Balance at the end of the year	3,106.62	2,764.67

Nature and description of reserve

General Reserve - General reserve are free reserves of the company which are kept aside out of company's profits to meet the future requirements as and when they arise. The Company had transferred a portion of the profit after tax (PAT) to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities Premium Account - Securities Premium Account was transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

Demerger Reserve - Demerger Reserve was created due to the cancellation of share capital of the Company standing prior to the Demerger. The reserve is capital in nature.

Retained Earnings - Retained earnings are the accumulated profits earned by the Company till date, less transfer to general reserves, dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distributions made to the shareholders.

18 Long Term Borrowings

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Secured		
	a. From Banks	1,293.18	1,241.00
	b. From others	-	-
	Total	1,293.18	1,241.00

Refer note 41 for terms, conditions and security details of the loans

- The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has complied with the requirement of filing of monthly/quarterly returns/statements of current assets with the banks, as applicable, and these returns were in agreement with the books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- As on the Balance sheet date there is no default in repayment of loans and interest.
- The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken as at the reporting date.
- Registration, Modification and Satisfaction, if any of charges relating to the year under review, had been filed with the ROC, within the prescribed time or within the extended time requiring the payment of additional fees.

19 Lease Liability

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Office Space	16.69	43.15
	Less: Due within one year considered separately	16.69	26.46
	Total	-	16.69

Refer note 44 for disclosure relating to leases

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

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

20 Provisions (Non-current)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Provision for Employee Benefits		
	a. Gratuity	205.21	185.61
	Total	205.21	185.61

21 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Secured		
	Loans repayable on demand - From Banks		
	a. Rupee Loans	3,433.75	5,148.70
	b. Bill Discounting	-	-
	c. Foreign Currency Loans	1,510.47	968.61
2.	Unsecured		
	a. Loans from Banks	-	-
	b. Loans from Directors	856.36	589.35
	c. Bill Discounting	1,132.62	508.80
	d. Current maturities of long-term debt	315.46	17.77
	Total	7,248.66	7,233.23

Refer note 42 for terms, conditions and security details of loans

22 Lease Liability

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Office Space	16.69	26.46
	Total	16.69	26.46

Refer note 44 for disclosure relating to leases

23 Trade payables

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Total outstanding dues to Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	74.73	7.14
2.	Total outstanding dues to Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	2,136.00	676.14
	Total	2,210.73	683.28
	Includes dues from concerns in which Directors are interested	28.18	15.01

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

Refer Note No. 40 (d) for the Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables.

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

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

24 Provisions (Current)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Provision for taxation	-	-
2.	Provision for Employee Benefits		
a.	Compensated Absence	23.86	20.79
	Total	23.86	20.79

25 Other current liabilities

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Advance from Customers	1.57	14.54
2.	Unclaimed dividends	2.64	2.67
3.	Statutory Liabilities	42.81	32.00
4.	Employee benefits payable	117.80	96.24
	Total	164.82	145.45

There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

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

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

26 Revenue from operations

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Sale of Products		
	a. Manufactured Goods	48,891.09	31,419.78
	b. Traded Goods	590.31	353.05
2.	Sale of Services		
	a. Conversion Charges Received	33.16	27.10
3.	Other Operating Revenue		
	a. Foreign exchange gain (Net)	268.54	88.48
	Total	49,783.10	31,888.41
	Details of Manufactured and Traded Goods		
i.	Manufactured Goods		
	Metals	25,731.56	16,260.08
	Metallic Oxides	17,192.43	9,709.77
	PVC Stabilisers	5,867.11	5,355.47
	Others	99.99	94.46
ii.	Traded Goods		
	Metals	543.93	319.81
	Metallic Oxides	2.03	-
	PVC Stabilisers	20.31	-
	Others	24.04	33.24

27 Other income

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Interest Income		
	a. Interest on deposits	13.51	16.12
	b. Interest accrual relating to rent deposit	1.66	1.42
	c. Interest on Others	2.19	1.28
2.	MTM gain on forward contract	1.43	64.39
3.	Other Non-Operating Income		
	a. Discount Received	3.68	0.01
	b. Miscellaneous Income	15.32	35.19
	Total	37.79	118.41

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

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

28 Cost of materials consumed

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Opening inventory of raw materials	1,274.80	741.27
2.	Add : Purchases	44,891.83	28,264.84
3.	Less : Closing inventory of raw materials	3,262.95	1,273.06
4.	Add/Less: (Surplus)/Deficit in Hedging Operations	592.90	115.01
	Total	43,496.58	27,848.06

29 Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock in trade and finished goods

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Opening Balance		
	a. Stock in trade	-	-
	b. Work-in-progress	225.77	542.48
	c. Finished goods	1,663.60	1,398.72
		1,889.37	1,941.20
2.	Closing Balance		
	a. Stock in trade	14.85	-
	b. Work-in-progress	44.10	225.77
	b. Finished goods	1,383.83	1,665.33
		1,442.78	1,891.10
	Net change in Inventories	446.59	50.10

30 Purchases of Stock in Trade

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Metals	482.82	316.87
2.	Metallic Oxides	0.88	-
3.	PVC Stabilisers	18.94	-
4.	Others	16.43	28.46
	Total	519.07	345.33

31 Employee benefits expense

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Salaries and wages	1,111.77	841.34
2.	Contribution to provident and other funds	59.40	45.69
3.	Staff welfare expenses	33.37	24.37
	Total	1,204.54	911.40

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

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

32 Finance Cost

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Interest on Borrowings	586.67	475.68
2.	Interest on Unsecured Loans	71.43	62.87
3.	Interest on Others	10.32	12.84
	Total	668.42	551.39

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	152.02	140.99
2.	Depreciation on Rights of Use Assets	25.46	25.46
3.	Amortisation of intangible assets	3.39	9.46
	Total	180.87	175.91

34 Other expenses

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Consumption of Stores and Spare Parts	30.52	22.26
2.	Consumption of Packing Materials	107.48	77.16
3.	Advertisement	0.83	0.64
4.	Bad Debts and Other Receivables Written Off	108.34	59.07
5.	Business Promotion	2.65	0.07
6.	Computer Maintenance	4.85	4.95
7.	Audit Expenses	0.73	0.29
8.	Conversion Charges Paid	148.76	208.05
9.	Director Sitting Fees	1.58	0.80
10.	Donation	0.31	0.31
11.	Environmental Control Expenses	63.87	19.87
12.	Exhibition Expenses	2.36	0.04
13.	Loss on sale of fixed assets	14.13	-
14.	Factory Expenses	76.57	65.44
15.	Freight and Forwarding	734.66	444.16
16.	Hedging Expenses	34.53	13.25
17.	Insurance	38.13	36.76
18.	Laboratory Expenses	11.27	5.47
19.	Legal and Professional Fees	35.08	30.20
20.	Newspaper & Periodicals	0.04	0.04
21.	Office Maintenance	10.31	10.34

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

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
22.	Payment to Auditors	8.25	6.00
23.	Postage, Telegram & Telephone Expenses	17.20	16.19
24.	Power and Fuel	1,232.89	670.53
25.	Printing and Stationery	3.52	3.28
26.	Rates and Taxes	51.49	40.25
27.	Rent & Amenities Charges	5.28	4.60
28.	Repairs and Maintenance		
	Buildings	4.47	7.02
	Machinery	71.29	39.15
	Others	38.43	22.84
29.	Sales Commission	26.35	29.86
30.	Travelling and Conveyance	6.80	1.93
31.	Vehicle Maintenance	14.69	11.30
32.	Bank Charges	68.07	82.67
33.	Tools & Implements Written off	0.08	0.83
34.	Miscellaneous Expenses	9.51	12.89
	Total	2,985.32	1,948.51

34 (a) Payment to auditors

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Statutory Audit fees	5.50	5.00
2.	Taxation fee	1.00	1.00
3.	Other services	1.00	-
4.	Limited Review and other Certifications	0.75	-
	Total	8.25	6.00

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

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

35 Taxation

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
35(a)	Income tax expense		
	Current tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
	Current tax relating to earlier years	-	-
	Total current tax expense	-	-
	Deferred tax		
Deferred tax adjustments	(17.61)	31.22	
	Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(17.61)	31.22
	Income tax expense	(17.61)	31.22
35(b)	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	Profit before tax from continuing operations	319.50	176.12
	Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	226.97	224.66
	Expenses that are deductible in determining taxable profit	(152.04)	(161.87)
	Profit before tax for current year	394.43	238.91
	Business loss of earlier year to be set off	(394.43)	(238.91)
	Profit before tax for tax purpose	-	-
	Income tax expense calculated at 25.168%	-	-
	Current tax relating to earlier years	-	-
		Income tax expense	-
35(c)	Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
	Deferred tax		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(1.63)	4.78
	Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.63)	4.78

35(d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2022

Sl. No.	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
1.	PPE and Intangible Assets	(17.71)	10.93		(6.78)
2.	Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	51.95	7.28	(1.63)	57.60
3.	Other temporary differences	0.69	(0.61)		0.08
	Total	34.93	17.60	(1.63)	50.90

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

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

35(e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2021

Sl. No.	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
1.	PPE and Intangible Assets	(32.22)	14.51		(17.71)
2.	Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	70.64	(23.47)	4.78	51.95
3.	Other temporary differences	22.94	(22.25)		0.69
	Total	61.36	(31.21)	4.78	34.93

36 Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	337.11	144.90
2.	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	5,575,992	5,575,992
3.	Basic earnings per share (Rs)	6.05	2.60
4.	Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	6.05	2.60

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	74.73	7.14
(b)	The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(c)	Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d)	Normal Interest due and payable during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(e)	Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-

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

38 Commitments and contingent liability

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Contingent Liabilities		
a.	Performance/ Finance Guarantees	10.00	10.00
2.	Capital Commitments		
a.	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3.00	19.90

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

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

39 Operating Segments

The business of the Company falls under three segments i.e., (a) Metal; (b) Metallic Oxides; and (c) Plastic additives in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and segment information is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I.	Segment Revenue		
	a. Metal	29,100.59	18,507.68
	b. Metallic Oxides	18,173.95	10,529.84
	c. Plastic Additives	5,877.71	5,389.82
	d. Others	333.43	163.99
	Total	53,485.68	34,591.33
	Less: Inter- Segment Turnover	3,702.58	2,702.92
	Income from operations (Net)	49,783.10	31,888.41
II.	Segment Results		
	a. Metal	960.26	563.06
	b. Metallic Oxides	377.80	277.49
	c. Plastic Additives	295.63	309.67
	d. Others	(56.88)	(19.39)
	Total	1,576.81	1,130.83
	Finance cost	668.42	551.39
	Other unallocable expenditure net of un-allocable income	588.89	403.32
	Profit/ (Loss) from continuing operations	319.50	176.12
	Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations	-	-
	Profit Before Tax	319.50	176.12
III.	Segment Assets		
	a) Metal	6,981.41	5,641.30
	b) Metallic Oxides	5,213.29	4,697.64
	c) Plastic Additives	1,771.70	1,777.71
	d) Others	528.09	547.82
	e) Other unallocable corporate assets	535.12	412.75
	Total assets	15,029.61	13,077.22
IV.	Segment Liabilities		
	a) Metal	1,499.04	1,583.59
	b) Metallic Oxides	1,773.67	540.55
	c) Plastic Additives	694.36	270.38
	d) Others	29.25	5.58
	e) Other unallocable corporate liabilities	7,166.63	7,152.41
	Total liabilities	11,162.95	9,552.51

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

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
V.	Capital Employed (Segment Assets less Segment Liabilities)		
	a. Metal	5,482.37	4,057.71
	b. Metallic Oxides	3,439.62	4,157.09
	c. Plastic Additives	1,077.34	1,507.33
	d. Others	498.84	542.24
	Total Capital Employed in Segments	10,498.17	10,264.37
	Unallocable corporate assets less corporate liabilities	(6,631.51)	(6,739.66)
	Total Capital Employed	3,866.66	3,524.71

Information relating to geographical areas**(a) Revenue from external customers**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1.	India	29,856.94	19,690.51
2.	Outside India	19,926.16	12,197.90
	Total	49,783.10	31,888.41

(b) Non current assets

The manufacturing facilities of the Company is situated in India and no non-current assets are held outside India.

(c) Information about major customers

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Number of external customers each contributing more than 10% of total revenue	-	1
2.	Total revenue from the above customers	-	3,910.80

40 Additional regulatory and other information as required by the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013**(a) Ageing Schedule of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) - March 2022**

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in Progress	4.46	-	-	-	4.46
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	17.01	8.04	-	-	25.05
Total	21.47	8.04	-	-	29.51

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

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

Ageing Schedule of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) - March 2021

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in Progress	9.36	-	4.26	-	13.62
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.36	-	4.26	-	13.62

Of the above, there are no Projects where the cost has exceeded the budget. Projects where completion is delayed is as follows:

(b) The expected completion schedule of the amounts lying in Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2022 whose completion is overdue are as below:

Particulars	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Plastic Additives Division Project	17.58	-	-	-	17.58
(ii) Alloying and Refining Division Project	7.47	-	-	-	7.47
Total as at March 31, 2022	25.05	-	-	-	25.05

The expected completion schedule of the amounts lying in Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2021 whose completion is overdue are as below:

Particulars	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022					
(i) Zinc Refining Division Project	4.63	-	-	-	4.63
Total as at March 31, 2021	4.63	-	-	-	4.63

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1,678.97	2,615.64	3.41	0.02	-	-	4,298.04
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,678.97	2,615.64	3.41	0.02	-	-	4,298.04

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

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

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered goods	2,718.48	1,600.84	0.28			-	4,319.60
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired					88.90		88.90
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,718.48	1,600.84	0.28	-	88.90	-	4,408.50

(d) Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022						
(i) MSME	41.38	33.35	-	-	-	74.73
(ii) Others	1,638.00	485.81	8.21	1.10	2.88	2,136.00
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,679.38	519.16	8.21	1.10	2.88	2,210.73
As at March 31, 2021						
(i) MSME	-	7.14	-	-	-	7.14
(ii) Others	311.35	356.91	1.70	4.46	1.72	676.14
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	311.35	364.05	1.70	4.46	1.72	683.28

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

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

(f) Borrowings from banks

Cash Credit facilities are secured by hypotheciation of inventories of the Company, both present and future with Canara Bank and HDFC Bank. The quarterly returns/ statements filed by the Company with the Banks in respect of such facilities are in agreement with the books of accounts.

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

(g) Relationship with Struck off Companies

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

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

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

(h) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

(i) Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	Unit of Measurement	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variation in %	Ref Note
Current Ratio	In multiple	Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities – Current maturities of Long Term Debt	1.26	1.21	4.13%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	In multiple	Total Debt	Total Equity	2.21	2.40	(7.92%)	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	In multiple	EBITDA – Current Tax	Principal Repayment + Gross Interest on term loans	1.70	1.45	17.24%	
Return on Equity Ratio	In %	Total Comprehensive Income	Average Total Equity	9.25%	4.90%	88.78%	(i)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	In Days	365.00	Net Revenue / Average Inventories	36.00	47.00	23.40%	
Trade receivables Turnover Ratio	In Days	365.00	Net Revenue / Average Trade receivables	32.00	50.00	36.00%	(ii)
Trade payables Turnover Ratio	In Days	365.00	Net Revenue / Average Trade payables	5.00	10.00	(50.00%)	(iii)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	In Days	365.00	Net Revenue / (Average Inventories+Average Trade receivables-Trade payables)	63.00	87.00	27.59%	(iv)
Net Profit Ratio	In %	Net Profit	Net Revenue	0.68%	0.45%	51.11%	(v)
Return on Capital Employed	In %	Total Comprehensive Income + Interest	Average of Equity + Total Debt	8.28%	6.37%	29.98%	(v)
Return on Investment (Assets)	In %	Total Comprehensive Income	Average Total Assets	2.43%	1.25%	94.40%	(v)

Reasons for Variation if more than 25%

- (i) The improvement in ratio is because of higher profitability in the current year. However, strictly the ratio is not comparable due to Covid impact for the year 2020-21.
- (ii) The improvement in debtor turnover ratio is due to faster turnaround of collections during the year as compared to the previous year.
- (iii) The variation in Trade Payable by ratio is 50% but in absolute terms the ratio has declined from 10 days to 5 days only. Accordingly, there is no major reason for the change in Ratio.
- (iv) The improvement in net capital turnover ratio is due to faster rotation of inventory and faster turnaround of collections from debtors.
- (v) The improvement in ratio is due to higher profitability which is due to better margins retained on sales. However, the ratio is strictly not comparable due to impact of covid -19 for the year 2020-21.

(j) Scheme of arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Undisclosed Income

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

(m) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

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

41 Details of Long Term Borrowings

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
		Non current	Current maturities	Total	Non current	Current maturities	Total
1.	Secured						
a.	Term loan from banks	1,293.18	315.46	1,608.64	1,241.00	17.77	1,258.78
	Total	1,293.18	315.46	1,608.64	1,241.00	17.77	1,258.78

Terms and conditions of long term loans taken from banks

- i) Rs. 18.49 lakhs (Rs.Nil) of Term Loan availed from Canara Bank for Vehicle is secured by hypothecation of the concerned vehicle and is repayable in sixty equated monthly installment.
- ii) Rs. Nil (Rs 6.35 lakhs) of Term Loan is availed for purchase of machinery and is repayable in 5 years. The term loan is primarily secured by hypothecation of concerned machinery and existing securities provided to the bank also acts as a collateral to this term loan. The term loan is guaranteed by the managing directors of the Company.
- iii) The Company has availed working capital term loan of Rs. 700.00 lakhs (Rs. 700 lakhs) under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme ("ECLGS") from Canara Bank. The said loan is guaranteed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (Ministry of Finance, GOI). The loan is also secured by a second charge by hypothecation of present and future stock of inventories, book debts, land, building and plant & machinery. The said loan is availed at the rate of interest of RLLR + 0.60% p.a and to augment the working capital requirements of the Company. The repayment period for the said loan is 60 months (including 12 months moratorium).
- iv) The Company has availed working capital term loan of Rs. 536.98 lakhs (Rs. 548.40) under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme ("ECLGS") from HDFC Bank. The said loan is guaranteed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (Ministry of Finance, GOI). The loan is also secured by a second charge by hypothecation of present and future stock of inventories, book debts, land, building and plant & machinery. The said loan is availed at the rate of interest of 7.50% p.a, subject to change of RLLR and to augment the working capital requirements of the Company. The repayment period for the said loan is 60 months (including 12 months moratorium).
- v) The Company has availed working capital term loan of Rs. 349.00 lakhs (Rs. Nil) under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme 2.0 ("ECLGS 2.0") from Canara Bank. The said loan is guaranteed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (Ministry of Finance, GOI). The loan is also secured by a second charge by hypothecation of present and future stock of inventories, book debts, land, building and plant & machinery. The said loan is availed at the rate of interest of - RLLR + 0.60 % p.a and to augment the working capital requirements of the Company. The repayment period for the said loan is 72 months (including 24 months moratorium).

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

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

42 Details of Short Term Borrowings

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Secured		
1.1	Loans repayable on demand - From Banks		
1.1.1	Rupee Loans	3,433.75	5,148.70
1.1.2	Bill Discounting	-	-
1.1.3	Foreign Currency Loans	1,510.47	968.61
2.	Unsecured		
2.1	Loans from Banks	-	-
2.2	Loans from Directors	856.36	589.35
2.3	Bill Discounting	1,132.62	508.80
	Total	6,933.20	7,215.46

Terms and conditions of short term loans

- i) Working capital loans are secured by hypothecation of present and future stock of raw materials, stock in progress, finished goods, stores & spares, book debts, materials in transit etc. Further, land, buildings and plant & machinery are also provided as collateral security. The working capital loans are guaranteed by the managing directors of the Company.
- ii) Loans from Directors are repayable on demand.

43 Financial Instruments**Capital management**

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Categories of Financial Instruments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.	Financial assets		
a.	Measured at amortised cost		
	Other non-current financial assets	31.02	30.52
	Trade receivables	4,298.04	4,408.50
	Cash and cash equivalents	45.87	2.17
	Bank balances other than above	274.05	313.78
	Other financial assets	26.04	67.82
b.	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
	Derivative instruments	1.51	0.08
2.	Financial liabilities		
a.	Measured at amortised cost		
	Borrowings (long-term)	1,293.18	1,241.00
	Lease Liability (Non-Current)	-	16.69
	Borrowings (short-term)	7,248.66	7,233.23
	Lease Liability (Current)	16.69	26.46
	Trade payables	2,210.73	683.28
b.	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
	Derivative instruments	-	-

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

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

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using natural hedging financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposure through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts, wherever required, to mitigate the risks from such exposure. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures through a centralised treasury division and uses natural hedging principles to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments, if any, is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

It is the policy of the company to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to cover (a) repayments of specific foreign currency borrowings; (b) the risk associated with anticipated sales and purchase transactions out of 6 months within 50% to 60% of the exposure generated.

Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

As on March 31, 2022

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD (in Lakhs)	8.73	8.73	-	25.95	16.58	9.37	9.37
In INR (in Lakhs)	662.00	662.00	-	1,967.00	1,257.00	710.00	710.00

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

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

As on March 31, 2021

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD (in Lakhs)	14.03	14.03	-	17.83	5.71	12.12	12.12
In INR (in Lakhs)	1,025.73	1,025.73	-	1,303.55	417.46	886.09	886.09

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates which is expected to be approximately Rs. 14 lakhs (previous year Rs. 18 lakhs).

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

Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied. Further, in appropriate cases, the Company also effects changes in the borrowing arrangements to convert floating interest rates to fixed interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

The 25 basis point interest rate changes will impact the profitability by Rs.18.60 Lakhs for the year (Previous Rs. 13.92 Lakhs).

Credit risk management

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

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

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

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

Exposure to credit risk

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

(a) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

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

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

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as the Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved financial institutions/ counterparty. Investments primarily include bank deposits, investment in units of quoted mutual funds issued by high investment grade funds etc. These bank deposits, mutual funds and counterparties have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in bank deposits, debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt and arbitrage categories and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

Offsetting related disclosures

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

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits, which carry minimal mark to market risks. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Liquidity tables

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

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

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

March 31, 2022	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	2,210.73	-	-	2,210.73
Borrowings	315.46	1,205.90	87.28	1,608.64
	2,526.19	1,205.90	87.28	3,819.37

March 31, 2021	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	683.28	-	-	683.28
Borrowings	17.77	1,240.99	-	1,258.77
	701.05	1,240.99	-	1,942.05

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

44 Leases

The Company's lease asset consist of lease for Head Office premises having various lease terms. The Company has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases. The Company has discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019, which is 10% for measuring the lease liability. In view of this, the operating lease rent which was hitherto accounted under 'Other expenses' has now been accounted as depreciation and finance costs.

Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation - Right of use assets	25.46	25.46
Interest expense on Lease Liability	3.12	5.63
Payment of Lease Liability	(29.58)	(29.58)
Net Impact (loss) due to adoption of Ind AS 116	(1.00)	1.51

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Opening Lease liabilities	43.15	67.10
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	3.12	5.63
Payment of lease liabilities	(29.58)	(29.58)
Closing Lease liabilities	16.69	43.15

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

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

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current lease liabilities (Refer Note 22)	16.69	26.46
Non-current lease liabilities (Refer Note 19)	-	16.69
Closing Lease liabilities	16.69	43.15

The table below provides details of carrying value of Right of Use assets :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Carrying Value of Right of use assets (Refer Note 4)	14.86	40.32

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Less than one year	16.69	26.46
One to Three years	-	16.69

45 Related party disclosure

a) List of parties having significant influence

Holding company The Company does not have any holding company

Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Key management personnel

Dr. Padam C Bansal	Chairman
Mr. Devakar Bansal	Managing Director
Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal	Managing Director
Mr. Y V Raman	Whole Time Director
Mr. Harsh Bansal	Whole Time Director
Mr. Amber Bansal	Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Aashish Jain	Company Secretary and Finance Head

Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence

M/s. Bansal Chemicals (India)

M/s. Bansal Metallic Oxides

b) Transactions during the year

Sl.No.	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1	M/s. Bansal Metallic Oxides		
	Sale of goods	177.04	126.58
	Purchase of goods	0.88	1.64
	Conversion charges paid	135.37	71.28

(Contd..)

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

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

Sl.No.	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
2	M/s. Bansal Chemicals (India) Purchase of goods	-	126.82
3	Dr. Padam C Bansal Interest paid Loan Taken Loan repaid	32.17 - 9.65	28.59 16.35 8.58
4	Mr. Devakar Bansal Remuneration Interest paid Loan Taken Loan repaid	49.13 26.90 228.25 53.31	38.13 21.73 - 96.33
5	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal Remuneration Interest paid Loan Taken Loan repaid	50.10 12.02 70.00 58.96	40.77 12.55 - 20.82
6	Mr. Amber Bansal Remuneration Interest paid Loan Taken Loan repaid	28.92 0.34 25.00 5.76	15.75 - - -
7	Remuneration to key managerial personnel Mr. Y V Raman Mr. Harsh Bansal Mr. Aashish Jain	21.42 18.35 18.56	18.51 7.44 13.98

c) Balances at the end of the year

Sl.No.	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1	M/s. Bansal Metallic Oxides Trade receivable Trade payable	46.54 28.18	41.91 15.01
2	M/s. Bansal Chemicals (India) Trade payable Trade receivable	- -	- -
3	Dr. Padam C Bansal Loan outstanding	344.27	321.75
4	Mr. Devakar Bansal Loan outstanding	351.47	149.62

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

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

Sl.No.	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
5	Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal Loan outstanding	141.04	117.98
6	Mr. Amber Bansal Loan outstanding	19.58	-

46 Retirement benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

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

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs. 59.40 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2021: Rs. 45.69 lakhs) represents contribution paid to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

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

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Mortality Table	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate
Attrition Rate - Upto 30 years, 31-44 years & above 44 years	3.00%, 2.00% & 1.00%	10% to 2% p.a.
Discount Rate	7.30% p.a.	6.77% p.a.
Rate of increase in compensation level	7.00% p.a.	6.65% p.a.

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Amount recognised under Employee Benefits Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current service cost	17.86	14.59
Net interest expense	12.56	11.86
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	30.42	26.45
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the Year:		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period	(6.47)	(19.53)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(6.47)	(19.53)
Total	23.95	6.92

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	205.21	185.61
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	205.21	185.61
Unfunded	205.21	185.61
	205.21	185.61

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' (long-term provisions) [Refer note 20]

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

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

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	185.61	184.41
Current service cost	17.86	14.59
Interest cost	12.56	11.86
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(6.47)	(19.53)
Benefits paid	(4.35)	(5.72)
Closing defined benefit obligation	205.21	185.61

Sensitivity analysis

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

(b) Compensated absences

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense recognised during the year is Rs. 3.19 Lakhs (previous year Rs.3.44 Lakhs)

- 47 COVID-19 has caused significant disruptions to businesses across India. The management has considered the possible effects, if any, that may impact the carrying amounts of inventories, receivables and tangibles. In making the assumptions and estimates relating to the uncertainties as at the balance sheet date in relation to the recoverable amounts, the management has considered subsequent events, internal and external information and evaluated economic conditions prevailing as at the date of approval of these financials results. The management expects no impairment to the carrying amounts of these assets. The management will continue to closely monitor any changes to future economic conditions and assess its impact on the operations.
- 48 The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post employment, received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.
- 49 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of POCL Enterprises Limited**

As per our report of even date attached
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 016156S

Devakar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232565)

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
(DIN: 00232617)

Darpan Kumar
Partner
M.No. 235817

Amber Bansal
Whole Time Director and Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30/05/2022

Aashish Jain
Company Secretary and Finance Head

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the 34th Annual General Meeting of the Members of **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED** will be held on Thursday, September 29, 2022 at 05:00 p.m. through Video Conferencing (“VC”)/ Other Audio-Visual Means (“OAVM”) to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. **TO RECEIVE, CONSIDER AND ADOPT THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022, THE BOARD’S REPORT AND THE AUDITOR’S REPORT THEREON**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon be and are hereby considered and adopted.”

2. **TO APPOINT A DIRECTOR IN THE PLACE OF MR. DEVAKAR BANSAL (DIN: 00232565), WHO RETIRES BY ROTATION AND BEING ELIGIBLE, OFFERS HIMSELF FOR REAPPOINTMENT**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed thereunder, Mr. Devakar Bansal (DIN 00232565), who retires by rotation and being eligible for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as the Director of the Company who continues to hold the position of Managing Director.”

3. **TO APPOINT A DIRECTOR IN THE PLACE OF MR. AMBER BANSAL (DIN: 08139234), WHO RETIRES BY ROTATION AND BEING ELIGIBLE, OFFERS HIMSELF FOR REAPPOINTMENT**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed thereunder, Mr. Amber Bansal (DIN 08139234), who retires by rotation and being eligible for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as the Director of the Company who continues to hold the position of Whole Time Director.”

Special Business:

4. **APPOINTMENT OF MR. SHYAM SUNDER TIKMANI (DIN:01581127), AS AN INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read with Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani (DIN: 01581127), in respect of whom a notice in writing pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been received in the prescribed manner, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, and to hold office for the first term of 5 (five) years commencing from December 29, 2021 to December 28, 2026.”

5. **RE-APPOINTMENT OF MR. JYOTI KUMAR CHOWDHRY (DIN:02016718), AS AN INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to provisions of Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, the Rules made thereunder read with Schedule IV to the Companies Act,

2013 and the applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and amendments thereto (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry (DIN: 02016718), who was appointed as an independent director of the Company for a term of five years up to May 31, 2023 and is eligible for being re-appointed as an independent director and in respect of whom a notice in writing pursuant to Section 160 of the Act has been received in the prescribed manner and considering the report of his performance evaluation for the year 2021-22, be and is hereby re-appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company for a second term of five consecutive years, effective from June 1, 2023 up to May 31, 2028 and he shall not be liable to retire by rotation.”

6. RATIFICATION OF REMUNERATION OF THE COST AUDITOR FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), the remuneration of Rs. 40,000/- (Rupees Forty Thousand only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses payable to Mr. K. R. Vivekanandan, Practicing Cost Accountant (having Firm Registration Number 102179) for audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, be and is hereby ratified.”

By the Order of the Board
For **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

AASHISH KUMAR K JAIN
COMPANY SECRETARY & FINANCE HEAD
MEMBERSHIP NO. F 9954

NOTES:

1. In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) has vide its General Circular No.2/2022 dated May 5, 2022, Circular No.21/2021 dated December 14, 2021, Circular No.19/2021 dated December 8, 2021, Circular No.2/2021 dated January 13, 2021, General Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020, General Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and General Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020 (collectively referred to as “MCA Circulars”) and SEBI vide its circular dated May 13, 2022, January 15, 2021 and May 12, 2020 permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”) and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company will be held through VC / OAVM. Participation of members through VC / OAVM will be reckoned for the purpose of quorum for the AGM as per section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. The deemed venue for the 34th Annual General Meeting shall be the registered office of the Company.
3. Since this AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, pursuant to the MCA Circulars, physical attendance of the Members has been dispensed with. **Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM. Hence, the Proxy Form, Attendance Slip and Route Map are not annexed to this Notice.** In pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.
4. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG format) of its Board or Governing Body Resolution/Authorization etc., authorizing its representative to attend the AGM on its behalf and to vote through remote e-voting and

e-voting during the AGM. The said resolution/authorization shall be sent to the Company's e-mail address at corprelations@poel.in.

5. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Act relating to the Special Business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting is annexed hereto. The special businesses set out under item no. 4 to 6, being considered 'unavoidable', be transacted at the 34th AGM of the Company.
6. The relevant details as required under Regulation 36 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS – 2), of persons seeking appointment/re-appointment as Director under Item No. 2 - 5 of the Notice, are annexed hereto and forms part of the explanatory statement. The Company has received requisite consent/declaration from the director seeking their appointment/reappointment.
7. The facility of joining the AGM through VC/OAVM will be opened 15 minutes before and will be open upto 15 minutes after the scheduled start time of the AGM, i.e. from 04:45 P.M. to 05:15 P.M. and will be available for at least 1,000 members on a first-come first-served basis. This rule would however not apply to participation of shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding, promoters, institutional investors, directors, key managerial personnel, auditors etc.,
8. Institutional Investors, who are members of the Company are encouraged to attend and vote at the AGM of the Company.
9. In case of joint holders, the member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote at the AGM.
10. The Company has been maintaining, inter alia, the Register of contracts or arrangements in which directors are interested under section 189 of the Act and the Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding under section 170 of the Act at its registered office. In accordance with the MCA circulars, the said registers shall be made accessible for inspection through electronic mode, which shall remain open and be accessible to any member during the continuance of the meeting.
11. Relevant documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and the Explanatory Statement shall be made accessible for inspection through electronic mode on all working days, except Saturdays, during business hours up to the date of the Annual General Meeting.
12. For ease of conduct, members who would like to ask queries/express their views on the items of the businesses to be transacted at the meeting can send their queries/comments in advance to the Company's designated email address at corprelations@poel.in mentioning their name, Demat account no./Folio no., etc. The queries may be raised precisely and in brief to enable the Company to answer the same suitably depending on the availability of time at the meeting.
13. The Share Transfer Books of the Company shall remain closed from September 23, 2022 to September 29, 2022 (both days inclusive).
14. Members holding shares in electronic form are requested to intimate immediately any change in their address or bank mandates to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to advise any change in their address or bank mandates immediately to the Company / RTA.
15. The Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited ("Cameo") cannot act on any request received directly from the members holding shares in electronic form for any change of bank particulars or bank mandates. Such changes are to be advised only to the Depository Participant.
16. SEBI has, vide circular dated November 3, 2021, mandated the furnishing of PAN, Address with PIN, email address, mobile number, bank account details and nomination by holders of physical securities. Folios wherein any one of the cited documents / details are not available on or after April 1, 2023, shall be frozen by the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. Members are requested to furnish the details in prescribed form to Cameo. Forms can be downloaded from the website of the Company at www.poel.in and website of Cameo at www.cameoindia.com.

17. As per the provisions of Section 124(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, dividend which remained unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account are required to be credited to IEPF Account. Members, who are yet to claim their dividend amount, may write to the Company / Cameo.

Pursuant to Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, unpaid dividend due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) are as follows:

Dividend for the year	Unclaimed Dividend	Declaration Date	Proposed date of Transfer
2014 – 15	Rs.89,934/-	September 4, 2015	October 9, 2022
2015 – 16	Rs. 76,454/-	September 2, 2016	October 7, 2023
2017 – 18	Rs. 97,580.40/-	September 1, 2018	October 8, 2025

The details of unclaimed dividend for the said years are available on the website of the Company.

18. In terms of Section 124(6) of the Act, in case of a shareholder whose dividend remains unclaimed for a continuous period of seven years, the corresponding shares shall also be transferred to the IEPF account. In this regard, the Company has send individual notices to the shareholders who have not claimed their dividend and whose shares are due to be transferred to IEPF. Members who have not claimed dividends in respect of the financial years from 2014-15 onwards are requested to approach the Company/Cameo for claiming the same as early as possible, to avoid transfer of the relevant shares to the IEPF account. The list of shareholders whose shares are due to be transferred to IEPF can be accessed from the website of the Company at www.poel.in
19. Members holding shares in single name and physical form are advised to make nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company. In this regard, members can write to us at corprelations@poel.in
20. Pursuant to Section 72 of the Act read with SEBI Circular dated November 3, 2021 and clarification circular dated December 14, 2021, members holding physical shares are advised to file nomination in the prescribed Form SH-13 or Form ISR 3 (Declaration to Opt out). The form can be downloaded from the website of the Company at www.poel.in and RTA at www.cameoindia.com. In respect of shares held in electronic / demat form, the members may please contact their respective depository participant.
21. Members who hold shares in physical form in multiple folios in identical names or joint holding in the same order of names are requested to send the share certificates to Cameo, for consolidation into a single folio.
22. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider converting their holding to dematerialized form to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and for ease of portfolio management. Members can contact the Company or Cameo for assistance in this regard. Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”) has mandated that securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialised form w.e.f. April 1, 2019. Accordingly, the Company/Cameo has stopped accepting any fresh lodgment of transfer of shares in physical form. Members holding shares in physical form are advised to avail the facility of dematerialization.
23. SEBI vide its circular dated January 25, 2022, has mandated listed companies shall henceforth issue the securities in dematerialized form only, while processing service requests such as issue of duplicate share certificates, transmission, transposition etc. Accordingly, members who still hold share certificates in physical form are advised to dematerialize their holdings.
24. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in the securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company / Cameo.
25. In terms of section 101 and 136 of the Act, read together with the Rules made thereunder, the listed companies may send the notice of annual general meeting and the annual report, including Financial

Statements, Boards' Report etc., by electronic mode. Pursuant to the said provisions of the Act read with MCA Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report will also be available on the Company's website at www.poel.in and on the website of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Ltd. at www.bseindia.com.

26. Further, those members who have not registered their e-mail addresses and mobile nos. and in consequence could not be served with the Annual Report and Notice of the AGM, may get themselves registered with our RTA by clicking the link: <https://investors.cameoindia.com> for obtaining the same.
27. To support the 'Green Initiative', Members who have not registered their e-mail address so far are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communications including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc., from the Company electronically.
28. Information and other instructions relating to e-voting are as under:

General Instructions:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and MCA Circulars, the Company is pleased to provide e-voting facility to the members to cast their vote electronically on all the resolutions set forth in the Notice convening the 34th Annual General Meeting.
2. The Company has engaged the services of Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL") as the Agency to provide e-voting facility.
3. The remote e-voting facility will be available during the following period:

Commencement of remote e-voting	: From 9.00 a.m. (IST) on September 26, 2022
End of remote e-voting	: Up to 5.00 p.m. (IST) on September 28, 2022

4. Once the vote is casted by the member, it cannot be subsequently changed or voted again. The e-voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL upon expiry of aforesaid period.
5. The members who have casted their vote by remote e-voting facility may also attend the meeting but shall not be entitled to vote again.
6. The facility for e-voting will also be made available during the AGM and the members, who could not cast their vote by e-voting facility, may cast their vote by e-voting during the AGM.
7. The voting rights of shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid up share capital of the Company as on September 22, 2022. Members holding shares either in physical form or dematerialized form, as on September 22, 2022 i.e. cut-off date, may cast their vote electronically. Any person who is not a member as on the cut- off date should treat this Notice for information purposes only.
8. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after dispatch of the notice and holding shares as on September 22, 2022, may obtain the login Id and password by sending request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com
9. The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Mrs. Deepa V Ramani, Practicing Company Secretary as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner and she has communicated her willingness to be appointed to scrutinize the voting process.
10. At the Annual General Meeting, at the end of the discussion on the resolution on which the voting is to be held, the Chairman would announce the e-voting for all those members who are present but have not casted their votes electronically using the remote e-voting facility.
11. The Scrutinizer shall, immediately after the conclusion of voting at AGM, unblock the votes casted through e-voting facility, in the presence of at least two witnesses who are not in the employment of the Company. The Scrutinizer will submit a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes casted in the favour of or against, if any, to the Chairman of the Company. The Chairman, or any other person authorized by him, shall declare the voting result forthwith.

12. The voting results along with the Scrutinizer’s Report will be placed on the website of the Company and on the website of CDSL. The results will also be communicated to the Stock Exchange.

Steps for e-Voting

1. In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-voting facility provided by listed companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-voting facility.
2. Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, login method for e-voting and joining virtual meetings for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	<p>A. Existing users who have opted for Easi/Easiest:</p> <p>(i) The URL for users to login to Easi/Easiest is https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon and select New System Myeasi.</p> <p>(ii) Shareholders can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-voting page without any further authentication.</p> <p>(iii) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-voting option for eligible companies where the e-voting is in progress as per the information provided by company.</p> <p>(iv) On clicking the e-voting option, the user will be able to see e-voting page of the e-voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p> <p>(v) Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-voting service providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-voting service providers’ website directly.</p> <p>B. Users who have not opted for Easi/Easiest: Option to register for Easi/Easiest is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration</p> <p>C. By visiting the e-voting website of CDSL:</p> <p>(i) The user can directly access e-voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from e-voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin.</p> <p>(ii) The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account.</p> <p>(iii) After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-voting option where the e-voting is in progress and will be able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.</p>
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	<p>A. Users registered for NSDL IDeAS facility:</p> <p>(i) Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsd.com either on a personal computer or on a</p>

Type of shareholders	Login Method
	<p>mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section.</p> <p>(ii) A new screen will open. Enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-voting services and you will be able to see e-voting page.</p> <p>(iii) Click on company name or e-voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p> <p>B. Users not registered for IDeAS e-Services: Option to register is available at https://eservices.nsd.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS” Portal or click at https://eservices.nsd.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp.</p> <p>C. By visiting the e-voting website of NSDL:</p> <p>(i) Visit the e-voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsd.com/ either on a personal computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section.</p> <p>(ii) A new screen will open. Enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password/OTP and a verification code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-voting page.</p> <p>(iii) Click on company name or e-voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	<p>(i) Shareholder can also login using the login credentials of their demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-voting facility.</p> <p>(ii) After successful login, you will be able to see e-voting option. Once you click on e-voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-voting feature.</p> <p>(iii) Click on company name or e-voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

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

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL is as below:

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call at toll free no.: 1800 22 55 33
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30

3. Login method for e-voting and joining virtual meetings for physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.

- i) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
- ii) Click on Shareholders module.
- iii) Now Enter your User ID

For CDSL	16 digits beneficiary ID
For NSDL	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID
Members holding shares in Physical Form	Folio Number registered with the Company

- iv) Next enter the image verification as displayed and Click on Login.
- v) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
- vi) If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

For physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.	
PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/ Depository Participant are requested to use sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

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

- ix) For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
 - x) Click on the EVSN of POCL Enterprises Limited on which you choose to vote.
 - xi) On the voting page, you will see “RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION” and against the same the option “YES/NO” for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
 - xii) Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire resolution details.
 - xiii) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on “SUBMIT”. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on “OK”, else to change your vote, click on “CANCEL” and accordingly modify your vote.
 - xiv) Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
 - xv) You can also take print of the votes casted by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the voting page.
 - xvi) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password, then enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on forgot password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
4. Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians – For remote e-voting only:
- i) Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodian are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the Corporates module.
 - ii) A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be e-mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - iii) After receiving the login details, a compliance user should be created using the admin login and password. The compliance user would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
 - iv) The list of accounts linked in the login should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
 - v) A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA), which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
 - vi) Alternatively, Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc., together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address at corprelations@poel.in, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

Instructions for Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM & e-Voting during the meeting are as under:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend the meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company is displayed after the successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through remote e-voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / iPads / Tablets for better experience.
5. Further, shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that participants connecting from mobile devices or tablets or through laptop connecting via mobile hotspot may experience audio/video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least 3 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, DP ID Client ID/folio number, email id, mobile number at corprelations@poel.in. The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance 3 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, DP ID Client ID/folio number, email id, mobile number at corprelations@poel.in. The company will reply to these queries suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system available during the AGM.
10. If any votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

Process for those shareholders whose email id/mobile no. are not registered with the Company/ Depositories.

1. For physical shareholders - please provide necessary details like Folio No., name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested), AADHAR (self- attested) by email to Company/RTA's email id.
2. For Demat shareholders - Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP)
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call at toll free no.: 1800 22 55 33.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, Central Depository Services (India) Limited, 'A' Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or or call at toll free no.: 1800 22 55 33.

Any grievance or clarifications with regard to voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Aashish Kumar K Jain, Company Secretary at aashish@poel.in

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

(Pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013)

As required under Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), the following explanatory statement sets out all the material facts relating to the business mentioned under Item Nos.4 to 6 of the accompanying notice:

ITEM NO. 4 - APPOINTMENT OF MR. SHYAM SUNDER TIKMANI AS AN INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on December 29, 2021, on recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, had appointed Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, with effect from December 29, 2021 for a first term of 5 (five) years, subject to approval of shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani is a Commerce Graduate. He has more than Four(4) decades of experience in corrugation and logistics industry. He is also a member of South India Corrugation Manufacturing Association. Presently, he is Chief Executive Officer at M/s. Classic Cartons, a reputed proprietorship concern with business presence of almost 40 years.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered his diverse skills, leadership capabilities, expertise in governance and finance, risk management and vast business experience, among others, as being key requirements for this role. In view of the above, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board are of the view that Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani possesses the requisite skills and capabilities, which would be of immense benefit to the Company, and hence, it is desirable to avail his services as an independent director.

The Company has received declaration from Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani that he meets with criteria of independence as prescribed under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(1)(b) read with Regulation 25 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"). Further, Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Act and he has given his consent to act as a Director. Further, Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani has confirmed that he is not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may reasonably be anticipated that could impair or impact his ability to discharge his duties as an Independent Director of the Company. Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani has also confirmed that he is registered with the data bank of Independent Directors maintained by the IICA.

In terms of Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards on General Meetings, brief profile of the Independent Director, nature of his expertise in specific functional areas, other directorships and committee memberships, shareholding and relationship with other directors of the Company are given in the notes to notice, calling this Annual General Meeting.

He shall be paid remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committees thereof and reimbursement of expenses for participating in the Board and other meetings.

In the opinion of Board, Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani, fulfill the conditions for appointment as Independent Director as specified in the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations and is independent of the Management.

The Company has received notice in writing from a member under Section 160 of the Act proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company.

Copy of the Letter of appointment of Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani as Independent Director setting out the terms and conditions are available for inspection, without any fee, by members at the Registered Office of the Company.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani is interested in the resolution set out in Item No.4 of the Notice as it relates to his appointment. Relatives of Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani may be deemed to be interested in the resolution to the extent of their shareholding interest, if any, in the Company. Save and except the above, none of the other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their respective relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise in this resolution.

Your Directors recommends the resolution set out in Item no. 4 of the Notice for approval by the Members as a Special Resolution.

ITEM NO.5 - RE-APPOINTMENT OF MR. JYOTI KUMAR CHOWDHRY AS AN INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY

In terms of Section 149 of the Act, an Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of a company and shall be eligible for reappointment for a second term on passing of a special resolution by the Company.

At the 30th Annual General Meeting held on September 1, 2018, the members of the Company had appointed Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry, for his first term of office of Independent Director commencing from June 1, 2018. He is due for retirement from the first term as an independent director on May 31, 2023.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee, after taking into account the performance evaluation of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry during his first term of five years and considering his knowledge, acumen, expertise and experience has recommended to the Board his reappointment for the second term of five years.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered his diverse skills, leadership capabilities, expertise in governance and finance, risk management and vast business experience, among others, as being key requirements for this role. In view of the above, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board are of the view that Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry possesses the requisite skills and capabilities, which would be of immense benefit to the Company, and hence, it is desirable to reappoint him as an independent director.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors, in their Meeting held on September 2, 2022 and on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, re-appointed Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry, as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, for a second term of 5 (Five) consecutive years with effect from June 1, 2023, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

He shall be paid remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committees thereof and reimbursement of expenses for participating in the Board and other meetings.

The Company has received declaration from him that he meets the criteria of independence as prescribed under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(1)(b) read with Regulation 25 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"). Further, he has also confirmed that he is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Act and he has also given his consent to act as a Director of the Company. Further, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry has confirmed that he is not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may reasonably be anticipated that could impair or impact his ability to discharge his duties as an Independent Director of the Company. Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry has also confirmed that he is registered with the data bank of Independent Directors maintained by the IICA.

In terms of Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards on General Meetings, brief profile of the Independent Director, nature of his expertise in specific functional areas, other directorships and committee memberships, shareholding and relationship with other directors of the Company are given in the notes to notice, calling this Annual General Meeting.

In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Director fulfill the conditions for appointment as Independent Director as specified in the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations and is independent of the Management.

The Company has received notice in writing from member under Section 160 of the Act proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company.

Copy of the letter of appointment of Independent Director setting out the terms and conditions of appointment, are available for inspection, without any fee, by members at the Registered Office of the Company.

Your Directors recommends the resolution set out in Item No. 5 of the Notice for approval by the Members as a Special Resolution.

Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry is interested in the resolution set out in Item No.5 of the Notice as it relates to his appointment. Relatives of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry may be deemed to be interested in the resolution to the extent of their shareholding interest, if any, in the Company. Save and except the above, none of the other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their respective relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise in this resolution.

ITEM NO. 6 - RATIFICATION OF REMUNERATION OF THE COST AUDITOR FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of Mr. K. R. Vivekanandan as the Cost Auditor (having Firm Registration Number 102179) to conduct the audit of the cost records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

The remuneration payable to the cost auditor is Rs. 40,000 (Rupees Forty Thousand Only) in addition to applicable taxes and reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred by the Cost Auditor for carrying out the cost audit.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors has to be ratified by the members of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing an ordinary resolution as set out in Item No. 6 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 6 of the Notice.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
FOR **POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

Place : Chennai
Date : September 2, 2022

AASHISH KUMAR K JAIN
COMPANY SECRETARY & FINANCE HEAD
MEMBERSHIP NO. F 9954

Information of the Directors Seeking Re-appointment at the 34th Annual General Meeting
[as required under Secretarial Standards on General Meetings and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

Name of the Director	Mr. Devakar Bansal	Mr. Amber Bansal	Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry
Date of Birth	23/05/1960	03/05/1992	05/06/1952	04/11/1959
Age (in Years)	62	30	70	62
Date of first appointment	24/12/2014	01/06/2018	29/12/2021	01/06/2018
DIN	00232565	08139234	01581127	02016718
Relationship between Directors inter-se	Mr. Devakar Bansal is brother of Mr. Sunil Kumar Bansal and Dr. Padam C Bansal. Further, Mr. Amber Bansal is his son.	Mr. Amber Bansal is son of Mr. Devakar Bansal	Not related to any Director of the Company	Not related to any Director of the Company
Qualification, Experience and Expertise	Mr. Devakar Bansal is a Chemistry Graduate. He has more than three decades of experience in the areas of production and machinery erection. His areas of expertise include governance, finance, risk management, procurement and marketing.	Mr. Amber Bansal has completed his Graduation in B. Com (Honours) from Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University. He is also an Associate Chartered Accountant (ACA) from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & Wales (ICAEW). He has also worked with KPMG, London and KPMG, Gurgaon for a period of 5 years. Over these 5 years, he has developed in-depth knowledge about IFRS, Financial Statement Analysis and Mergers & Acquisitions, which has given him wider insights about different businesses and the financial sector.	Mr. Shyam Sunder Tikmani is a Commerce Graduate. He has more than 4 decades of experience in corrugation and logistics industry. He is also a member of South India Corrugation Manufacturing Association. Presently, he is Chief Executive Officer at M/s. Classic Cartons, a reputed proprietorship concern with business presence of almost 40 years. His areas of expertise include governance, finance, risk management, procurement and marketing.	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Chowdhry is a B.Tech (Chemical Engineering). He has more than three decades experience in Business Administration. His areas of expertise include governance, finance, risk management, procurement and marketing.
Remuneration proposed to be paid	Remuneration proposed to be paid is as approved by the shareholders at the 33rd Annual General Meeting.	Remuneration proposed to be paid is as approved by the shareholders at the 33rd Annual General Meeting.	He shall be paid remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committees thereof.	He shall be paid remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committees thereof.
Last drawn remuneration	Last drawn remuneration during the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 49.13 Lakhs. (detailed breakup of remuneration is available in the Corporate Governance Report)	Last drawn remuneration during the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 28.92 Lakhs. (detailed breakup of remuneration is available in the Corporate Governance Report)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	Board Meeting attended - 6/6	Board Meeting attended - 6/6	Board Meeting attended - 2/2	Board Meeting attended - 5/6
Directorship held in other Companies	NIL	NIL	Coromandel Refractories Private Limited	H.C.C. Transports & Investments Private Limited
Membership/Chairmanship of Committees, if any	POCL Enterprises Limited Member - Audit Committee & Stakeholders Relationship Committee Chairman - Share Transfer Committee	NIL	NIL	POCL Enterprises Limited Member - Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee.
Number of shares held as on March 31, 2022	544,165	32,660	NIL	8,008

POCL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
YEARS AT A GLANCE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
	Under Ind AS	Under Ind AS	Under Ind AS	Under Ind AS	Under Ind AS	Under Ind AS	Under AS	Under AS	Under AS	Under AS
Revenue from Operations	49,783.10	31,799.93	34,686.62	45,373.04	49,430.63	35,092.58	20,337.80	16,221.76	1,677.44	2,101.48
Total Income	49,820.89	32,006.81	34,982.65	45,621.88	49,732.84	35,284.77	20,391.71	16,267.53	1,675.68	2,117.36
Earnings before Interest Depreciation and Tax (EBIDTA)	1,168.79	903.42	712.80	477.41	1,369.77	766.55	756.78	709.29	57.41	114.50
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	319.50	176.12	(153.31)	(643.00)	458.05	104.39	322.51	251.73	15.14	72.18
Profit After Tax (PAT)	337.11	144.90	(60.50)	(642.85)	266.94	77.77	211.05	149.19	10.25	50.10
Total Comprehensive Income	341.95	168.69	(61.52)	(632.12)	251.44	79.56	-	-	-	-
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Equity Share Capital	557.60	557.60	557.60	557.60	557.60	557.60	557.60	557.60	78.15	78.15
Other Equity	3,309.06	2,967.11	2,798.42	2,859.94	3,572.77	3,295.00	3,282.55	818.06	116.17	107.69
Non-Current Liabilities	1,498.39	1,443.30	228.29	228.51	216.49	170.43	175.18	62.09	0.14	0.16
Net Fixed Asset (including WIP)	3,131.64	3,211.29	3,269.29	3,340.73	3,263.69	3,228.08	3,168.45	463.60	15.03	15.69
Other Non-Current Assets	82.70	99.61	188.90	107.18	50.03	97.39	43.72	67.59	3.56	4.38
Net Current Asset	2,466.18	1,657.11	146.61	198.14	1,033.14	697.56	803.16	906.56	175.87	165.95
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (In Rs.)	6.05	2.60	(1.09)	(11.53)	4.79	1.39	3.78	2.68	1.31	6.41
Book Value Per Share (BVPS) (In Rs.)	69.34	63.21	60.19	61.29	74.07	69.09	68.87	24.67	24.87	23.78
Dividend (%)	—	—	—	—	12.00	—	10.00	10.00	—	—
Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	—	—	—	—	25.05	—	26.42	37.31	—	—
Interest Coverage Ratio (times)	1.48	1.32	0.78	0.33	1.60	1.20	1.91	1.70	1.37	2.74
EBIDAT Margin (%)	2.35	2.84	2.05	1.05	2.77	2.18	3.72	4.37	3.42	5.45
Current Ratio (%)	1.26	1.20	1.01	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.20	1.37	1.24
Total Asset Turnover Ratio (times)	3.31	2.43	2.50	3.30	2.82	2.94	2.21	2.71	2.51	2.38
Return on Networth (%)	8.72	4.11	(1.80)	(18.81)	6.46	2.02	5.50	10.84	5.27	26.96

Note: Figures from the financial year 2014-15 are not comparable with previous years on account of Demerger.



POCL Enterprises Limited - POEL

An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Company

Registered Office

Willingdon Crescent, 1st Floor, No. 6/2, Pycrofts Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600006, India.

P : + 91 44 4914 5454 F : + 91 44 4914 5455 E : info@poel.in W : www.poel.in